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THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR OF 1812

Chapter XXI, Volume I,

History of the United States Marine Corps

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FORENOTE

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond the scope and size planned. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., I, Chap. 21, p--)

CHAPTER XXI
THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR OF 1812

During the Second War with Great Britain the Marines served afloat and ashore with such efficiency that for many years afterward the press, magazine, orator and historian joined in their praise. Afloat they served in all the naval victories and defeats, while ashore they served with the Army at the Battle of Bladensburg as artillery, at the Battle of New Orleans as infantry and on the shores of the Great Lakes as infantry. On board the naval vessels they served as musketmen and in some instances at the great guns. They led the boarders and served as the main force in the repelling of boarders. The effectiveness afloat of the Marines is described by a Canadian historian who wrote that "what gave the United States a great advantage when the vessels approached was the presence of Marines on the fore top, who made deadly use of their weapons. As a rule they were admirable shots."¹ Many other authorities could be cited asserting the tremendous asset that the Marines were to the Navy in this War, but that is not necessary as their high value was universally admitted.

During this War, and previous, "our vessels had a private Marine to each gun."²

That coming events cast their shadows in advance is well illustrated by several incidents that took place during the few years prior to the war and Marines were present in each of them.³

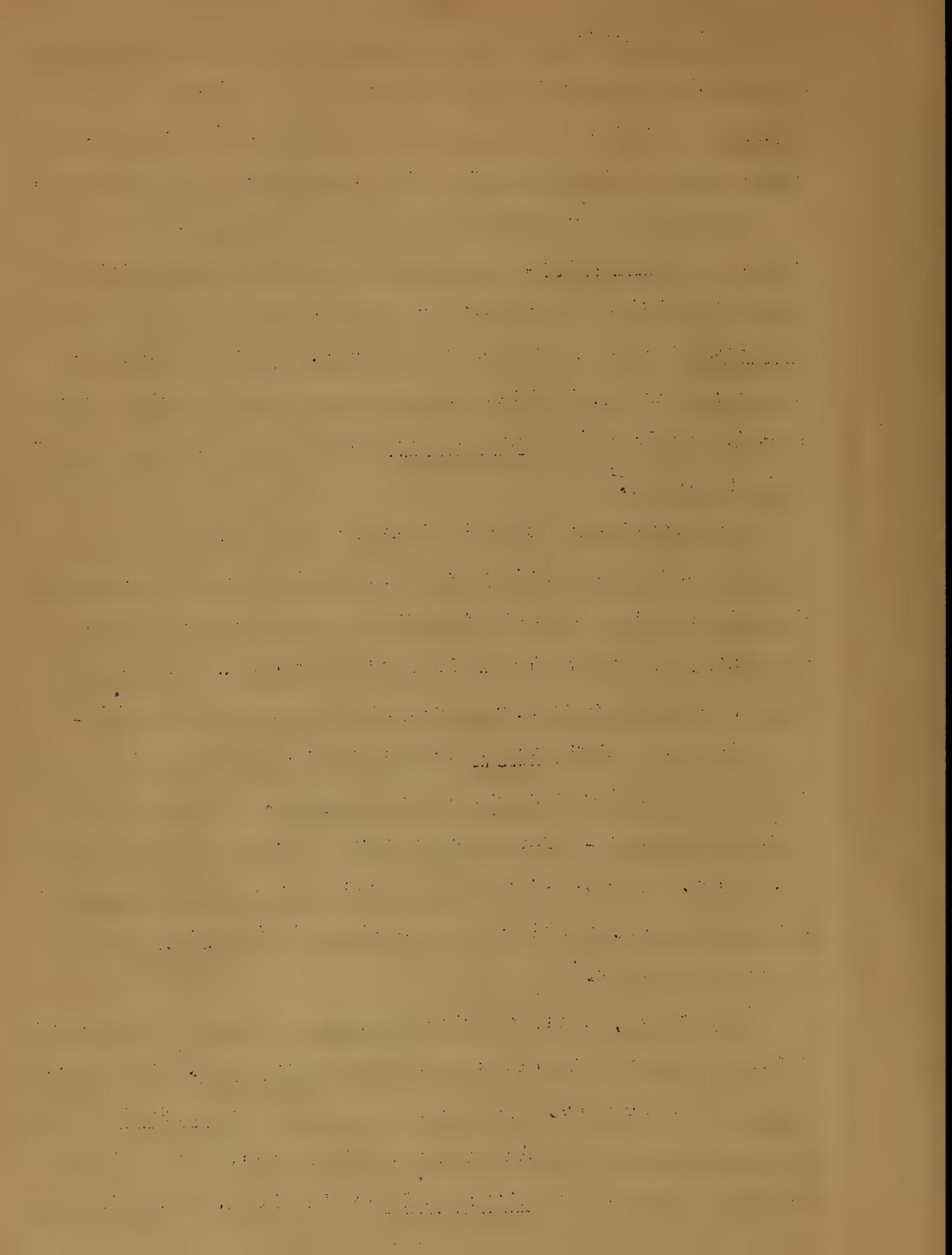
With memories of the British outrage on the Baltimore in 1798, the American people read of the British warship Leander firing on and killing the captain of a small American coasting vessel on April 25, 1806, with great concern.⁴

This was soon followed by another outrage. On June 22, 1807, the Chesapeake, commanded by Captain James Barron - after receiving a broadside - permitted the British warship Leopard to take Americans out of her. Captain John Hall and First Lieut. William Anderson with fifty Marines were serving on board the Chesapeake at the time of this lamentable incident.⁵

The testimony given by Captain John Hall before the courts-martial resulting from this affair made it necessary for him to fight a duel with Lieutenant Melancton Smith, of the Navy, on May 7, 1808, in North Carolina. Lieutenant Smith, the challenger, was slightly wounded in the hip.⁶

The U. S. Brig Vixen on her way to New Orleans was fired into by the British sloop of war Moselle, on June 24, 1810, near the Bahamas. Her Marines were in charge of Sergeant Wm. Coles. The incident was closed when the British officer apologized, stating that he thought the Vixen was a French privateer.⁷

On May 11, 1811, a British warship removed an American citizen from the American merchantman Spitfire.⁸ The Guerriere was suspected. The American frigate President put to sea immediately from Annapolis on May, 1811. She fell in with and engaged the Little Belt on the 16th.⁹ Captain John



Rodgers, commanding the President, hailed the Little Belt twice and the only reply was a British shot. "At this instant," reported Captain Rodgers, "Captain Henry Caldwell of the Marines, who was standing very near to me on the gangway, having observed, 'Sir, she has fired at us,' caused me to pause for a moment, just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return, and before I had time" to give the order "a shot was fired" from the President. The Little Belt was battered into a helpless condition in the engagement that followed. First Lieutenant Andrew L. B. Madison, the junior Marine Officer on the President, was favorably mentioned as having exhibited fearlessness and courage during the action. He was standing on the gangway when this firing was going on. The President arrived off Sandy Hook on May 23rd and Captain Rodgers at once dispatched Captain Caldwell of the Marines, to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, with an official account of the engagement, the concluding paragraph of which referred the Secretary "for further particulars" to "Captain Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication."

Another such encounter was narrowly averted when on June 9, 1811, the United States fell in with the Euridice and Atalanta. One of the quarterdeck guns of the United States was discharged by accident, while training it - the lock-string having caught. The Marines of the United States were commanded by First Lieut. Ichabod B. Crane. The British, however, courteously accepted the American apology.

On August 30, 1811, Commodore Porter proceeded to Hampton Roads "with Gunboats Nos. 68 and 69, manned from the crews of the frigate Essex, the brig Nautilus and the boats of the Essex, armed to compel the British sloop of war Tartarus (that was present without complying with the Non-Intercourse Act) to leave our waters. However, when Porter arrived with his boats he found that the Tartarus had cut her cable and gone to sea in the night.¹⁴

None of these incidents precipitated war, but they all brought hostilities closer. "The two principal immediate causes of the War of 1812 were the impressment of seamen from American merchant ships, upon the high seas, to serve in the British Navy, and the interference with the carrying trade of the United States by the naval power of Great Britain."¹⁵

President Madison on February 7, 1812 issued a proclamation of "full pardon" for all persons who had "deserted from the Army and Marine Corps" who surrendered to proper authority.¹⁶

While these events were transpiring, Congress was legislating on naval affairs. On December 18, 1807, legislation was approved that permitted 188 additional gunboats to be provided, making a total of 257 vessels of this class, on each of which about five Marines were expected to serve.¹⁷ The Act of January 31, 1809, directed many additional vessels to be placed in active commission.¹⁸ On June 28, 1809, Congress authorized the President "in the event of a favorable change in our foreign relations" to lay up in ordinary

"such public armed vessels as in his judgment will permit."¹⁹

Early in 1812, Congress again took thought of Naval matters, and on March 30th the President was empowered to put into actual service several more vessels and appropriate money to rebuild others.

Finally, on June 18, 1812, war became a reality, when President Madison approved an Act of Congress providing that war was "declared to exist" between Great Britain and the United States.²⁰

At this time the United States had the President, Constitution, United States, Chesapeake, Congress, Constellation, Essex, Adams, John Adams, Hornet, Wasp, Argus, Siren, Enterprise, Nautilus, Vixen, and Viper. The New York and Boston were unseaworthy and the Oncida was on Lake Ontario. We had 170 gunboats, and the bombs, Vengeance, Aetna, Spitfire and Vesuvius.²¹ We had no docks.

Napoleon declared war on Russia on June 22nd. On August 6th the news reached Russia that America had declared war on England and this for military purposes made France and America Allies against Russia and England.²²

The music of the Marine Band in Washington was no small factor in the maintenance of National morale and good nature during the War of 1812. It was the Band that transmitted to the Nation the wonderful esprit de corps of the Marines.

The Marine Band played on board the U. S. S. Enterprise, on February 4, 1812, at a reception held by the officers of that vessel.²³

"The first prisoner of war" was "Captain Wilkinson of the British Marines, taken at Norfolk, with the declaration of war in his pocket, from whence he was endeavoring to make his escape."²⁴ Lieut. Thomas B. Swift was in command of the Marine Barracks of the Gosport Navy Yard. A letter dated June 27, 1812, to Captain Richard Smith in command of the Washington Barracks by Lieut. Swift, carried the following post-script marked "private": "I have now a captain of the Royal Marines under my charge and can have it to say the first British sword was delivered to me in this War."²⁵

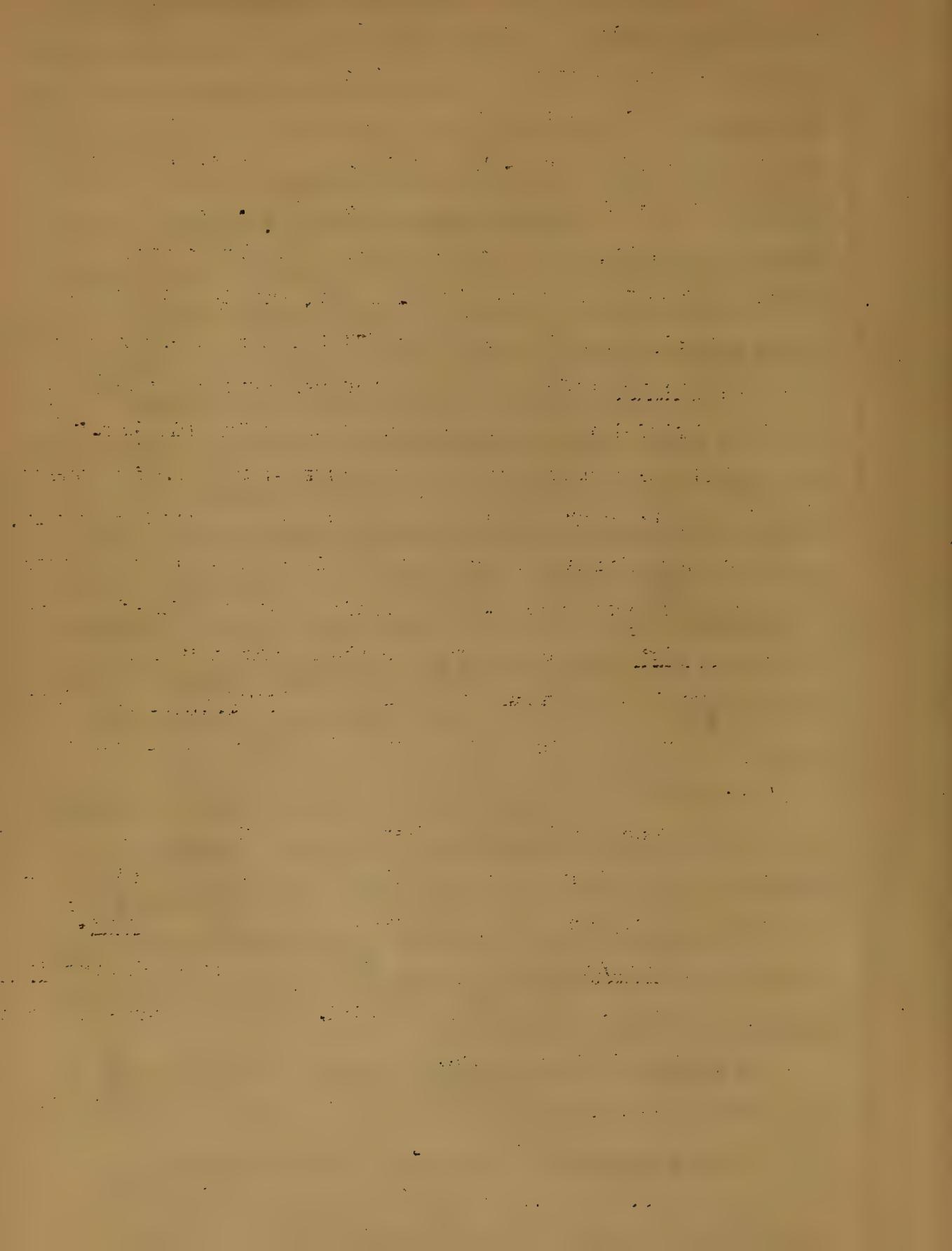
The area around Lake Ontario was a very active one from the very beginning of the War. At the declaration of war, Lieutenant Melancthon Woolsey was in command of the naval forces on Lake Ontario. His whole force consisted of the ²⁶ brig Oneida while the enemy could muster a small squadron of several sail, among which was the Royal George, a ship heavy enough to engage two such vessels as the American ²⁷ brig.

On December 12, 1811, Secretary of the Navy Paul Hamilton wrote Captain John Hall at the New York Barracks concerning equipment for the Marine Guard of the Oneida.²⁸

The Oneida captured the British merchant-schooner Lord Nelson early in the summer of 1812.²⁹ The merchant-schooner Niagara was taken in June.³⁰

The Ontario was also seized and taken into Gravelly Point below Carleton Island.³¹

The Lord Nelson was fitted out as a war vessel at



Sackett's Harbor in July, 1812, renamed the Julia, and on the 31st entered the St. Lawrence River where she engaged the Duke of Gloucester and Earl Moria, near Ogdensburg.⁵²

As soon as the Oneida was actively employed, the naval station had been removed from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor, where the Oneida was lying when war was declared.⁵³ The enemy appeared off Sackett's Harbor on July 19, 1812.

Woolsey first went out with the plan of escaping to the open lake. He then returned and anchored the Oneida directly across the entrance to the harbor. His guns were landed and placed in battery on the bank. He also strengthened a "small work," that had been erected on the high ground above the Navy Yard. A long 32-pounder (known as "The Old Sow") that had been sent for the Oneida but found to be too heavy for the brig, was mounted in this work. The Oneida had 24-pound caronades on her. The British demanded the surrender of the Oneida and the Julia. Woolsey answered with his "Long Tom" or "The Old Sow." After considerable firing the British retired, somewhat damaged but the Americans suffered no losses. Woolsey's Bluejackets and Marines were assisted by a small body of troops.³⁴ Thus ended the first battle of Sackett's Harbor.

In October, 1812, Chauncey on Lake Ontario despatched Lieutenant Elliot to Lake Erie to make arrangements there for the building of a naval force. He had not been many days at Black Rock before an opportunity to engage the enemy was afforded. On October 12, 1812, the British brigs Detroit³⁵

and Caledonia were cut out from under the guns of Fort Erie,
near Buffalo on Lake Erie, and captured. ³⁶

Seventy Marines and Bluejackets joined 150 soldiers, crossed into Canada in November, 1812, captured the British ³⁷ Fort at Red House, spiked the guns, burned the quarters and returned to their stations.

The government deciding to increase its force on Lake Ontario, Commodore Isaac Chauncey was ordered to assume the command. Lieutenant Woolsey continued second in command, retaining the command of the Oneida. ³⁸ Commodore Chauncey was appointed to command the American Fleet on Lake Ontario, in September, 1812. ³⁹ Orders were issued in the month of September, 1812, for a detachment of Marines to proceed with Captain Isaac Chauncey to Sacketts Harbor, a town on the southeast end of Lake Ontario, about 18 miles from the St. Lawrence. ⁴⁰ On the ninth of that month the Commandant informed Captain Richard Smith ⁴¹ that he had been selected to command these Marines and that the detachment would be formed at New York to consist of 2nd Lieutenant Joshua Prime, 2nd Lieutenant Lyman Kellogg, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 2 musics, and 50 privates. Captain Smith received orders to report to Captain Chauncey at New York "on being ready to march." ⁴²

Captain Chauncey having gathered his forces of Bluejackets and Marines together, proceeded to Lake Ontario, via Schenectady, etc., ⁴³ arriving there on October 6, 1812. ⁴⁴ Captain Smith, on November 2, 1812, reported his arrival at Sacketts Harbor after a "long and tedious march." ⁴⁵

Two unusual cases cropped up in this expedition. The first was that of 2nd Lieut. Richard Stewart. It seems that he was not only a Marine Officer but held a warrant as a midshipman. He was directed by the Secretary of the Navy, on October 5, 1812, to send his midshipman warrant to the Secretary and to proceed from Sacketts Harbor to Washington at once.⁴⁶

The second case was that of Charles R. Broom, a brother of Lieutenant James Broom, who was killed on board the Chesapeake in the action with the Shannon. He had served as a Second Lieutenant at Sackett's Harbor since his arrival there having been brevetted to that office by Commodore Chauncey. He had left New York with Captain Chauncey at his request. The Commandant on March 25, 1813, forwarded a commission as 2nd Lieutenant to Mr. Broom, informing him that he was not expected to report himself at Headquarters, as is usually done, but that he might remain at Sackett's Harbor after accepting the commission.

In September, October, November and December, 1812, Captain Smith had about 100 Marines with him at Sacketts Harbor. First Lieutenant Charles S. Hanna arrived at the Harbor late in 1812. Second Lieutenant Joshua Prime died at Sackett's Harbor February 7, 1813.

Shortly after their arrival, Captain Smith and some of his Marines embarked "for the pursuit of the enemy" in November,⁴⁷ and early in that month Captain Chauncey sailed with his fleet from Sackett's Harbor. He fell in with the

Royal George on the 8th, chased her into Quinte Bay and engaged her the following day under fire of the land batteries of Kingston Harbor. Heavy weather prevented the fight being resumed and Chauncey returned to Sackett's Harbor, arriving there on the 12th.

Lieutenant Kellogg was left behind at Sacketts Harbor and he expressed great disappointment to the Commandant who comforted him with the assurance that the future held 48
bloody fighting for him.

In June, 1812, the President, United States, Congress, Hornet, and Argus, sailed from New York and on June 23rd at 4:20 p.m., Captain John Rodgers of the President personally fired the first shot of the War when his ship engaged the Belvidere. 1st Lieut. John Heath commanded the Marines. On the President three were killed, including Private Francis H. Dwight,⁵⁰ while among the nineteen wounded was Lieutenant John Heath.⁵⁰ The casualties in this engagement were the first suffered by Marines since Derne. A gun of the President burst on firing the 4th shot and killed or wounded 16 men.⁵¹ The Belvidere escaped.

The Frigate Essex sailed from New York on July 3, 1812, and captured the sloop of war Alert (that was out for the purpose of taking the Hornet.⁵²), on August 13th, after 52
eight minutes of fighting.⁵³ The Marines on the Essex were commanded by 1st Lieut. John Gamble. The Essex was safe in the Delaware in September.⁵⁴

The Constitution captured the Guerriere on August 19,

1812. First Lieutenants William S. Bush and John Contee were the Marine Officers of the American vessel. After a desperate action of several hours within pistol shot, in which the Marines' muskets were unusually effective,⁵⁵ the Guerrriere's bowsprit became engaged in the mizzen rigging of the Constitution. The Marines were called aft to board the Guerrriere. They were led by the illustrious Lieutenant Bush, who, mounted the taffrail sword in hand, and as he exclaimed - "Shall I board her, Sir?" received a fatal musket ball on his left cheek-bone which passed through to the back of his head.⁵⁶ Thus fell the first Marine officer in battle since the Revolution. "After the fall of Lieutenant Bush, Lieutenant Contee, of the Corps, took command of the Marines and his conduct was that of a brave, good officer and the Marines behaved with great coolness and courage during the action."⁵⁷ Private Francis Mullen, stationed in the Mizzen Top, was the only other Marine casualty. He was wounded slightly through the ankle by a musket ball.⁵⁷

Of the loss of Lieutenant Bush Captain Hull reported that "in him our Country has lost a valuable and brave officer." His Commandant wrote that he was "beloved while living and in his death has shown a character perfectly military to imitate," and that "his memory will be cherished as long as heroic acts are valued." The Secretary of the Navy stated that "he died nobly," and "as a soldier would wish to die, in the ~~arms~~ of victory." Congress awarded a silver medal "to the nearest male relative of Lieut. Bush," in "testimony of

the gallantry and merit" of that deceased officer in whom "his Country has sustained a loss much to be regretted."⁵⁷

An unique feature of this battle was the case of a woman serving on board the Constitution as a Marine. The name of this "Marinette" was Louisa Baker (Mrs. Lucy West, nee Lucy Brewer). She described Lieut. Bush as "a most humane and experienced officer."⁵⁸

Lieutenant Contee took command of the Marine Guard and on September 18, 1812, Second Lieut. William H. Freeman was ordered to join the Constitution as junior Marine Officer.

The Wasp captured the Frolic on October 18, 1812, and later surrendered to the British seventy-four, Poictiers. Five Americans were killed and an equal number wounded. The loss on the Frolic was much greater.⁵⁹ The Marines of the Wasp were commanded by Sergeant Levi Porter.⁶⁰ "The courage and exertions of the officers and crew fully answered my expectations and wishes" reported Captain James Jones.⁶¹

On January 29, 1813, Congress resolved to present each officer of the Wasp with a silver medal.⁶² Twenty-five thousand dollars was distributed as prize money.⁶³

On October 17, 1812, the President captured the British packet Swallow with about \$168,090.00 on board. Early in January, 1813, this specie was landed at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., under the direction of the Marshall of the District, who caused it to be placed in six wagons, which with colors flying, and drums beating, and "protected by a guard of Marines," proceeded through Charlestown and Boston

to the State Bank, where it was deposited, amidst the huzzas
of a large collection of spectators.⁶⁴

The United States captured the Macedonian on October 25,
1812.⁶⁵ First Lieutenant William Anderson⁶⁶ and Second Lieut-
enant James L. Edwards⁶⁷ were the American Marine Officers.

On October 30, 1812, Captain Decatur reported that "the
enthusiasm of every officer, seamen, and Marine on board this
ship, on discovering the enemy, their steady conduct in
battle, and the precision of their fire, could not be sur-
passed."⁶⁸ Among the casualties were Privates Michael
O'Donnell⁶⁹ and John Roberts⁶⁹ killed and Private John Laton⁶⁹
wounded out of a total of six killed and six wounded. The
Commandant wrote First Lieutenant Anderson on December 23,
1812: "The very handsome manner in which your men con-
ducted in the late brilliant action of the Frigate United
States affords another proof of the valour of the Our Marines
in meeting thus the unqualified approbation of their officers!"

On the 9th of January, 1813, a dinner was given by New
York City to the "Seamen and Marines" of the Constitution.
They "proceeded from the place of landing to the City Hotel,
amidst the plaudits of thousands of citizens." After dinner
they attended the theatre.⁷⁰

On January 29, 1813, Congress resolved to present silver
medals to all officers, of the United States.⁷¹ The States of
Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and the
cities of Philadelphia and New York recognized this victory
with appropriations, resolutions, and the presentation of

swords.⁷² Congress provided \$50,000.00 to be distributed as prize money among the officers and crew of the United States.⁷³

The Constitution captured and burned the Java on December 29th, 1812, "about 10 leagues distant from the coast of Brazil" in an action that lasted one hour and fifty-five minutes.⁷⁴ First Lieut. John Contee and Second Lieut. William H. Freeman were the Marine Officers.

The Englishman kept edging in until he got well within range of grape and musketry. After the battle began the British lost many men by the fire from the American top-men, and still more from the round and grape. Once the stump of the Java's bowsprit caught in the Constitution's mizzen-rigging, and she was raked again, "while the American Marines and top-men by their steady fire, prevented any effort to board." The gallant commander of the Java was mortally wounded by a ball fired by one of the American main-top men.⁷⁵ The Constitution suffered twenty-five casualties. The Java had 23 killed and 101 (including Second Lieut. of Marines David Davies) wounded.⁷⁶ Private Thomas Hanson⁷⁷ was killed and Privates Anthony Reaver, John Elwell,⁷⁷ and Michael Chesley wounded.

Commodore Bainbridge on January 3, 1813, reported to the Secretary of the Navy: "Should I attempt to do justice, by representation, to the brave and good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action, I should fail in the attempt; therefore, suffice it to say, that the whole of

their conduct was such as to merit my highest ecomiums. I beg leave to recommend the officers, particularly, to the notice of government; as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded, and the families of those brave men who fell in the action."⁷⁸ The Senate of Massachusetts thanked "the officers and crew" for this victory.⁷⁹

On March 3, 1813, the Commandant wrote to Lieutenants Contee and Freeman his "sincere congratulations" on "the success which attended" them. The Legislature of Maryland, his native State, voted Lieutenant Contee a costly sword for his gallant conduct during the entire War.⁸⁰

On March 3, 1813, Congress presented a silver medal to all officers "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services" of all of them in the capture of the Java, "after a brave and skilful combat."⁸¹

Thus closed the first year of the war of 1812 with a glorious Naval victory.

NOTES.
CHAPTER XXI.

1. Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 593.
2. Henderson to Secretary of the Navy Will A. Graham, November 19, 1850.
3. The Chesapeake-Leopard affair occurred on June 22, 1807 and on July 14, 1807, Secretary of the Navy Rt. Smith sent confidential orders to Captain Hugh G. Campbell, senior officer in the Mediterranean, to close up Station and return immediately as "hostile intentions on the part of Great Britain" that "have been manifested toward us." (Secretary of the Navy Let. Bk., I, 195).
4. See Chapters XII and XIII for actual engagements with British vessels; Leander fired on American vessel on April 25, 1806, and as early as June 12, 1805 a U. S. gunboat was boarded by British and three men impressed. (Stevens, Story of Our Navy, 302).
5. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 29; See Hildreth, Hist. of U.S., V, 674, for description of our troubles with British sloop of war Driver about 1807; Captain Hall was ordered on board May 14, 1807, with 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 45 privates; Lieut. Anderson ordered on board May 13, 1807; Cooper, Hist. Navy, U.S., II, 126, 130; G. C. M. Rec. No. 44 (Navy Dept., J.A.G.); Gaetano Carusi Leader of the little group of Italian Bandsman who were enlisted in Italy by Captain John Hall, was on board the Chesapeake at this time. Some time after his discharge from the Corps he submitted a claim to Congress and supported it with a narrative in which he stated that he had entered the Chesapeake for the purpose of returning to Italy and that a large portion of his "movables, one great chestnut chest in particular, and its contents, the most valuable of all" which he had with great pains and expense kept with him, was cast overboard. This, as he stated, almost entirely ruined him; but this was little compared to his disappointment at the Chesapeake returning and frustrating his efforts to get back to his native land.
6. Nat. Intell., May 23, 1808.
7. Nat. Intell., July 23, 1810; Stevens, Story of Our Navy, 303.
8. Navy Archives.

9. See Naval Inst. Proc., XV, No. 2, 339-349; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 35.

10. Paullin, Commodore John Rodgers, 225.

11. Paullin, Commodore John Rodgers, 225; Niles Weekly Register, I, 33.

12. Niles Weekly Register, I, 36; Nat. Intell., May 28, 1811 & November 21, 23, 1811; Paullin, Commodore John Rodgers, 228.

13. Nat. Intell., June 25, 1811.

14. Nat. Intell., September 7, 1811, 2.

15. Mahan, Sea Power in its Relations to War of 1812, I, 2.

16. Nat. Intell., February 22, 1812; The War, of New York, October 17, 1812.

17. See Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 388-390, for a description of these gunboats, including the statement that these gunboats were "quills, so to speak, of the great American heraldic porcupine. (Erethizon Dorsatus dormant)."

18. Stat. at Large; In December, 1811, there were 165 gunboats distributed at twelve ports along the coast. Of this number 62 were in Commission, 86 were in ordinary, and 7 under repair. (Niles Weekly Register, II, 140). On September 1, 1812 a naval officer was ordered to "assume command of the Yacht at the Navy Yard," Washington, "and proceed with her to Norfolk." His crew included "a Corporal and four Marines." (Navy Let. Bk., Off. Ships of War, X).

19. Statutes at Large.

20. Statutes at Large; O'Connor, Hist. War of 1812, 31-32; In his Annual Message in December, 1906, President Roosevelt expressed the belief that a strong Navy would have avoided this War. (A.&N. Reg., December 8, 1906).

21. Williams, Sketches of the War Bet. U.S. & British Isles, I, 11-12; O'Connor, Hist. of War of 1812, 86, calls this the "Lilliputian Fleet of America."

22. Marine Corps Archives.

23. Marine Corps Archives.

24. Niles Weekly Register, II, 298; The War, July 4, 1812, I, No. 2, 7, pub. quotation from Norfolk Herald, June 4, 1812.

25. U.S.M.C. Recruiter's Bulletin, November, 1916, 11.

26. This vessel was begun at Oswego in 1808, and launched in 1809. During this year Sackett's Harbor was chosen as a naval station and some military companies were stationed there. Arsenals were established by New York State in Champion Village and Watertown, both not far from Sackett's Harbor; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 263-267; See also Cloves, Royal Navy, VI, 110-111; See also Winsor, Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., VII, 388; Hildreth, Hist. of U.S., VI, 356-357; On July 11, 1812, Secretary of the Navy Hamilton informed Woolsey to pay volunteers \$5.00 each. (Navy Let. Bk., Off. Ships of War, No. 10). "To the embargo the Navy owed the brig Oneida, the most formidable vessel on Ontario when war came." (Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, I, 207).

27. Cooper, Lives of Dist. Amer. Nav. Officers, II, 136-139. Headley, Second War With England, I, 206, and II, 130.

28. Navy Dept. Marine Officers Let. Bk., I, 136; Marine Corps Muster and Size Rolls dated January 1, 1812, contain the names of Sergeant William Hale, Corporals James Cooper, John Graham, and twelve privates transferred from New York Barracks to the brig Oneida at Sacketts Harbor.

29. Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 263-267.

30. Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 263-267.

31. Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 132; Cooper, Lives of Distinguished Amer. Nav. Officers, II, 136.

32. Niles Weekly Register, August 22, 1812.

33. Cooper, Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers, II, 136-139.

34. Cooper, Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers, II, 136-139; Naval Temple, 162-164; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 150-151; See also Nat. Intell., July 16, 1812; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 263-268; Niles Weekly Register, August 1, 1812, 367; The War, August 8, 1812; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXII, 1314.

35. Late the U. S. Brig Adams that had belonged to the War Department.

36. Palmer, Hist. Reg., of U.S., II, 26; The War, I, 77, 81, 83, 89; Lieutenant of Artillery Isaac Roach and Ensign of Infantry Wilson Pressman, acted as officers of

36. (Continued)

Marines. (Mechlin & Winder, Gen. Navy Reg. & Laws, 511 Resolution of Congress, January 29, 1813; Niles Weekly Register, III, 127, 158; Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 381-383; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), II, 99-105; Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 132; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 155-158; Marshall, Hist. Naval Academy, 146-155 shows Capt. N. Towson also served as Capt. of Marines; Williams, Sketches of the War, I, 85-87). On March 30, 1820 Navy Department wrote Marine Corps regarding one "Charles Hawk," a Marine who might have been in this operation or that commanded by Captain Angus in attack on Black Rock in 1812.

37. Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 390-394; See also Letter, Commandant to Smith, November 25, 1812; Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 231-232.

38. Cooper, Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers, II, 136-139.

39. Naval Tomples, 164; See also Paine, The Fight For a Free Sea, XVII, 47.

40. Niles Weekly Register, IV, 159.

41. Whose sister married Zachary Taylor.

42. Wharton to Smith, September 9, 1812; Wharton to Hall, September 9, 1812; On October 31, 1812, Lieutenant Francis W. Sterne was ordered to join (Wharton to Sterne); See also Letter, September 4, 1812, Secretary of the Navy to Wharton, in Act. Book in Navy Library - Mar. Off., I, 161-162.

43. Niles Weekly Register, III, 127.

44. Niles Weekly Register, V, 147; Headley, Second War with England, I, 207; Williams, Sketches of the War, I, 82.

45. Letter, Commandant to Captain Smith, November 25, 1812; See also Niles Weekly Register, III, 59; Letter, September 1, 1812, Wharton to John Hall; Chauncey sent from New York "140 carpenters, about 700 sailors and Marines (every man of which, I am proud to say are volunteers)." (Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXII, 1314 citing Navy Let. Bk., Captains Letters, III, 79).

46. Navy Let. Bk., Officers of Ships of War, 28, Secretary of the Navy Hamilton to Stewart, October 5, 1812.

47. Letter, Commandant to Captain Smith, November 25, 1812.

48. Clark, Naval Hist. U.S. (1814), I, 223-224; Niles Weekly Register, III, 205, 206, 218.

49. Marine Corps Archives.

50. Nat. Intell., September 15, 1812; Size Rolls.

51. See Naval Inst. Proc., XV, 339-346; A.&N. Chron., February 15, 1838, quotes the following anecdote from the Standard of Portland, Maine: Early in the action an 18 lb. shot "came over the waist cloths of the President" and it "actually cut off, without throwing them down, the muzzles of several of the muskets (left there by the Marines) from 6 to 8 inches in length; killed one Marine"; killed three other men and wounded one; and "lodged in the deck." An officer wrote on it (with chalk) "Cousin, I have received your present and will return it again." He "clapt it in the gun himself, and fired the piece." The ball killed several on the Belvidere "lodged in the cabin," and "was afterwards hung up in the Belvidere's cabin as a globe during the War."

52. Nat. Intell., September 15, 1812.

53. Porter's Report, August 17, 1812; Nat. Intell., September 15, 1812.

54. Nat. Intell., September 12, 1812; Naval Temple, 56-59.

55. Was a native of Wilmington, Del., "his father, Captain John Bush, was a meritorious officer in the Revolutionary War, and he was a nephew of the brave Major Lewis Bush, who was killed at the Battle of Brandywine." (Niles Weekly Reg., III, 80); "A Gen. View of the Rise, Progress & Brill. Achievements of the Amer. Navy to October 20, 1827," 136; Lieut. Bush resigned from Corps in 1810 but withdrew his resignation after it was accepted by Secretary of the Navy Paul Hamilton on May 2, 1810. (Let. Bk. in Navy Library, Mar. Off., I, 92); At a meeting of the friends of Bush "of the borough of Harrisburg," September 5, 1812, they decided to wear crepe. (Niles Weekly Reg., III, 63); See also Niles Reg., III, 191; Bush was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, a son of Captain John Bush and a nephew of Major Lewis Bush, who fell at Brandywine in the Revolution. (Scharf, Hist. of Delaware, I, 283).

56. "Firing at such close quarters, the musquetry from either ship told with fearful effect." (Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, March 3, 1855, VIII, 137).

57. A Gen. View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achieve-
ments of the Amer. Navy, 136-138; The Guerriere's bow-
sprit became engaged in the mizzen rigging of the
Constitution. Lieutenant Bush and his Marines were
on the quarter deck for the purpose of boarding. Cap-
tain Hull reported to the Secretary of the Navy that
"Lieut. Bush of Marines," "fell at the head of his
men in getting ready to board the enemy. In him our
country has lost a valuable and brave officer." (G.O.
Navy Dept., No. 387, April 13, 1918; Nat. Intelli.,
September 10, 1812; See also Palmer, Hist. Reg. of
U.S., (Off. Doc.), II, 77); Lieut. Bush sprang upon
the taffrail of the Constitution prepared to lead his
Marines on board the enemy and immediately a musket
shot fired by a British Marine entered his face and
passed into his brain killing him instantly. (Cooper,
Hist. Navy U.S., II, 196; Neff, Army & Navy of America;
Journal of Amos A. Evans, 375; G.O. (Navy Dept.) No.
387, April 13, 1918; Pa. Mag., XIX, 374; Bailey, Naval
Biography, 75; Coggeshall, Amer. Privateers, 29-30;
Hollis, Frigate Constitution, 161; Marine Corps Size-
Rolls; Information Regarding U.S.M.C., Report No. 22,
39th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives;
Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812); The War, September 26,
1812; Neff, Army and Navy of America, 500-501; "senior
officer of Marines" was killed. (Mahan, Sea Power, War
of 1812, 330-335); Wilson, American Military and Naval
Heroes, II, 292; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 87;
Clowes, in his Royal Navy, VI, 36, wrote "as Lieutenant
William S. Bush, of the Marines, sprang upon the taff-
rail to leap on the Guerriere's deck, a British Marine
shot him dead"; "Lieut. Bush attempted to throw his
Marines on her deck when he was killed by a musket
ball." (Thompson, Late War, 31); "After the fall of
Lieut. Bush," reported Captain Hull to the Secretary
of the Navy, "Lieut. Contee, of the Corps, took com-
mand of the Marines," and "his conduct was that of a
brave good officer and the Marines behaved with great
coolness and courage during that action." (Nat. Intelli.,
September 10, 1812); Private Francis Mullen was slight-
ly wounded. (Navy Let. Bk., Hamilton to Hull, September
9, 1812, X; Palmer, Hist. Reg. of U.S. (Off. Doc.), II,
77; Bailey, Naval Biog., 75; Pa. Mag., XIX, 374;
Collum, Hist., M.C., 51; A Gen. View of the Rise,
Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the Amer. Navy
to October 20, 1827, 136); On August 31, 1812, while
the Constitution was in Boston Harbor, Lieut. Contee
reported as follows to Lieut. Col. Commandant Franklin
Wharton: "We had an action with his Majesty's frigate
Guerriere, in which gloriously fell the gallant Bush
who, mounting the taffrail, sword in hand, and as he
exclaimed! 'Shall I board her!' received the fatal ball
on the left cheek-bone which passed through to the back

57. (Continued)

of his head. Thus fell that brave and illustrious officer, who, when living, was beloved, and now gone, is lamented by all. The conduct of the Detachment was highly honorable to themselves and their country; and the exertion they did is allowed by the officers of Both ships, to have been of essential service. Francis Mullen, stationed in the Mizen-top, was the only Marine wounded and he slightly thro' the ankle, by a musket ball." (Navy Let. Bk., I, 162); On September 10, 1812, Lieutenant Contee wrote the following letter to Mr. Lewis Bush, describing the death of his "gallant brother": "In the heat of the action the Marines were called aft, led on by the illustrious Bush, who, mounted the taffrail sword in hand, and as he exclaimed - 'Shall I board her, sir!' received the fatal ball on his left cheek-bone which passed through to the back of his head. Thus fell that great and good officer, who, when living was beloved and now gone is lamented by all. His loss is deeply regretted by his country and friends, but he died as he lived, with honor to both." (Copy of Letter, September 10, 1812, Lieut. John Contee to Lewis Bush, given to Major McClellan on June 7, 1923, by the great-great niece of Lieutenant Bush, Mrs. Mary Keen Rishel, 270 Riverside Drive, New York City); On September 7, 1812, the Commandant wrote to Lieutenant Contee that he was "very happy to hear that the Guard distinguished itself and has suffered so inconsiderably. I shall in a few days place an officer under you, to assist you in its duties." In this same letter he wrote that "the loss of Lieut. Bush, who has so nobly fallen in defence of his country, has, as you must suppose, occasioned much sensibility among his brother officers - yet while they may regret the event they have to know that he left them in a way most honorable to himself, and to them--for as you remark he was beloved while living and in his death has shown a character perfectly military to imitate." Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton wrote to Captain Archibald Henderson on September 7, 1812, that the loss of our "gallant brother officer" Bush was severe "but as a military man he has gained by it. He has left an example worthy of imitation, and his memory will be cherished as long as heroic acts are valued."; Secretary of the Navy Paul Hamilton on September 9, 1812, wrote Captain Hull that he deeply regretted the death of Lieutenant Bush and that "he died nobly." On the same date he wrote Wharton "his regret at the loss of Wm. S. Bush" "who died, as a soldier would wish to die, in the arms of victory and that he estimated no death so glorious, as that which is incurred in the service of our country."; That Lieutenant Bush was long remembered is shown by the

57. (Continued)

words of Lieut. Col. Commandant Archibald Henderson on November 18, 1823, when he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy that "if a Hull survived to reap the benefits and honors of the victory over the Guerriere, a Bush sealed it with his life's blood"; "In the naval conflict on the Ocean and on the Lakes, they not only fought bravely but the execution of the small arms was signally effective in all the actions when they could be brought to bear. Where a Lawrence shed his blood, a Broom's was coming too with it; when a Morris poured his from a wound which brought laurels on his brow, a Bush by his side fell lifeless and expired as the Guerriere's flag lowered to the Constitution. It was military discipline that produced this effective cooperation." (Letter, Commandant to Secretary of the Navy, December 24, 1835); Theodore Roosevelt wrote that "as Lieutenant Bush, of the Marines, sprang upon the taffrail to leap on the enemy's decks, a British Marine shot him dead." (Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 12); The Commandant ordered officers to wear crepe on the left arm and sword hilt for one month in memory of Lieutenant Bush. (Marine Corps Order Book, September 6, 1812); On January 29, 1813, Congress awarded a silver medal to all officers of the Constitution and a silver medal "to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Bush," in "testimony of the gallantry and merit of" that deceased officer in whom his "country has sustained a loss much to be regretted." (Marshall, Hist. Nav. Academy, 146-155); In 1918 a destroyer of the Navy was named in his honor (G.O. 387, Navy Dept., 1918); The Act of March 3, 1813, authorized \$50,000.00 to be distributed as prize money. The friends of Lieut. Bush in Wilmington, Del., passed appropriate resolutions to his memory; Lodge 51 F. & A. M., placed a bronze tablet to his memory in City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., in that part of the building nearest the Masonic Temple, in 1898. (Philadelphia Star, February 18, 1898); The States of Massachusetts and New York, and the cities of Philadelphia, Albany, and New York, all recognized the victory by appropriate gifts or resolutions. (Clark, Naval Hist. U.S. (1813), 166; Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 177); A sword was presented by the State of Maryland to Lieutenant Contee. (Nat. Intell., December 1, 1831); The Act of March 3, 1813, authorized \$50,000.00 to be distributed as prize money. (Stat. at Large; Maclay, Hist. of Amer. Privateers, 9).

58. Professor Maclay in The Washington Star, July 20, 1919.

59. Grimshaw, Hist. of the U.S., 247-248; Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 280-281; Williams, Sketches of the War, 108-109.

60. Muster Rolls; See Nat. Intell., November 28 & December 1, 1812; the Common Council of New York thanked the "brave officers and crew" of the Wasp. (O'Connor, Hist. War of 1812, 63).

61. Nat. Intell., December 1, 1812 & January 20, 1813; See also Naval Temple, 64; Sea Power, War of 1812, I, 412-415.

62. Statutes at Large.

63. Act of March 3, 1813; Among those receiving part of this prize money were: Sergeant Levi Porter, Corporals Daniel Dixon and Francis Bradt, Drummer John Bostwick, Fifer John Crawford and 15 Privates. (Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 564-565); The States of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York, the cities of Philadelphia and New York, recognized this victory with appropriations, resolutions and the presentation of swords. (Barnes, Naval Actions of the War of 1812, 54, 143.).

64. Nat. Intell., January 9, 1813; Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 60-61; Marine Corps Gazette, September, 1917, 205.

65. Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, I, 416-421; See Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 401, for an enemy account of this Battle.

66. See Nat. Intell., of June 21, 1830, for his death.

67. Edward was later (1848) Commissioner of Pensions (Mechlin & Winder, Gen. Navy Reg. & Laws, 1848, 511).

68. Amer. St. Pap. Nav. Aff., I, 280-281; Niles Weekly Reg., III, 253; A General View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the Amer. Navy to October 20, 1827, 149; Palmer, Hist. Reg. of U.S. (Off. Doc.), II, 96; Waldo, Life of Decatur, 189-191; James, Naval Occurrences, xxix-xxx.

69. Niles Weekly Register, III, 238, 253, Nat. Intell., December 10, 1812; Size Roll which shows "O'Donnell"; Palmer, Hist. Reg. of the U.S., (Off. Doc.), II, 97; Waldo, Life of Decatur, 189-191.

70. O'Connor, Hist. of the War of 1812, 65; See also Niles Weekly Reg., IV, April 24, 1813, 131, and The War, April 20, 1813, for entertainment to seamen and Marines of Constitution, in April, 1813.

71. Marshall, Hist. Naval Academy, 146-155.

72. Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., (1813), 159; New York City gave the Bluejackets and Marines of the United States a splendid dinner in the same hall in which Commodore Decatur dined. (A Gen. View of the Rise, Progress, & Brill. Achievements of the Amer. Navy, to October 20, 1827).

73. Maclay, Hist. of Amer. Privateers, 9; Act of March 3, 1813

74. Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 290; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 4-7.

75. Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 48-51; For information concerning British Marines on Java, See James, Naval Occurrences, 190; At a court-martial trying the Java survivors on April 23, 1813, the testimony showed the fearful effects of the American musquetry fire. "Capt. Lambert was killed by a musket-shot." The British decks were annoyed considerably by musketry from the Constitution's tops and in the Java's forecastle they suffered very much. (James, Naval Occurrences, Chapter 3, xl-xli).

76. Nicolas, Hist. Record of the Royal Marine Forces, II, 190.

77. Muster Roll; Size Roll; Niles Weekly Register, III, 410-411; Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog., XIX, 477; Nat. Intell., Washington, D.C., February 23, 1813.

78. James, Naval Occurrences, III, xxxvii-xxxviii.

79. O'Connor, Hist. of War of 1812, 73.

80. Nat. Intell., November, 1839, 3; Lieutenant Conte entered the Corps at 17, resigned on September 13, 1815, and died November 15, 1839, at his residence Pleasant Prospect, Prince George's County, Maryland.

81. Marshall, Hist. Nav. Acad., 146-155.

INDEX for CHAPTER XXI
Volume I

<u>Adams</u> , brig.....	5, 18
<u>Aetna</u> , bomb.....	5
<u>Alert</u> , sloop.....	10
American Navy, strength of (1812).....	5
Americans impressed.....	4, 16, 24
<u>Anderson</u> , Lieutenant William.....	1, 15, 16
Appropriations.....	5, 13
<u>Argus</u>	5, 10
Artillery, Marines at Bladensburg as.....	1
<u>Atalanta</u>	3
<u>Bainbridge</u> , Commodore.....	14
<u>Baltimore</u>	2
<u>Barron</u> , Captain James, U.S. Navy.....	2
Battle of New Orleans, Marines at.....	1
<u>Belvidere</u> , British ship.....	10, 20
Bluejackets.....	7, 8, 25
<u>Boston</u>	5
Bounties to Volunteers.....	18
British outrages on the High Seas.....	2
<u>Broom</u> , Lieutenant Charles R.....	9
<u>Bush</u> , Major Lewis (Killed).....	20, 22
<u>Bush</u> , Captain John.....	20
<u>Bush</u> , Lieutenant Wm. S.....	11, 12, 20, 21, 23
<u>Caldwell</u> , Captain Henry.....	3
<u>Caledonia</u> , British brig.....	8
<u>Campbell</u> , Captain Hugh G.....	16
<u>Carusi</u> , Gaetano.....	16
Casualties.....	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23
Causes of War of 1812.....	4
<u>Chauncey</u> , Commodore Isaac.....	7, 8, 10, 19
<u>Chesapeake</u>	2, 5, 9, 16
<u>Congress</u>	4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16
<u>Congress</u> , frigate.....	5, 10
<u>Constellation</u>	5
<u>Constitution</u>	5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 23, 25
<u>Gontee</u> , Lieutenant John.....	11, 12, 14, 15, 22, 25
<u>Crane</u> , Lieutenant Ichabod B.....	3
<u>Davies</u> , Lieutenant David (Royal Marines).....	14
<u>Decatur</u> , Commodore Stephen.....	3, 25
Declaration of War on Great Britain.....	5
<u>Detroit</u> , British brig.....	7

<u>Driver</u> , British sloop.....	16
<u>Duelling</u>	2
<u>Duke of Gloucester</u>	7
<u>Earl Maria</u>	7
<u>Edward</u> , Lieutenant James D.....	13
<u>Elliot</u> , Lieutenant, U.S. Navy.....	7
<u>Enterprise</u>	5
<u>Esprit de Corps</u>	5
<u>Essex</u> , frigate.....	4, 5, 15
<u>Euridice</u>	3
<u>Expedition to Red House</u>	8
<u>First Battle of Sacketts' Harbor</u>	7
<u>Fort Erie</u>	8
<u>Freeman</u> , Lieutenant William H.....	12, 14, 15
<u>French Privateer</u>	2
<u>Frolic</u>	12
<u>Gamble</u> , Lieutenant John.....	10
<u>Guerriere</u>	2, 10, 11, 21, 23
<u>Gunboats</u>	4, 5, 16, 17
<u>Hall</u> , Captain John.....	2, 6, 16
<u>Hanna</u> , Lieutenant Charles S.....	9
<u>Heath</u> , Lieutenant John.....	10
<u>Henderson</u> , Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Archibald.....	22, 23
<u>Hornet</u>	5, 10
<u>Hull</u> , Captain, U.S. Navy.....	11, 21, 22
<u>Impressment of American Seamen</u>	4, 16, 24
<u>Italian Bands</u>	16
<u>Java</u>	14, 25
<u>John Adams</u>	5
<u>Jones</u> , Captain James, U.S. Navy.....	12
<u>Julia (Lord Nelson)</u>	7
<u>Kellogg</u> , Lieutenant Lyman.....	8, 10
<u>Leander</u> , British warship.....	2, 16
<u>Leopard</u> , British warship.....	2, 16
<u>Little Belt</u>	2, 3
<u>"Long Tom"</u>	7
<u>Lord Nelson (Julia)</u>	6

<u>Macedonian</u>	13
<u>Madison</u> , President James.....	4,5
<u>Madison</u> , Lieutenant Andrew L. B.....	3
" <u>Marinette</u> " on Constitution.....	12
<u>Marines</u> as Artillerists at Bladensburg.....	1
<u>Marine Band</u>	5
<u>Marine Guards</u>	1,2,6,12,17,22
<u>Moselle</u> , British sloop of war.....	2
<u>Napoleon</u> and Russia at War.....	5
<u>Nautilus</u> , brig.....	4,5
<u>New Orleans</u> , Battle of.....	1
<u>New York</u>	5
<u>Niagara</u> , British Merchant Schooner.....	6
<u>Non-Intercourse Act</u>	4
<u>Oneida</u>	5,6,7,8,18
<u>Ontario</u> , British Warship.....	6
<u>Personnel</u> of Marine Detachment at New York.....	8
<u>Poictiers</u> , British Warship.....	12
<u>Porter</u> , Commodore.....	4
<u>President</u> , frigate.....	2,3,5,10,12,20
<u>Pressman</u> , Ensign Wilson.....	18
<u>Prime</u> , Lieutenant Joshua.....	8,9
<u>Prize Money</u>	12,14,23,24
<u>Quinto Bay</u>	10
<u>Reach</u> , Lieutenant Isaac.....	18
<u>Red House Expedition</u>	8
<u>Rodgers</u> , Captain John, U.S. Navy.....	3,10
<u>Roosevelt</u> , Theodore on Lieutenant Bush.....	23
<u>Royal George</u>	6,10
" <u>Royal Marines</u> " of Great Britain.....	6
<u>Sackett's Harbor</u> , 1st Battle of.....	7
<u>Secretary of the Navy</u>	3,6,9,11,14,16,18,20,21,22,23
" <u>Shall I board her</u> ," "Sir?"	11,21,22
<u>Shannon</u>	9
<u>Siren</u>	5
<u>Smith</u> , Captain Richard.....	6,8,9
<u>Smith</u> , Lieutenant Melancton, U.S. Navy.....	2
<u>Spitfire</u> , bomb.....	2,5
<u>Sterne</u> , Lieutenant Francis W.....	19
<u>Stewart</u> , Lieutenant Richard.....	9
<u>Strength of American Navy</u> (1812).....	5
<u>Swallow</u> , British Packet.....	12
<u>Swift</u> , Lieutenant Thomas B.....	6

1. *On the Nature of the Human Species* (1859) by Charles Darwin

2. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

3. *Principles of Geology* (1830-1833) by Charles Lyell

4. *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859) by Charles Darwin

5. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

6. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

7. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

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11. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

12. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

13. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

14. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

15. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

16. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

17. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

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19. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

20. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

21. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

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23. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

24. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

25. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

26. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

27. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

28. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

29. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

30. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

31. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

32. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

33. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

34. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

35. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

36. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

37. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

38. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

39. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

40. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

41. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

42. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

43. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

44. *On the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) by Charles Darwin

45. *On the Power of Movement in Animals* (1873) by Charles Darwin

46. *On the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1871) by Charles Darwin

Tartarus, British Sloop of War.....	4
"The Old Sow".....	7
Towson, Captain N, Acting Marine Officer.....	19
<u>United States</u> , frigate.....	3,5,10,13,14,25
Vengeance, bomb.....	5
<u>Vesuvius</u> , bomb.....	5
<u>Viper</u>	5
<u>Vixen</u> , brig.....	2,5
War of 1812, Causes of.....	4
Wasp.....	5,12,24
Wharton, Franklin, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.....	8,9,10,11,13, 15,21,22,23
Wilkinson, Captain (Royal Marines).....	6
Woolsey, Lieutenant Melancton, U.S. Navy.....	6,7,8,18

THE YEAR 1813 - SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Chapter XXII, Volume I,
History of the United States Marine Corps

By

Major Edwin N. McClellan, U.S. Marines
Officer-in-Charge
Historical Section.

First Edition
AUG. 10, 1925

FORENOTE

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond the scope and size planned. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., I, Chap. 22, p--)

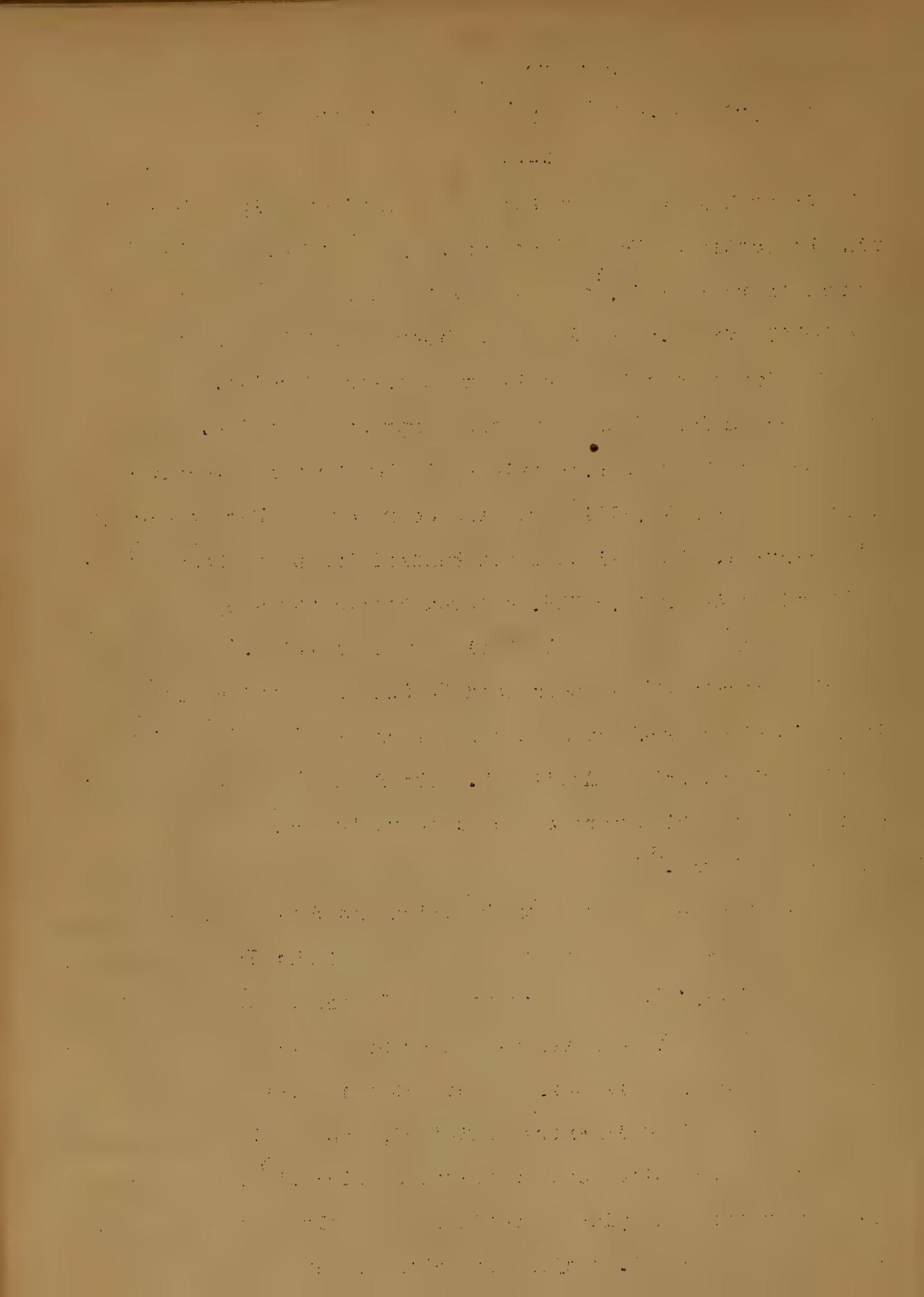
THE YEAR 1813 - SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN

1

About half a century before the Marines helped Farragut win the Battle of Mobile Bay and 34 years after they had first fought there in 1779,² our Marines, with Army troops, occupied the Mobile forts. The Act of February 12, 1813, authorized the President to seize Florida west of the Perdido. This meant occupation of the town and fortress of Mobile.

General Wilkinson, stationed in New Orleans, received orders on March 14, 1813 from the Secretary of War to occupy West Florida. He collected six hundred troops at Pass Christian and on April 10, 1813, entered Mobile Bay supported by gunboats, on each of which Marines were serving. On the way to Mobile the force dispossessed "a Spanish guard at Dauphin Island" and intercepted a Spanish transport. The vicinity of Mobile was reached on April 8th. The Spanish garrison of Fort Charlotte at Mobile were expected to resist and plans were laid accordingly.³

A detachment taken from the Third and Seventh Regiments and "commanded by that excellent officer, Major Daniel Carmick, of the Marines,"³ was selected to assault and scale the walls of Fort Charlotte. General Wilkinson wrote that "more physical force, energy of character, or perfect formation than this body of six hundred infantry exhibited, has not been shewn in the Army of the United States before or since."³ Upon reaching the destination the plan of scaling the walls of the fort was about to be executed. Major Carmick's detachment was indulged



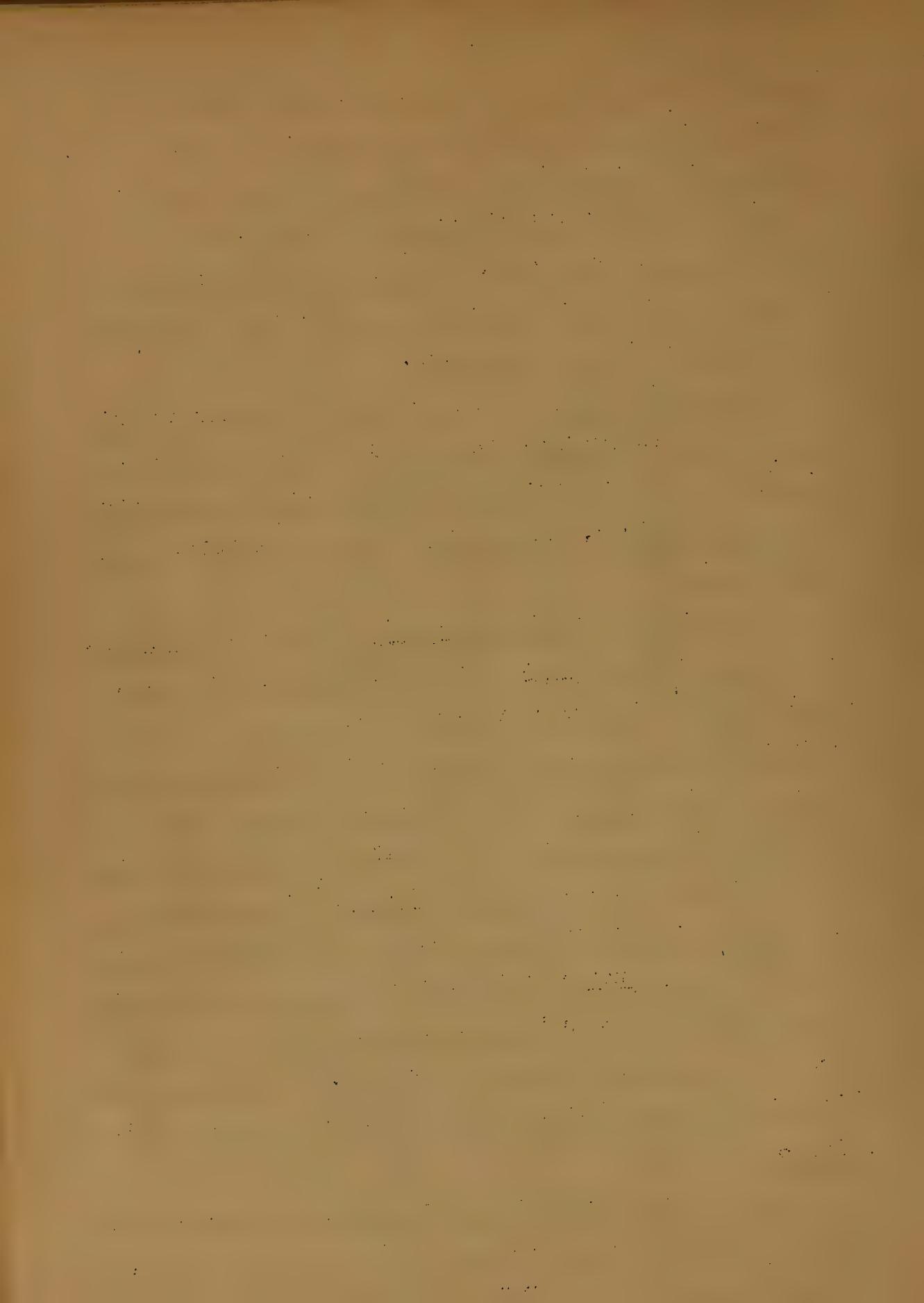
"with the escalade of Fort Charlotte," and "ladders had accordingly been prepared; but the Commandant surrendered," by convention on April 16th, before the attack commenced.³

The disappointment of the men at being cut off from a glorious assault was great. General Wilkinson reported that "Commodore Shaw and the Navy are entitled to a full share of" the credit in this operation.³

Although not engaging in any major operation in this year the Marines assisted both the Army and the Navy in carrying out their mission in guarding this outpost gateway of the Republic. Spaniards, Indians and British were their enemies.⁴

On February 4, 1813, the Hornet defeated the Peacock. The Marines of the Hornet were commanded by First Lieut. Robert Mosby.⁵ Congress presented a gold medal to the commanding officer and silver medals to the other commissioned officers of the Hornet "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress" of the "gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew" of the Hornet.⁶ Exceptional humanity and generosity were manifested by the Seamen and Marines of the Hornet on this occasion when they supplied the destitute British prisoners with food, and clothing, etc., from their own personal belongings.⁷ The City of New York gave a public dinner to the seamen and Marines of the Hornet.⁸

Marines participated in the inaugural ceremonies when on March 4, 1813, President Madison started his second term,⁹



which was "celebrated with much enthusiasm."¹⁰

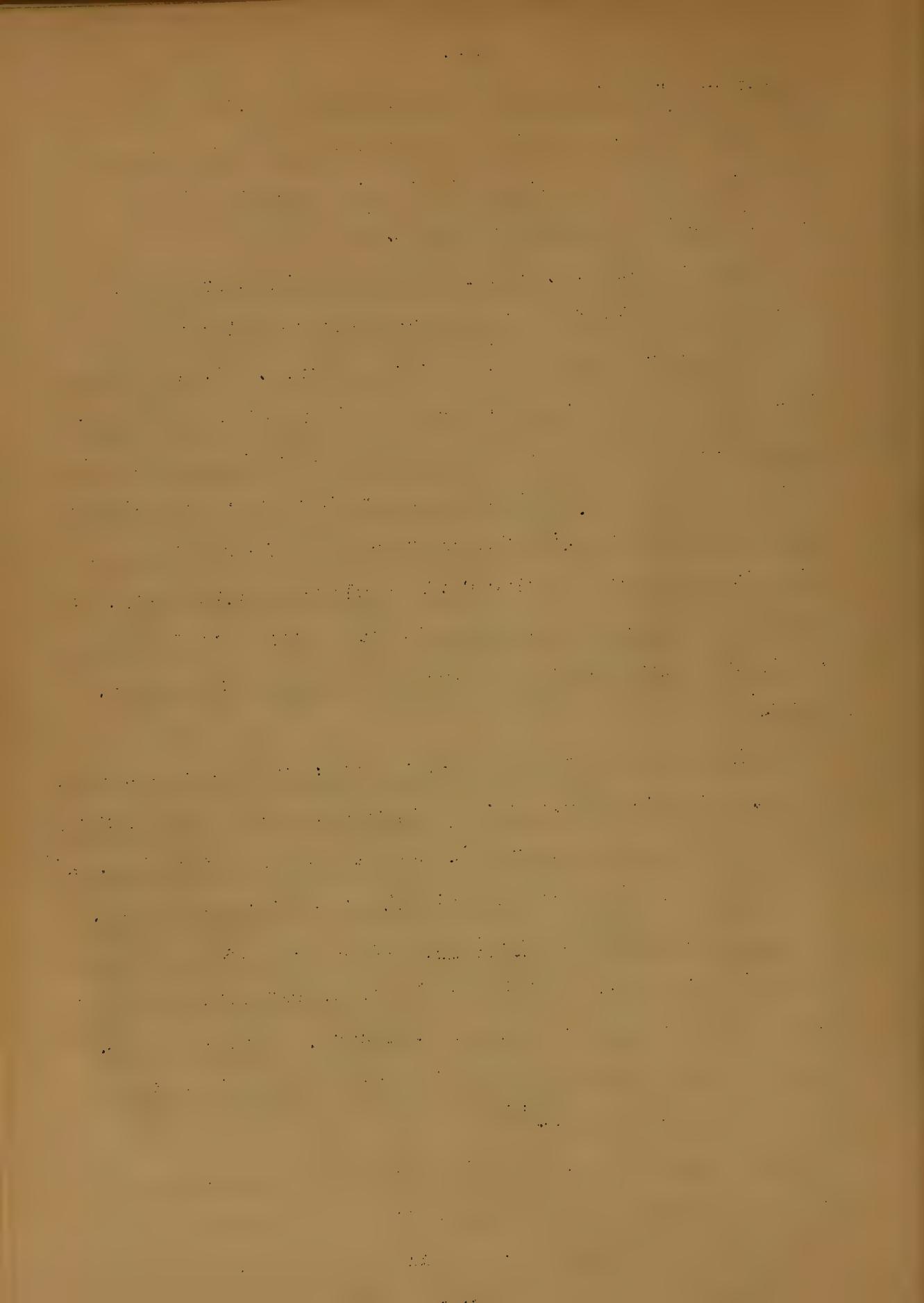
The day before his inauguration President Madison approved the Naval Appropriation Act that allotted \$410,788.55 to the Marine Corps.¹¹

On February 25, 1813, General Dearborn wrote the Secretary of War that Commodore Chauncey had not by that time returned to the Harbor from New York. "I am satisfied that if he had arrived as soon as I expected him," wrote Dearborn, "we might have made a stroke at Kingston on the ice, but his presence was necessary for having the aid of seamen and Marines."¹² Chauncey had been in New York on official duty and meeting Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, who had been selected to command the naval force on Lake Erie, at Albany, they arrived at Sacketts' Harbor on March 3, 1813.¹³

Plans were then discussed for an offensive against the enemy. The first movement of importance was the successful attack on York (now Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada.¹⁴

Commodore Chauncey and his fleet of fourteen ships, the flagship being the Madison, sailed from Sacketts Harbor on April 25, 1813, carrying on board an expedition of about 1,700 under command of General Dearborn, to attack York.¹⁵ Chauncey had embarked practically all of Captain Smith's Marines on his vessels.¹⁶

"My whole force, exclusive of seamen and Marines, who will be confined to the vessels and have no share in the action, until my whole force shall be worsted, amounts to



nearly 3,000, exclusive of 450 militia at Brownsville," reported Dearborn on March 9, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor, to Secretary of War Armstrong.¹⁷

York was reached on April 27th, and the Army landed, efficiently covered by the vessels of Chauncey's Fleet. In the engagement that ensued General Pike was killed.

The splendid work of the naval force, including the Marines, was highly commended by General Dearborn.¹⁸ Four Bluejackets were killed and 8 wounded in the Fleet.¹⁹ York was evacuated on May 1, 1813.²⁰ After this successful operation Captain Chauncey returned to Sackett's Harbor.²¹

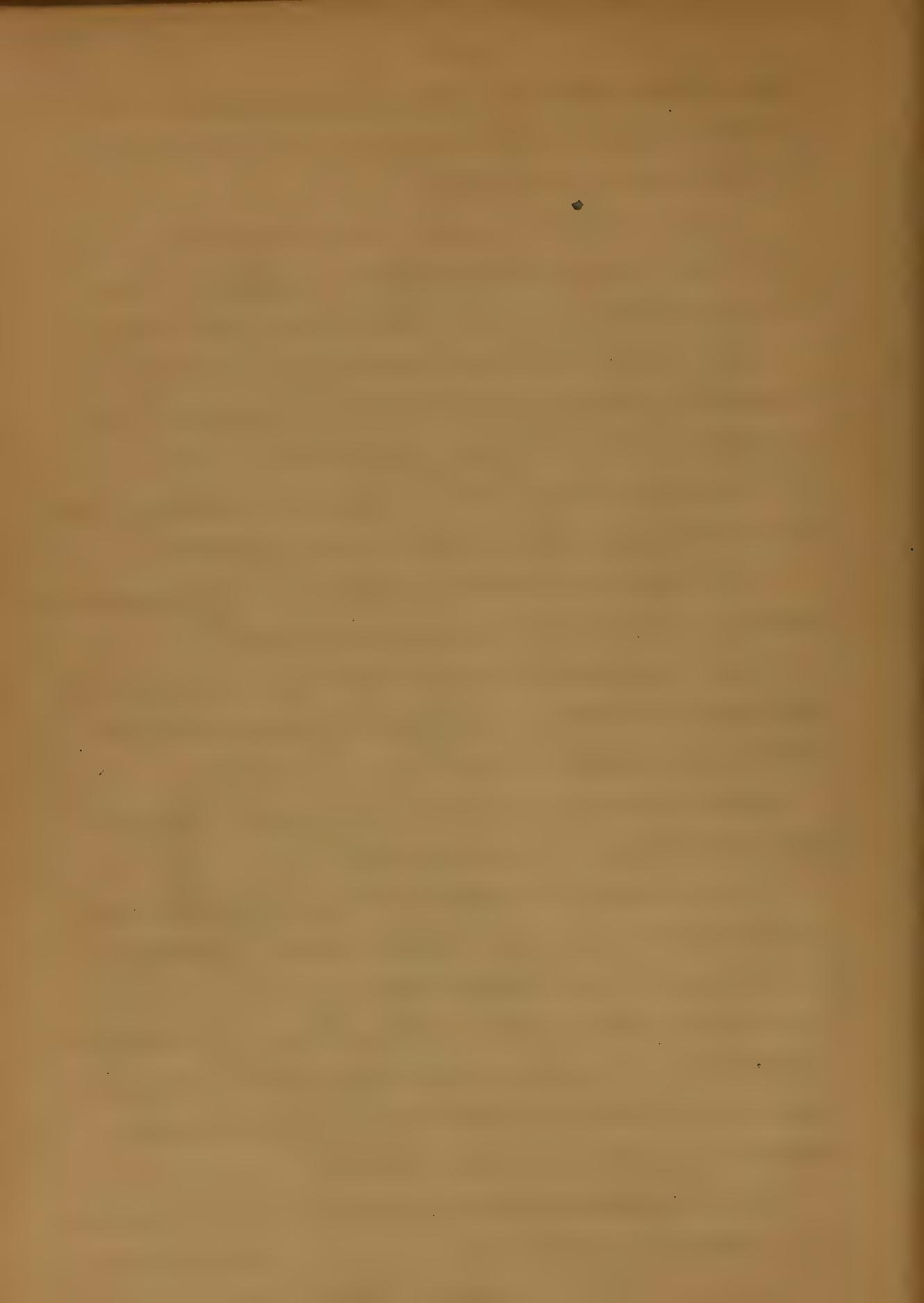
"The capture of Toronto had determined the superiority on Lake Ontario of the United States Marine."²²

General Pike was buried at Sackett's Harbor on May 13, 1813, and among those in the funeral procession was the "Marine Corps, without arms."²³

General Dearborn followed up his success at York by taking Fort George on the 27th of May.²⁴

In this battle "the Marines of the squadron were embodied with the regiment of Colonel McComb."²⁵ Commodore Chauncey reported that "Captain Smith, with the Marines, landed with Colonel McComb's Regiment.²⁶ The fleet covered the landing and silenced the shore batteries.²⁷ One man was killed and two wounded in the fleet.²⁸ General Dearborn commanded the work of the Naval forces.²⁹

Later the Americans gained possession of all the forts on the Niagara frontier after a number of encounters with

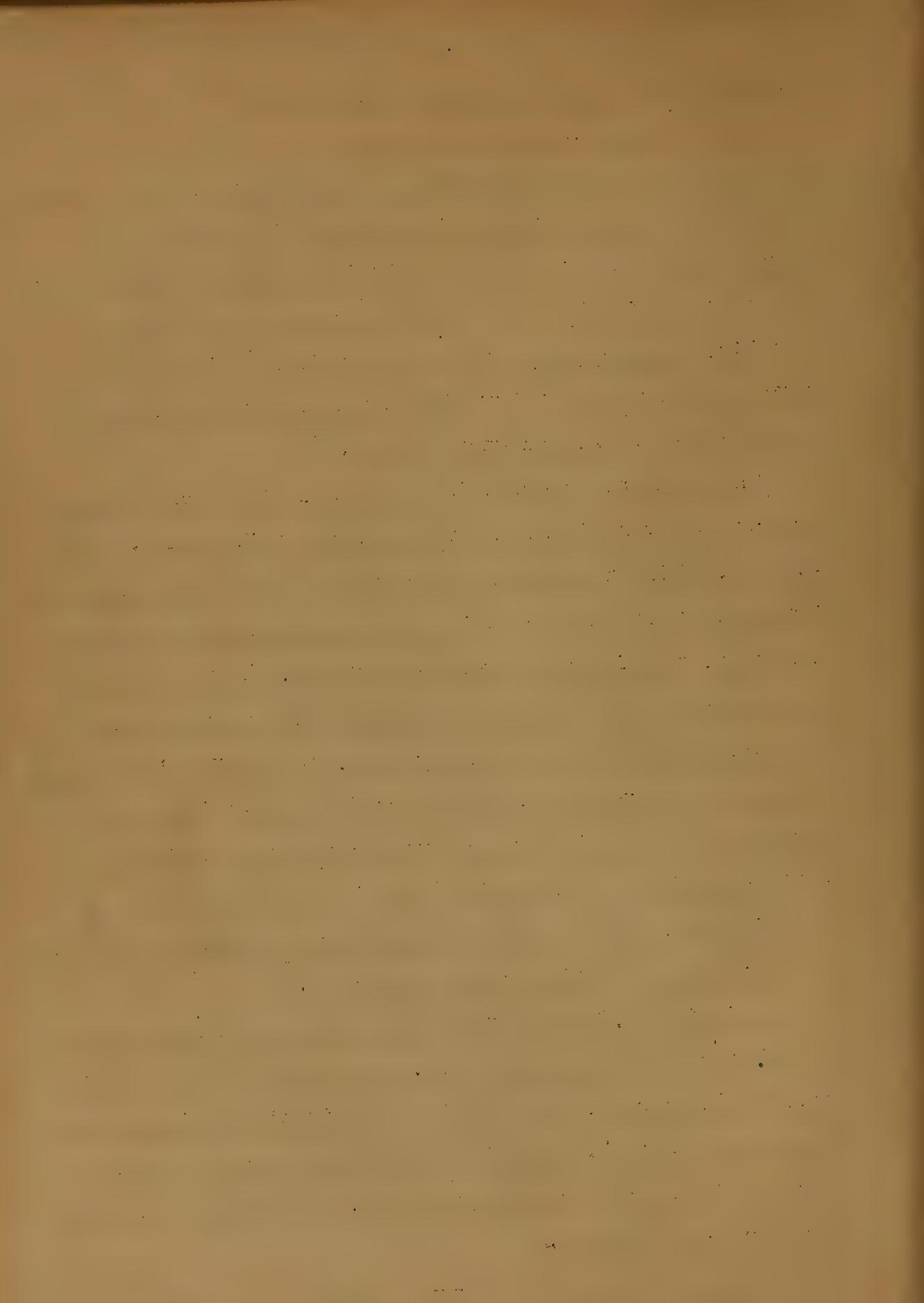


the enemy, who made but little resistance.

While these important movements were in the course of execution near the western end of Lake Ontario, the British meditated a coup de main against Sackett's Harbor in revenge for the blow they had received at York.³⁰ The main object of the British attack was to destroy stores and the new ship, General Pike, under construction.²⁴ The invading force left Kingston on May 27th and landed at Sackett's Harbor on the 29th, and was repulsed.³¹

The Marines, except a few invalids, etc., were absent on board the vessels of the fleet during this attack. On June 11, 1813, Captain Smith reported to the Commandant that "Commodore Chauncey with all the squadron except two of the schooners, was absent" during this attack, "but owing unfortunately to some misunderstanding on the part of the commanding Naval officer then present, the Marines' and Navy Barracks, with all the Naval stores," and that "all the prize goods taken at York and every article of public property belonging to the Marine Corps" was "set on fire and entirely destroyed." Captain Smith reported that the Marine Officers and the Marines lost everything.³²

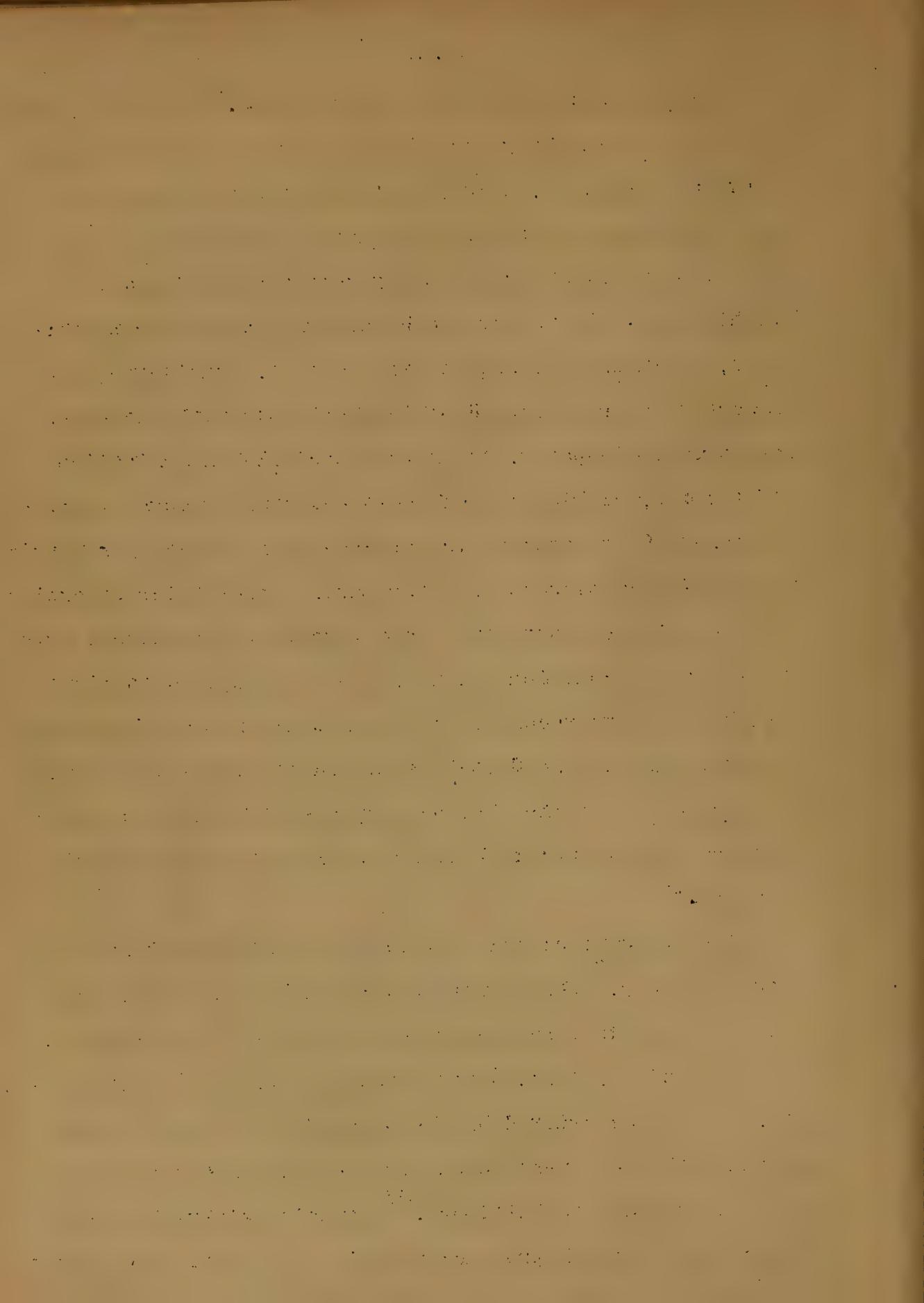
On April 14, 1813, orders were issued to Captain Robert D. Wainwright at Charleston, S.C., to dispose of all stores, etc., at Charleston, and then to "immediately march with Lieutenant Thomas W. Bacot" and his "whole force to Head Quarters by the most convenient route."³³ He left Charleston, with forty-one Marines.



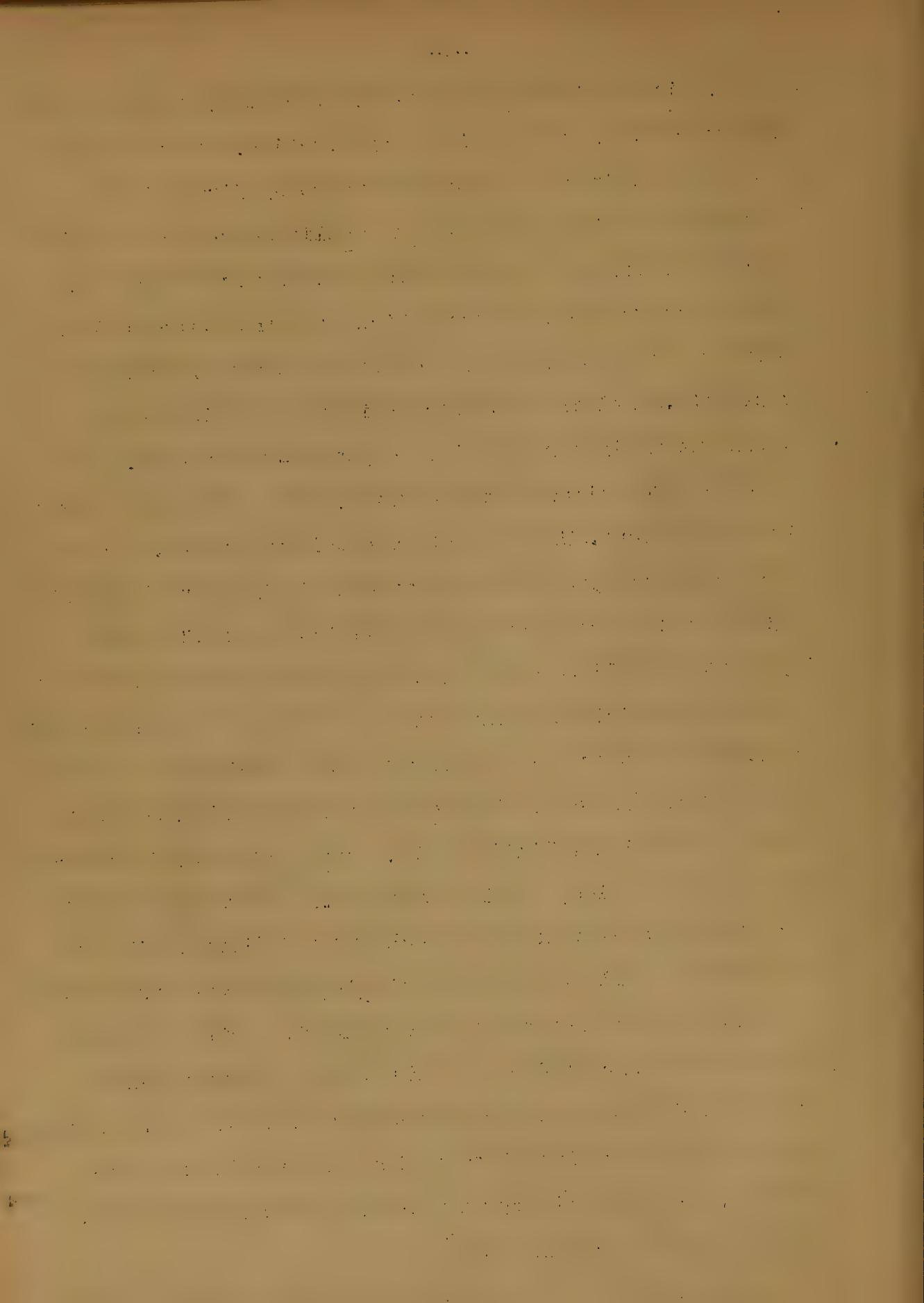
Captain Wainwright obeyed his orders. ³⁴ On May 25, 1813, Secretary of the Navy Paul Hamilton wrote to the Commandant, from Fayetteville, N. C., that on that date he had "met Capt. Wainwright with his Detachment of your Corps on the march, struggling through heavy sand roads and under a burning sun. Being favored by him with a short conversation, I ventured to suggest to him that, considering the necessity of his proceeding to Washington with the utmost practicable despatch, but more especially the privations of the boy, of himself, officers and men, he ought to procure waggons to convey his Detachment and in doing so avoid those difficulties on his long march, under which otherwise, many of his men must sink - and I ventured likewise to give it him as my confident opinion that the expense incident to the plan I have recommended to him would not be objected to by Government. The Captain admitted the utility and indeed the necessity of the plan but expressed strong doubts whether the orders under which he is proceeding would admit of such." ³⁵

As a result of this letter Headquarters authorized the ³⁶ use of wagons, which enabled Captain Wainwright to travel with more comfort and hastened his arrival in Washington.

On July 5, 1813, Captain Wainwright, then in Washington, D.C., was ordered by the Commandant to "immediately march with Lieutenant McLean and the detachment prepared" ³⁷ for his command to Baltimore. Captain Wainwright obeyed these orders which provided for him to proceed to Sacketts



Harbor, via Baltimore, Frenchtown, Newcastle, Philadelphia and New York. Having arrived, by marching, at Baltimore with fifty Marines he was joined there by First Lieut. Benjamin Hyde with ten men. In compliance with his orders Captain Wainwright there boarded packets for Frenchtown, Md., on the Susquehanna from which town they proceeded in wagons to Newcastle, Del., and from thence to Philadelphia by packets. And in further compliance with his orders Captain Wainwright reported to Captain Anthony Gale, who commanded the Philadelphia Barracks, and who turned over to him Second Lieut. William Hall and thirty Marines. The detachment then proceeded by marching to New York "through Jersey, by the most sure and expeditious route." Here Captain John Hall commanding the New York Barracks provided Captain Wainwright's command with quarters "in his barracks" and added eighteen more Marines to the detachment. At this time Captain Wainwright had with him First Lieut. Benjamin Hyde, Second Lieut. William Hall, four sergeants, five corporals, four musics, and 108 privates.³⁷ Among the thirty Marines turned over to the detachment at Philadelphia was the Marine Guard of the late brig Vixen who were prisoners on parole and had not yet been exchanged. While Captain Gale had been directed not to add them to Captain Wainwright's detachment, for some reason he had done so. As a result orders were issued that these Marines be not permitted to do any military duty until they were exchanged, which was soon accomplished.³⁸

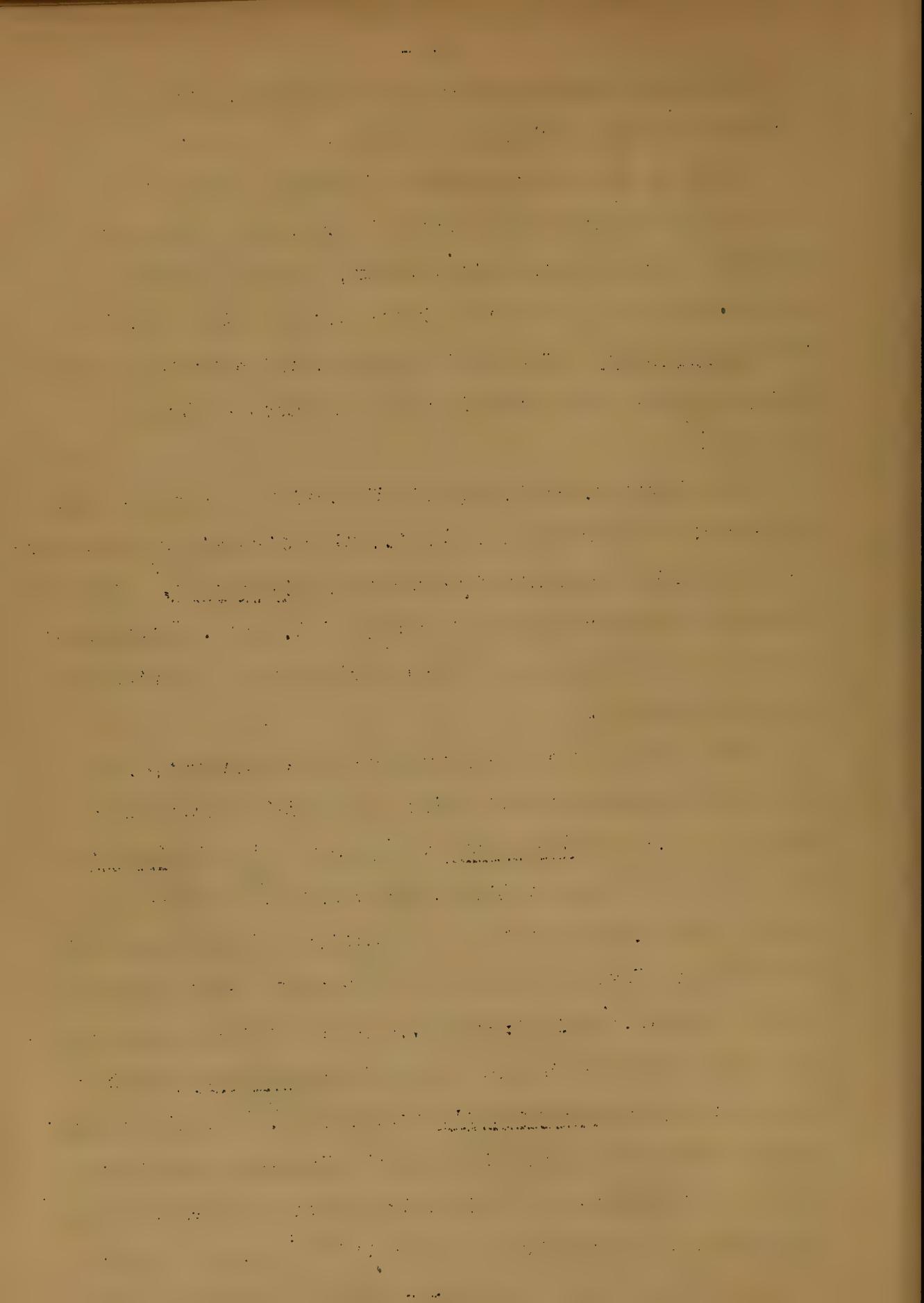


Captain Wainwright and his detachment arrived at Sackett's Harbor on August 1, 1813.

Marines from Captain Smith's command stationed at Sacketts Harbor were on board the vessels of Commodore Chauncey's Squadron on Lake Ontario, in the numerous engagements with the British vessels. By July 21, 1813, the General Pike³⁹ was ready to sail, and a schooner, the Sylph had also been added to the squadron at Sacketts Harbor.⁴⁰

In October, 1813, Captain Wainwright was ordered from the Harbor to Providence, R. I., with directions to relieve Captain Robert Greenleaf on board the President.⁴⁰ Captain Wainwright reached New York on April 1, 1814.⁴¹ During the Spring of 1814, there were about 175 Marines stationed at Sacketts Harbor.

Naval events on the Lakes were very favorable, but they were contrasted about this time with a naval loss on salt water. The Chesapeake was captured by the Shannon on June 1, 1813.⁴² First Lieut. James Broom,⁴³ commanding the Marine Guard, fell early in the action but even after this the Marines "under the command of Sergeant John Twiss did splendid work."⁴⁴ At 6:00 P.M., the two vessels touched and were held together by the fluke of the Shannon's anchor catching in the Chesapeake's quarterport.⁴⁵ As the vessels closed Lawrence "was shot down" by "Lieutenant John Law of the British Marines. He fell dying, and was carried below exclaiming, 'Don't give up the ship!'"⁴⁶ Roosevelt wrote

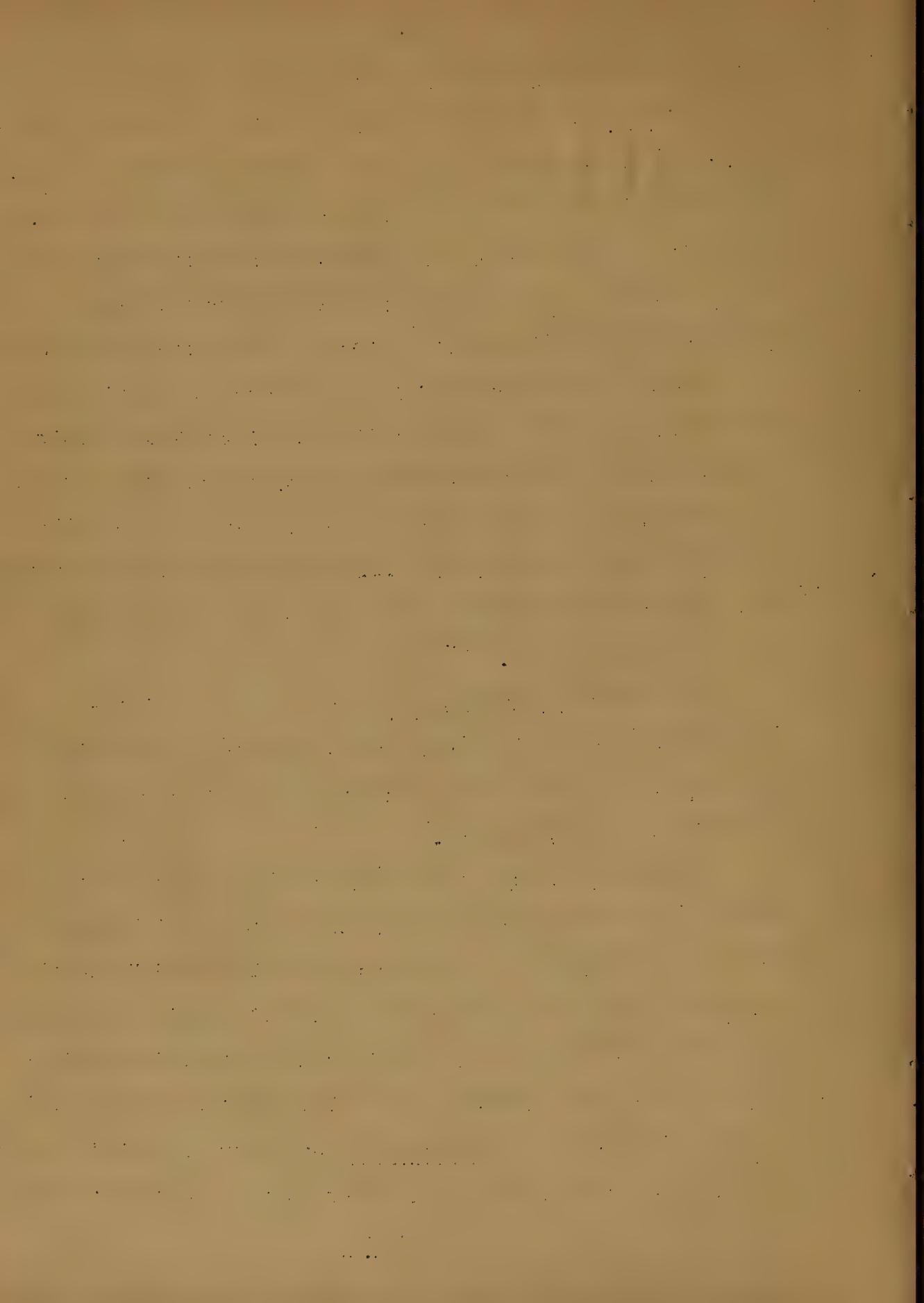


that "on the upper deck the only men who behaved well were the Marines, but of their original number of 44 men, fourteen, including Lieutenant James Broom and Corporal Dixon, ⁴⁵ were dead, ⁴⁶ and twenty, including Sergeants Twiss and Harris, wounded, so that there were left but one corporal and nine men, several of whom had been knocked down and bruised, ⁴⁷ though reported ^{un}wounded." "On the forecastle a few seamen and Marines turned to bay" in an endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the Day. "One of the American Marines using his clubbed musket, killed an Englishman, and so stubborn was the resistance of the little body that for a moment the assailants gave back having lost several killed and wounded; but immediately afterwards they closed in and slew their foe to the last man." ⁴⁵⁻⁴⁸

On board the Chesapeake fourteen of the sixty-two Americans killed were Marines and eighteen of the eighty-two wounded, or out of the hundred and forty-four casualties, ⁴⁹ thirty-two were Marines.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Wharton wrote "that our officer had fallen or was wounded was to me highly probable, after I was convinced the capture had been made" and that "we have in the loss of so many valuable officers and men a consoling reflection that in this most sad and sanguinary ⁵⁰ contest, the Naval character at least has not suffered."

The crew of the Chesapeake were carried to Halifax as prisoners of war. Among them were Sergeants of Marines John



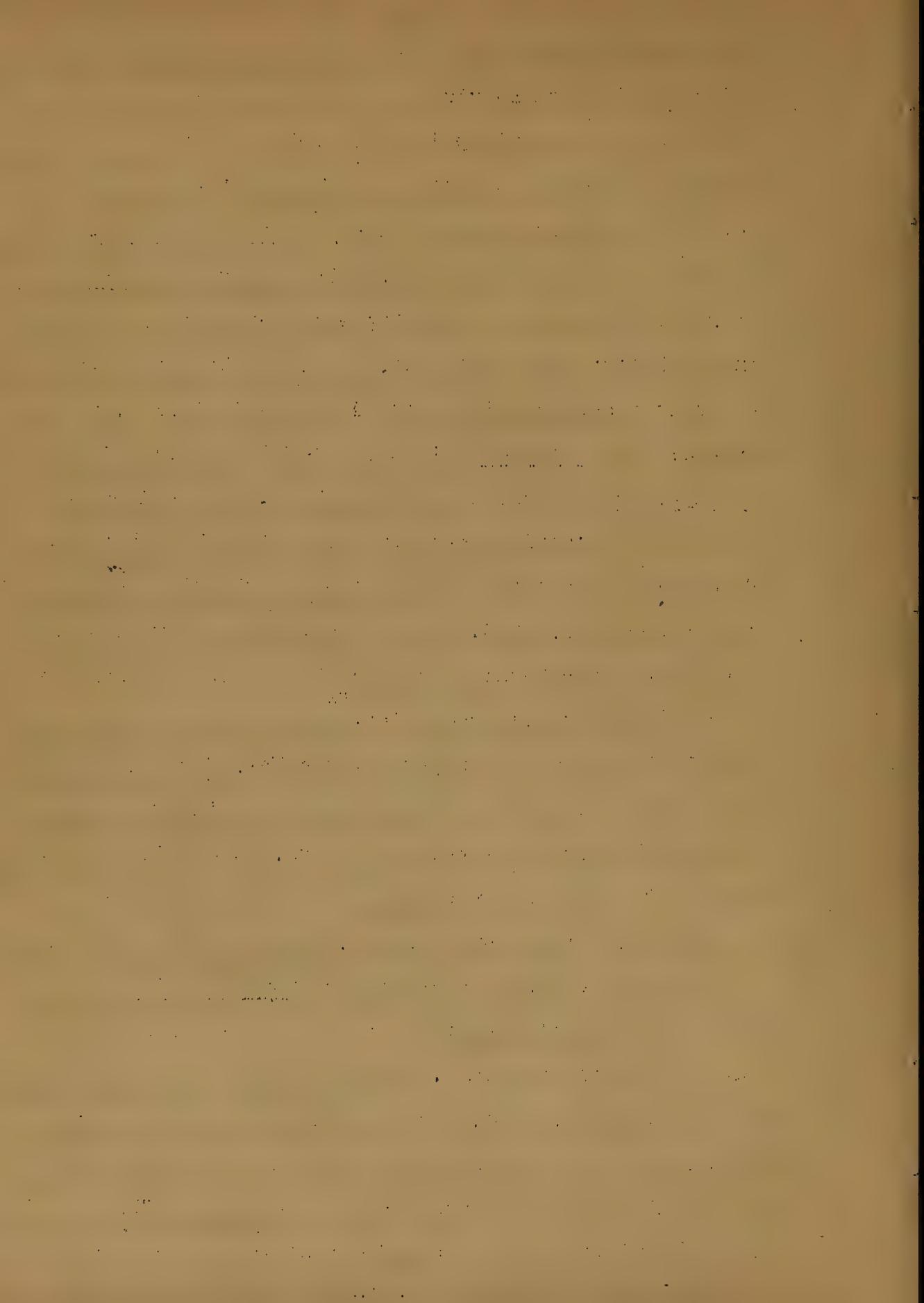
Twiss and William Harris, Corporal James Orault, Fifer Isaac Porter and twenty-six privates, including Private Hoffman who died from wounds enroute.⁵¹ Many of these Marines were returned to Boston on board the Frederick Augustus.⁵²

The corpse of Lawrence was landed from the Chesapeake at Halifax and six British Captains acted as pall bearers.⁵³ In the latter part of August, 1813, the bodies of Captain James Lawrence and Lieutenant Augustus C. Ludlow, who fell on board the Chesapeake in the ill-fated battle with the Shannon, were entombed in Salem, Mass. The bodies were brought from Halifax where they had first been buried. From Salem they were removed to New York and finally interred on September 16, 1813. Marines were on the two launches that acted as a naval escort to the bodies and they were also in the funeral procession.⁵⁴

During the greater part of the War, First Lieutenant Thomas R. Swift was in command of the Marine Barracks at the Gosport (Norfolk) Va., Navy Yard. The British Fleet constantly menaced Norfolk and as a result the Marines were always in an expectant attitude.

Commodore Cassin anchored the Constellation in a position to defend the city and the gunboat flotilla under Captain Tarbell was always ready.⁵⁵

On April 4, 1813, the Commandant wrote Lieutenant Swift that his situation had been for a long time a novelty and the chief subject of conversation but that it had "become like an old story," and that he had "been so long menaced and so often,

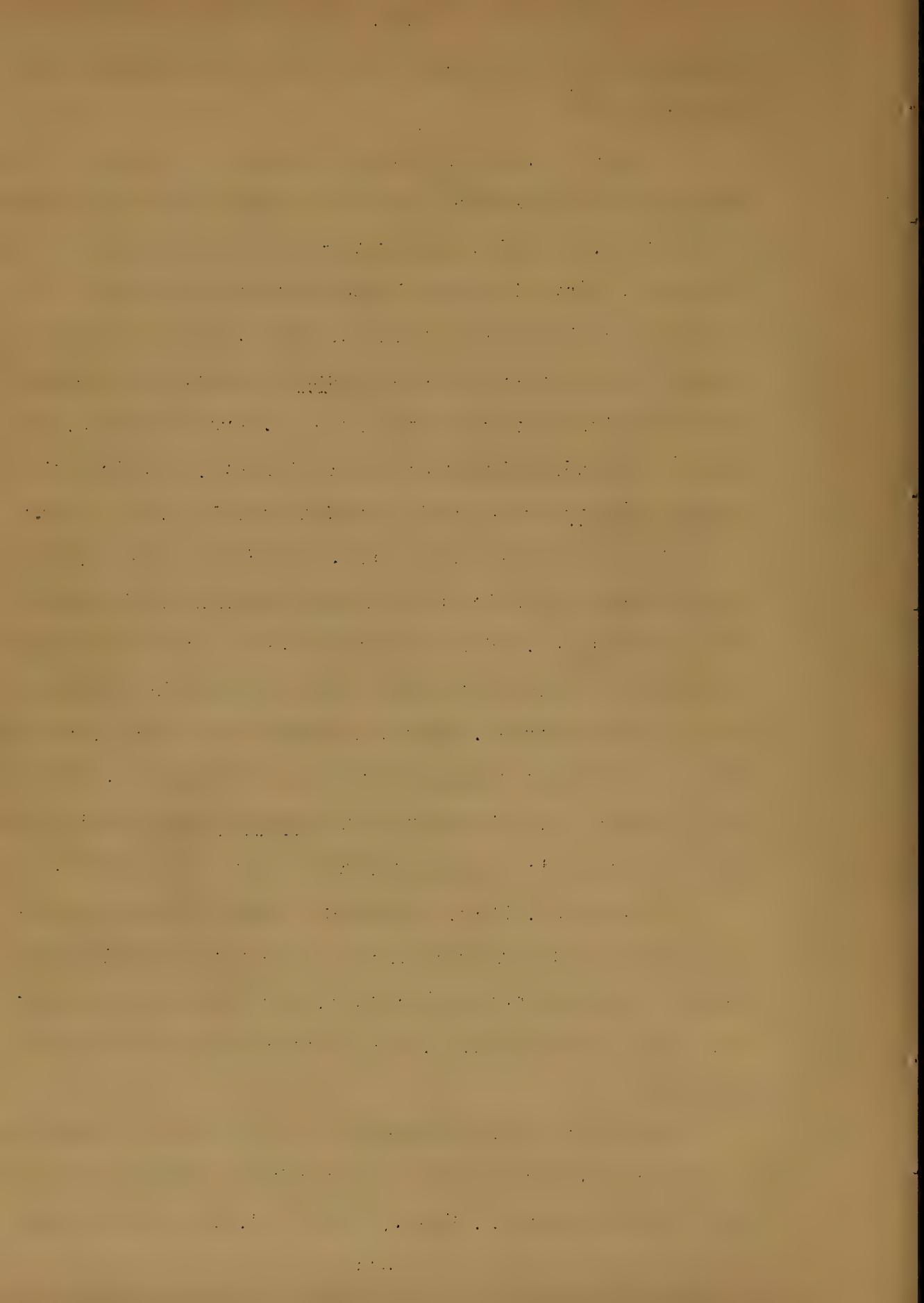


by report, to be attacked that we must now think you in-
vulnerable."⁵⁶

On June 14, 1813, fourteen British war vessels entered Hampton Roads, proceeded up to the mouth of the James River on June 20, and made preparations to send up a large force in boats. Captain Tarbell had moved down the river with a flotilla of 15 gun-boats on June 19th, opened fire on the frigates and on the 20th the Junon was severely handled.⁵⁷ Fifty Marines under Lieutenant H. B. Breckenbridge, and one hundred Bluejackets under their officers, all from the Constellation, were landed on Craney Island, about five miles below Norfolk Navy Yard. On June 22, 1812, the British attempted to land on Craney Island with a large force in barges. Fire was opened on the enemy with great coolness and precision, which resulted in the sinking of three of the barges. Forty prisoners were taken, and the loss in killed and wounded must have been great. The officers, seamen, and Marines of the Constellation gained great credit for their steadiness, discipline, and spirit.⁵⁸

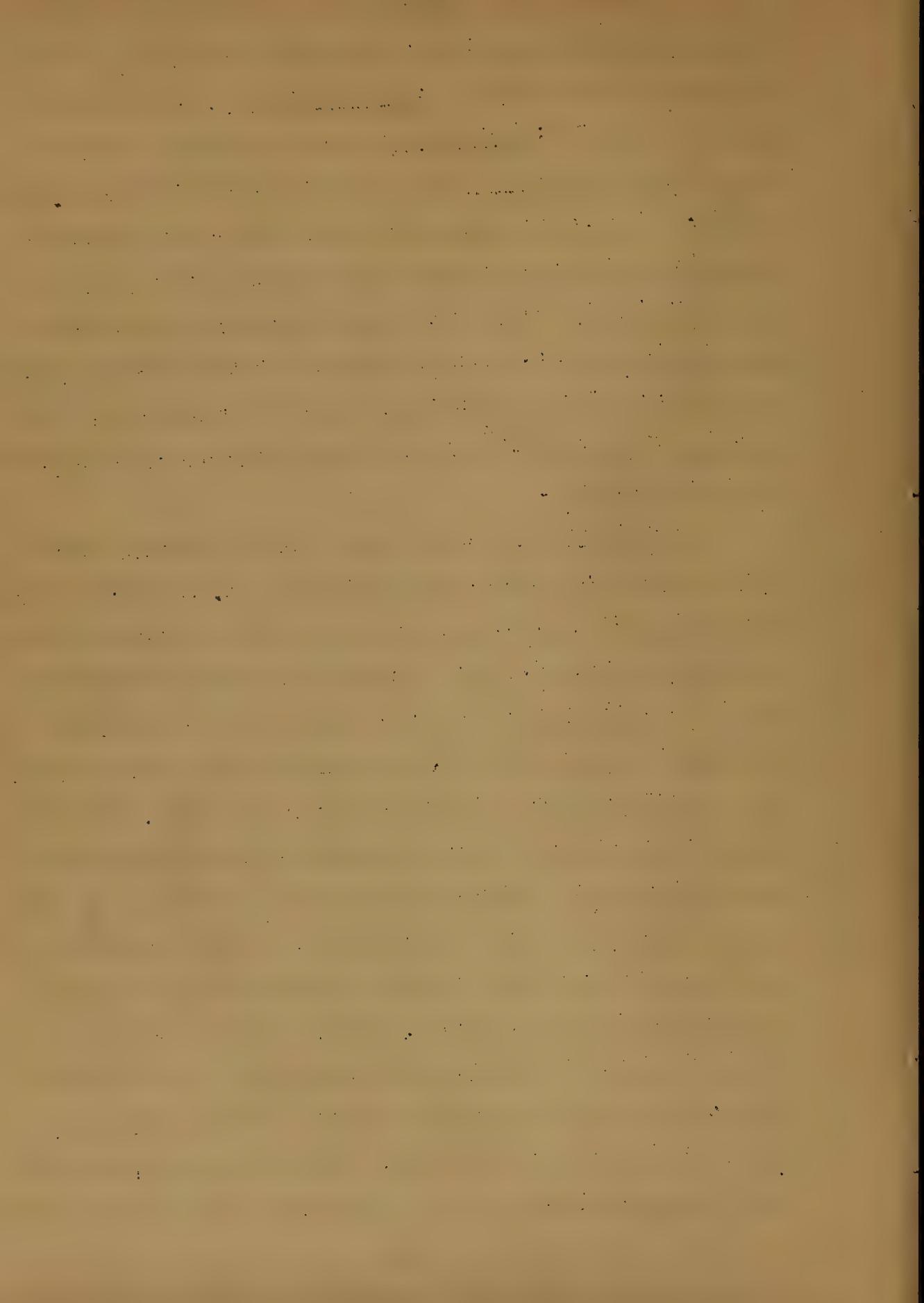
On June 26, 1813, Lieutenant Thomas W. Swift wrote Lieutenant-Colonel Wharton that they were "hourly expecting another visit from" the British, that "seven ships" were "in sight from the town," and that his men were "in good spirits."

Rather than be captured by a large force of the enemy, a squadron of three vessels under Captain Stephen Decatur ran into New London, Conn., on June 1, 1813, where they



anchored the following day.. The Marine officers on these vessels were as follows: United States, Second Lieutenant Henry H. Ford; ⁵⁹ Macedonian, Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Legge; ⁶⁰ and the Hornet, Second Lieutenant William L. Brown-⁶¹ low. For several months after they were thus blockaded, parties of Marines were sent ashore practically every day to fortify the heights on the eastern side of the harbor and other points. Guns were landed "at Groton Fort, opposite New London," and the ships were moored "between that fort and Fort Griswold."⁶² Some of these Marines were despatched to Lake Ontario.

The Marines began to prepare for the Battle of Lake Erie on March 31, 1813, when First Lieut. John Brooks, Jr., in Washington, D.C., was ordered to proceed "without delay" to Hagerstown, Md., with a recruiting party and baggage wagon for the purpose of recruiting. He was authorized to offer a bounty of \$20.00 and three months advance pay. His orders required him to halt there one week. Then to procure other wagons and to proceed to Pittsburgh by way of Cornellstown, Bedford and Greensburg, remaining in each town a few days to pick up recruits. He was advised to use a wagon from place to place rather than the same one throughout the hike. Lieut. Brooks' original orders authorized him to remain at Pittsburgh not longer than ten days. He was then to proceed to his "ultimate station, Erie on the Lake of that name." There he would report "to the Commanding Naval officer as detached for recruiting and

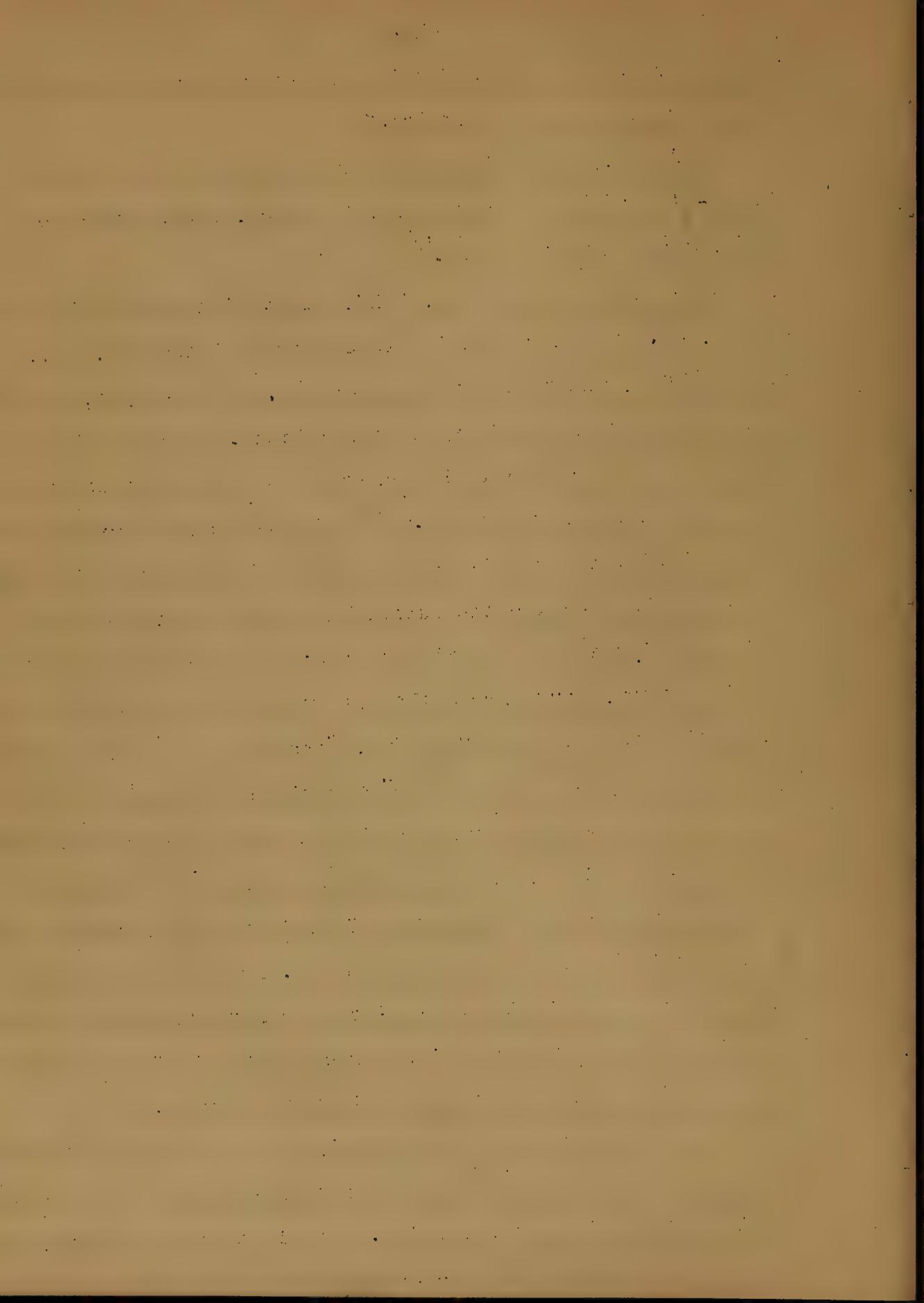


to aid and assist him in forming whatever guards he may require, and you able to furnish."

In April, 1813, Lieutenant Brooks had twelve Marines there - 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 2 musics, and seven privates, five being recruits.⁶³

Some time in late June, 1813, First Lieutenant John Brooks, Jr., was directed to proceed from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Erie, Pa., under his original orders.⁶⁴ On July 2, 1813, Captain Oliver Hazard Perry informed Lieut. Brooks by letter that he did not consider the orders of that officer as having placed him under his command.⁶⁵ On the same date Perry wrote Secretary of the Navy William Jones to the same effect and that he would "require the guards as fast as they are recruited, and shall place them on board the sloops of war." In this letter, Perry wrote that it was the Secretary's intention in his letter of May 25th, "that Lieut. Brooks was to be attached to the vessel under" Perry's command, and that it would give Perry "pleasure to have him sail in the vessel with me, as he is an active Marine officer."⁶⁵ Lieutenant Brooks informed his Commandant of Perry's decision and orders dated July 10th were forwarded to Lieut. Brooks by Lieut. Col. Wharton directing him to report for "further orders to the Commanding Naval Officer on Lake Erie and to view" himself "as under the former orders authorized to recruit."

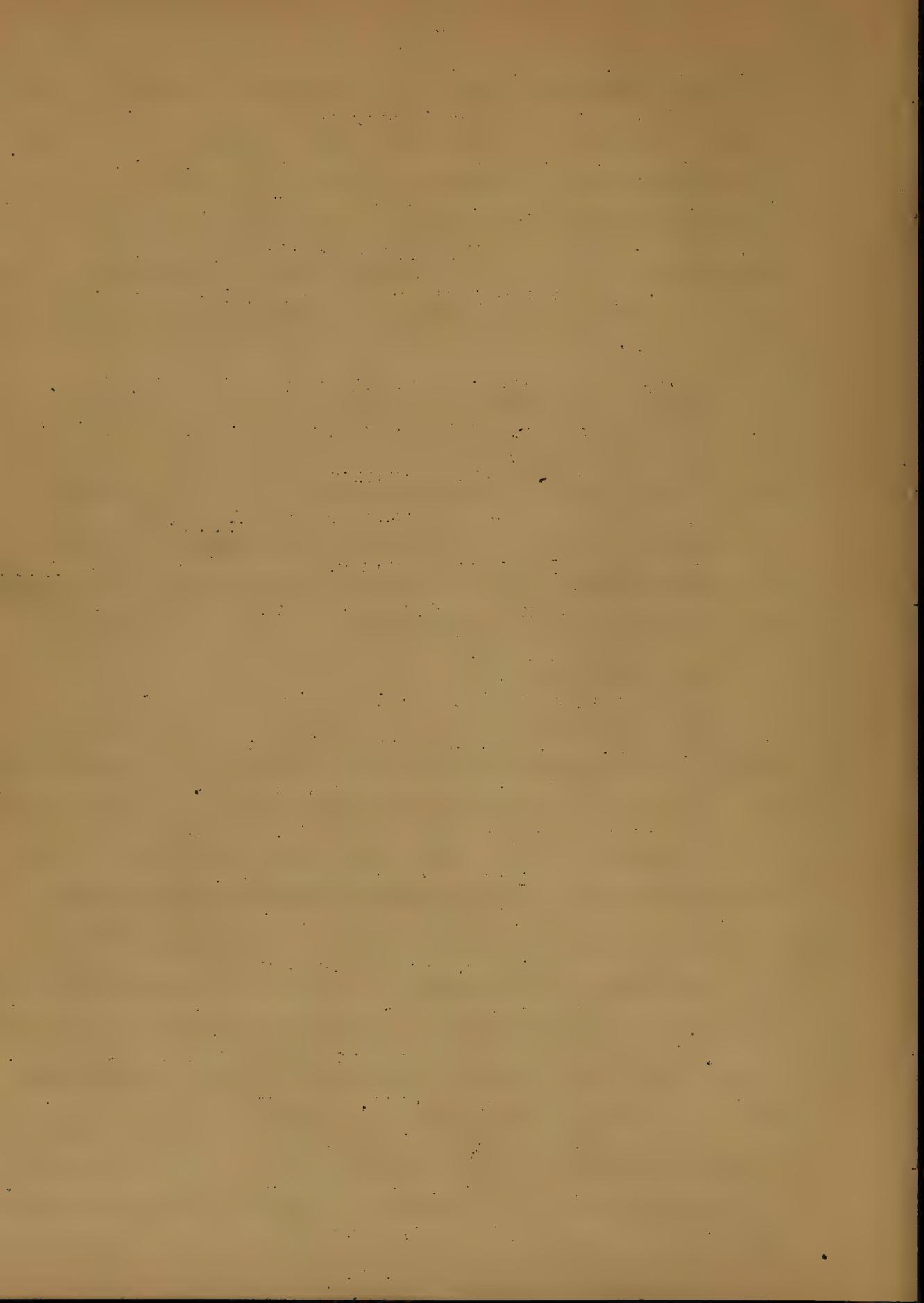
The possibilities of an attack by the enemy on Washington always seemed imminent⁶⁶ and the correspondence of the Commandant indicated such a possibility. For instance on May 21,



1813, he addressed a letter to his Adjutant informing that officer that since he was "under the necessity of leaving Headquarters for a short time to proceed to Philadelphia," he delivered the command over to him "requesting an express may be sent for me to that place should any movement of the enemy in your opinion indicate the intention of approaching to our city."

Messengers arrived in Washington on July 15, 1813, with information that British vessels were in the Potomac sixty miles below.⁶⁷ The Secretary of the Navy took post and slept on nights of the 15-16 on the Adams.⁶⁸ Second Lieutenant Samuel Watson commanded the Marines of the Adams.⁶⁹ The excitement soon subsided when it was ascertained that the enemy had moved on.⁷⁰

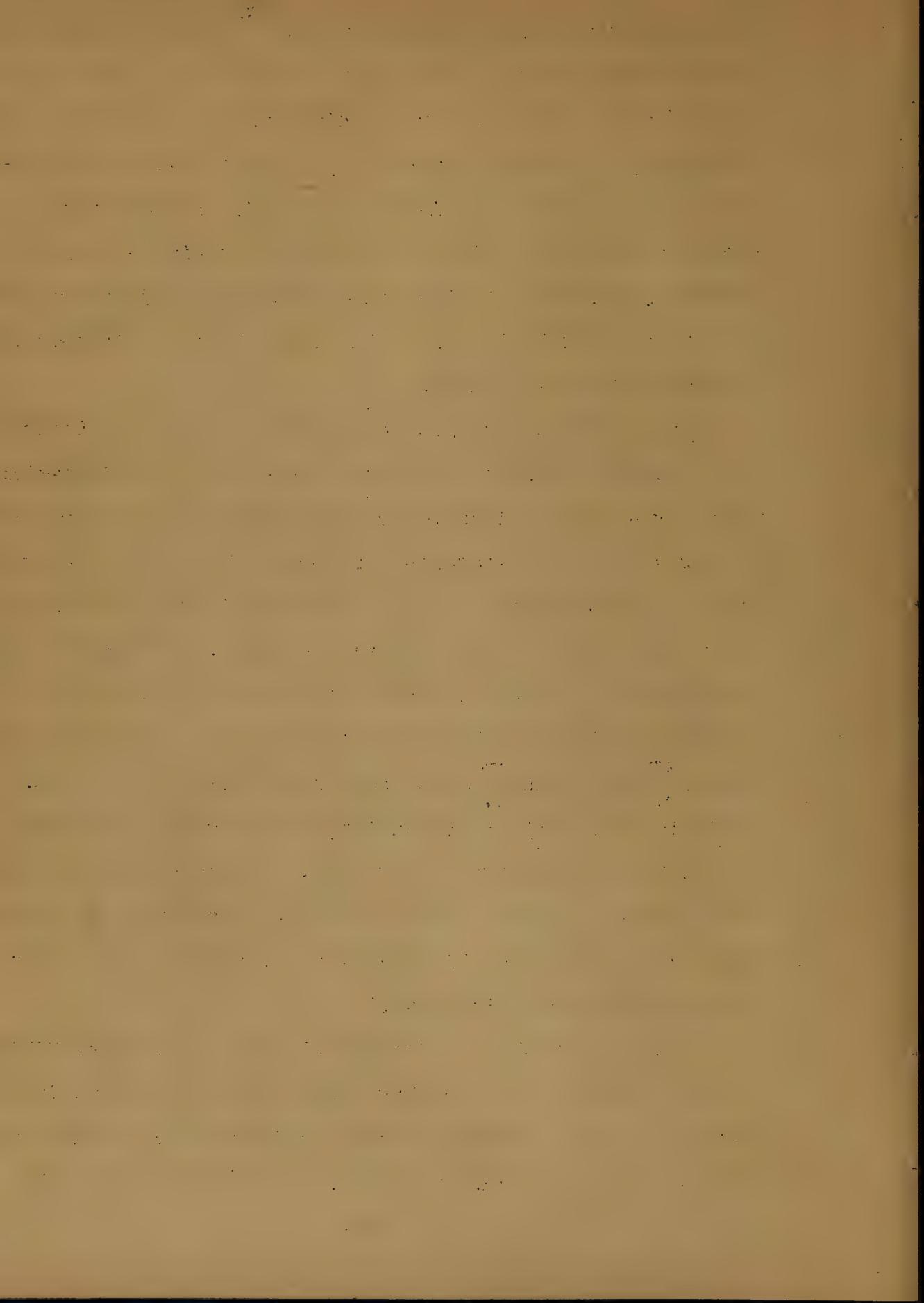
The activities of the British in the Chesapeake in August, 1813, caused orders to be issued for the organization of a battalion of Marines for field service. On August 12, 1813, Secretary of the Navy Jones directed Lieut. Colonel Wharton "with the least possible delay detach Lieutenant Miller with all the Marines that can be spared from duty at Headquarters, with orders to proceed to Annapolis for the defence of that place until recalled by order of the Department."⁷¹ The next day the Commandant directed his Adjutant, First Lieutenant Samuel Miller, he having been selected to command this battalion, to "proceed by the most direct route to Annapolis with the detachment prepared for the service." Under these orders 100 Marines under Lieutenant Miller left



for Annapolis on August 12th and 13th. On August 17, 1813, the Commandant wrote "Lieutenant and Adjutant" Miller that he was "very happy to hear" of his arrival at Annapolis in safety and the handsome manner in which the detachment behaved on the march. On August 24, 1813, the Commandant directed Lieutenant Miller to detach from his command one corporal, and six privates and direct them to join the guard of Sergeant Morris Palmer at Baltimore "for the defense of the public vessels" there.

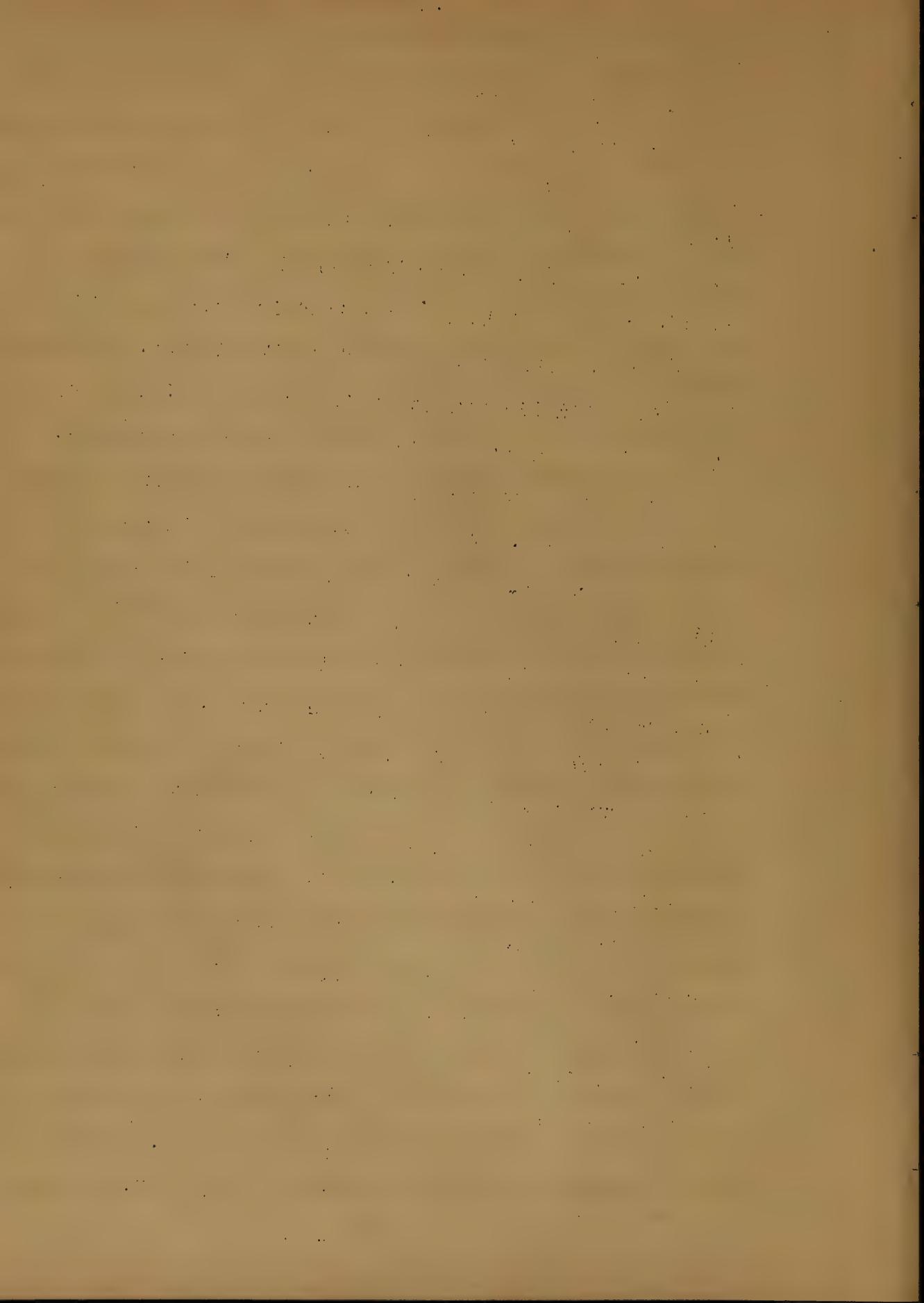
On this same date Lieutenant Miller wrote the Commandant that Captain Morris of the Navy intended leaving Annapolis in a day or so and desired to use the Marines "as a rear guard to his sailors." Lieutenant Miller disliked being the rear guard to the bluejackets, but he stated it had its compensations since the rear was toward the enemy. He reported to the Commandant on August 25th that the enemy were still eighteen or twenty miles below and that "the Governor of the State, [Levin Winder], has been remarkably civil to us. We paid him some military attention on our arrival which was due to the Chief Magistrate of a State. He has been so unused to this kind of attention from the troops stationed here that he appears to mark us as his peculiar favorites to the almost entire exclusion of the rest."

On August 26th, the Commandant wrote Lieutenant Miller that the Secretary of the Navy had informed him that Captain Morris had been directed to use his judgment as to when to leave Annapolis which, of course, depended upon when the



"fleet of the enemy has descended the Bay and the place is considered no longer in danger of an attack." "At that time" wrote the Commandant, "your command will become useless and I am instructed to require you to march to" Washington "as soon as possible with the detachment under you." On the 29th Miller wrote Wharton that "the British have left us" and that he had received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to march to Washington. The Commandant directed Lieutenant Miller on August 31, 1813, then at Annapolis to return to Washington with his command.

The Sacketts Harbor Naval base was full of energy during this period. The fleet sailed late in July from Sacketts Harbor. Captain Smith took on board the fleet all ⁷³ his Marines except "25 men most of them invalids." Captain Wainwright arrived on August 1st and occupied the Camp that had been used by Captain Richard Smith. The fleet arrived off Niagara on July 27th. Here it took on board 250 Infantry under Colonel Scott and "the squadron proceeded to the head of the lake, with a view to make a descent at Burlington Bay. After landing the troops and Marines, and reconnoitering, Colonel Scott believed the enemy to be too strong, and too well posted, for the force under his command, and on the 30th" the vessels ran down to York, ⁷⁴ arriving there on the 31st, the Marines and soldiers were landed under Colonel Scott. ⁷⁴ The stores and barracks were burned and the fleet returned to Niagara. ⁷⁵ The Fleet was back at Sacketts Harbor by August 13, 1813. ⁷⁶ Chauncey's



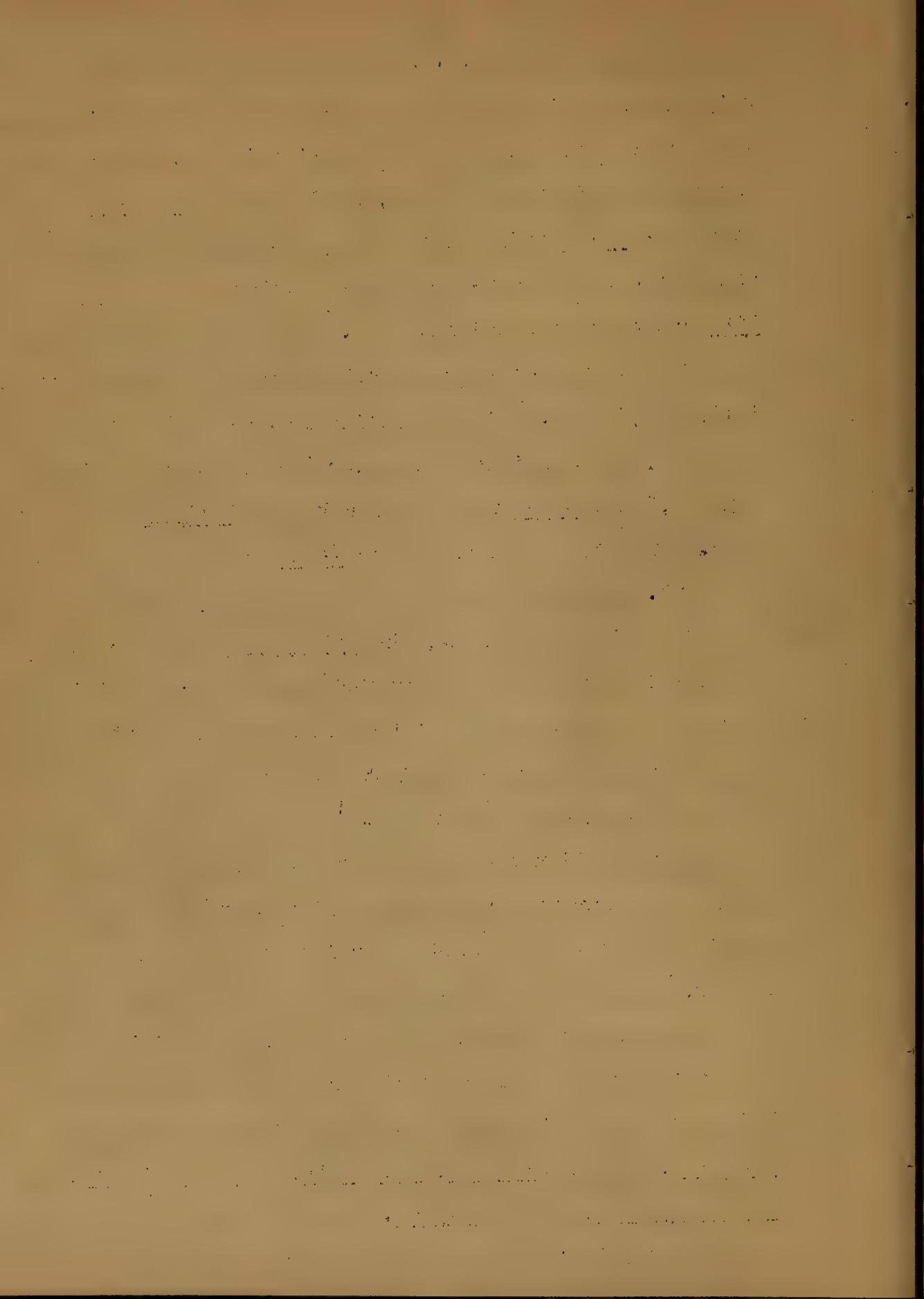
ships engaged the enemy frequently during this year. The contacts are too numerous to describe in this limited space. For instance on September 28, 1813, the General Pike engaged the Wolfe and a shot from the American vessel carried away her enemy's main-top. An explosion on the General Pike caused deaths and injuries.⁷⁷

The sloop-of-war Argus sailed from New York on June 17,⁷⁸ 1813, for France. After landing in France William Henry Crawford, the American Ambassador "to the Court of the French Emperor," the Argus was captured by the Pelican on August 14,⁷⁹ 1813. The Marine Guard of the Argus was commanded by a Sergeant.

On September 4, 1813, the Enterprise defeated the Boxer. The American vessel was commanded by Lieutenant William Burrows a son of the first Commandant of the Marine Corps,⁸⁰ who was mortally wounded. Among the casualties was Private John Fitzmere, who was wounded.⁸¹

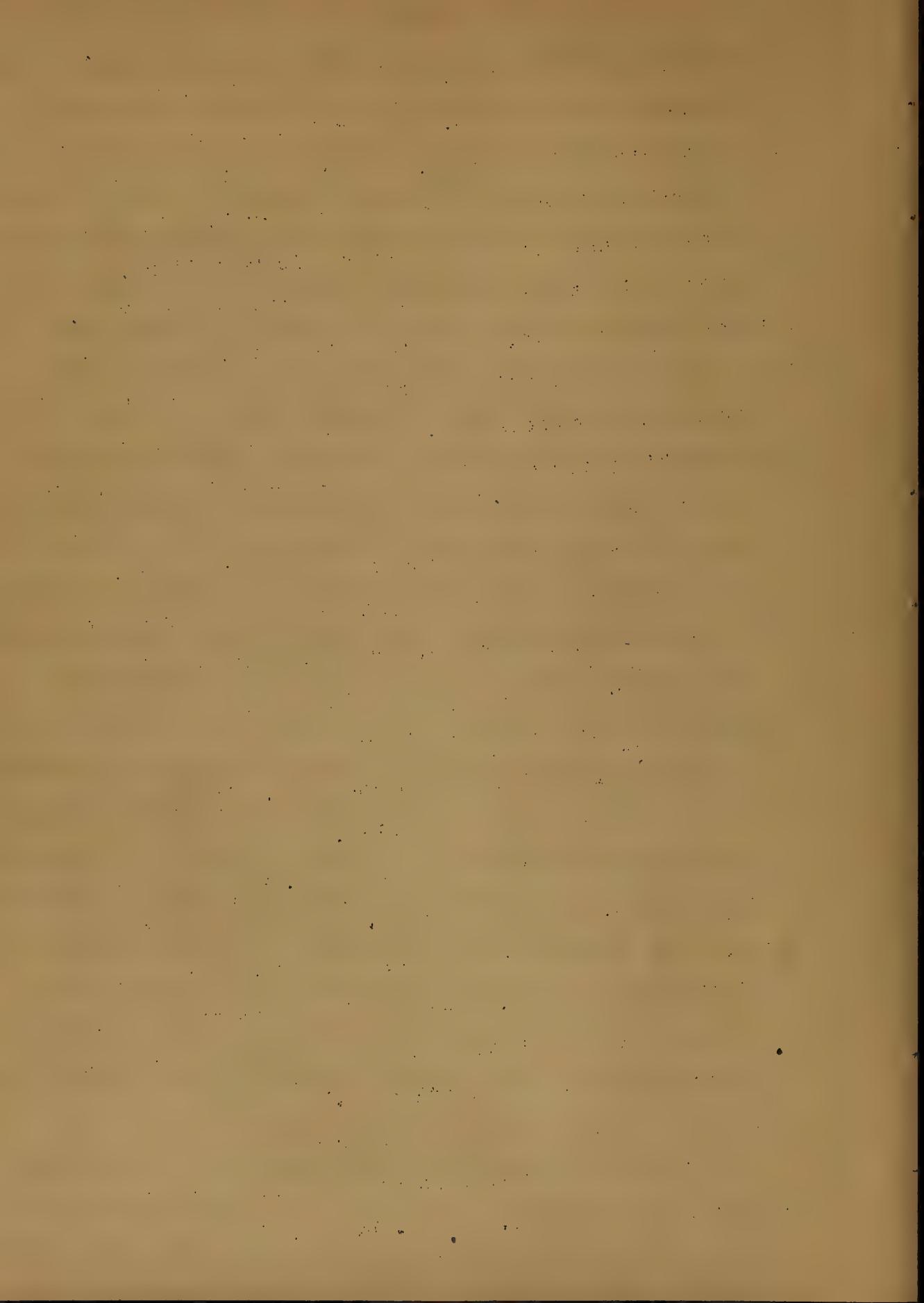
The situation on Lake Erie at the close of the campaign of 1812 was far from favorable to the American cause. The British enjoyed undisputed control of the Lake and its shores.⁸²

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry arrived at Erie during the latter part of March, 1813, and immediately set to work building his fleet, which eventually was composed of the Scorpion, Ariel, Lawrence, Caledonia, Niagara, Somers, Trippie, Tigress, and Porcupine. When the time came to man his vessels, Perry found that he had an insufficient number



of officers, Bluejackets and Marines for the purpose. First Lieutenant John Brooks, Jr., of the Marines, son of the Governor of Massachusetts,⁸³ had arrived at Erie and reported to Perry late in June, 1813. He brought with him a considerable number of Marines whom he had recruited in Pennsylvania and to which number, by energetic recruiting, he added many more prior to the date of the Battle of Lake Erie. Despite his best efforts, however, he was unable to secure enough Marines with which to supply complete guards for all of Perry's nine vessels, and volunteers from the Army were used for this purpose. Lieutenant Brooks concentrated his efforts on these green soldiers and by the date of the Battle had so imbued them with the "esprit of the Marines" and had so trained them to naval ways that they were, for all practical purposes, real Marines. "Chauncey had promised to send 50 Marines, but had recalled them when on their way to Lake Erie." General Harrison "sent on board from his Army near 100 men, all of whom were volunteers. Some of these having served as boatmen on the Ohio, were put on duty as seamen; the rest chiefly men of Kentucky, who had never before seen a ship, acted as Marines."⁸⁴ The "Kentuckians, most of them, had never seen a square-rigged vessel before." Dressed "in their fringed linsey-woolsey hunting shirts, with their muskets in their hands, they made as novel Marine Corps as ever trod the deck of a battleship."⁸⁵

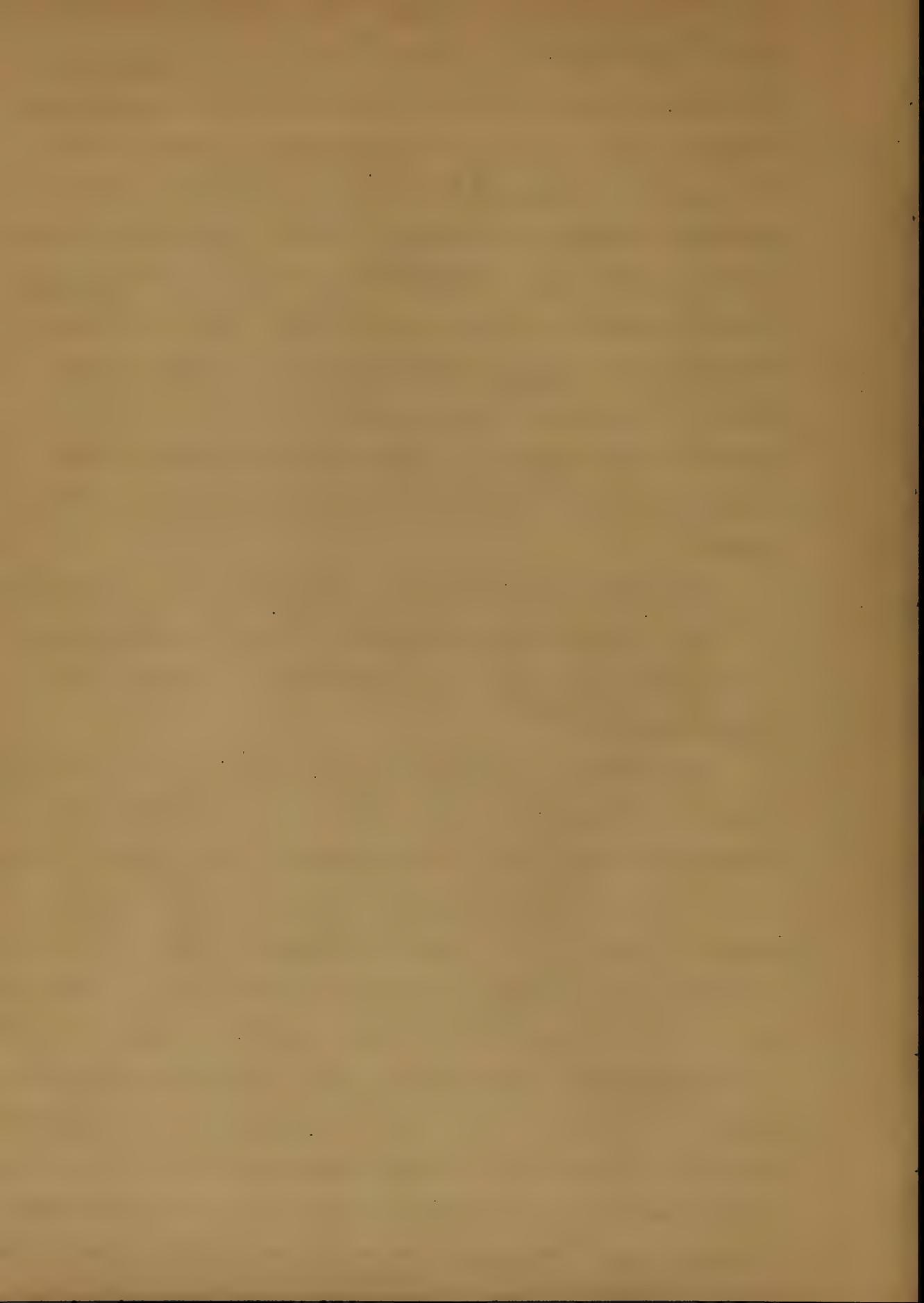
Although the Army thus lent assistance to the Marine Corps in this battle, there were some regular Marines on board each of the vessels. Lieut. Brooks, Sergeants James



Tull,⁸⁶ and William S. Johnson,⁸⁶ served on the Lawrence; Sergeants Joseph Beckley and James Artis on the Caledonia; Corporal Joseph Berry, on the Scorpion; Corporal David Little, on the Porcupine; Lieutenant of Infantry Robert Anderson commanded the Marines on the Ariel; Lieutenant of Infantry James Blair commanded the Marines on the Trippie, with Corporal John Brown also on board; Corporal William Webster on the Tigris; and Captain George Stockton and Captain of Infantry Henry D. Brevoort, in charge of the Marines on the Niagara. Lieutenant John Heddleson, and Sergeant Jonathan Curtis and Sanford A. Mason were also on board.⁸⁷

The Battle of Lake Erie was fought and won on September 10, 1813. Space will not permit an adequate description of this brilliant victory, but the sources cited tell the complete story.

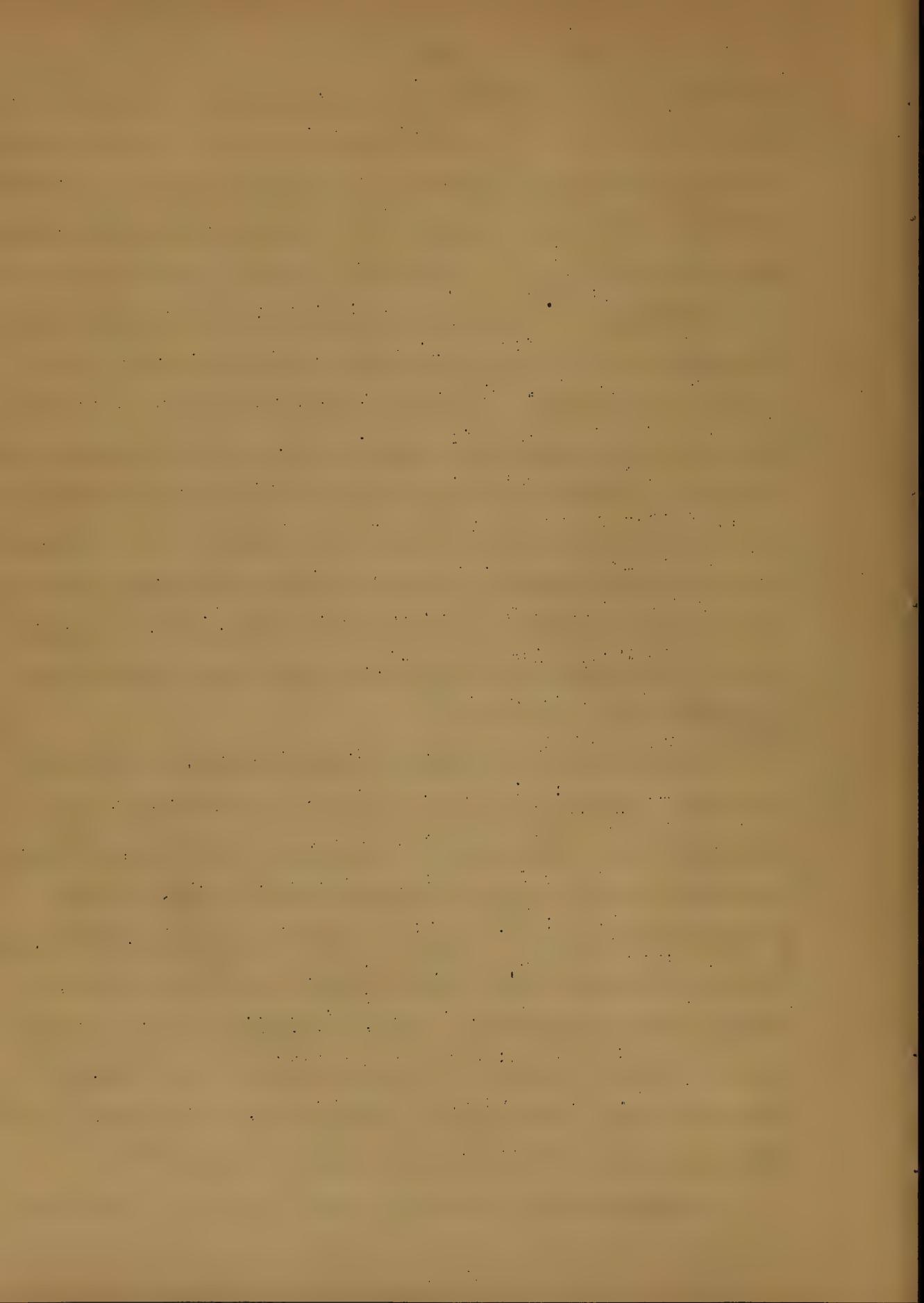
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The Marines suffered severely. Five Marines out of the total of 27 killed and 12 Marines out of the total of 96 wounded were the losses to the Corps. "Among those slain was Lieutenant Brooks of the Marines, a gay and elegant young officer, full of spirit, of amiable manners, and remarkable for his personal beauty,"⁸⁹ and a "son of a soldier of the Revolution."⁹⁰ In the midst of the engagement on board the Lawrence, he accosted Perry in a spirited tone, with a smile on his countenance, and was making some observations about the enemy, when a cannon ball struck him in the thigh and dashed him to the opposite side of the deck, fearfully mangling him.⁹¹ "Carried down to the Surgeon's apartment, he



asked no aid, for he knew his doom, and that he had life in him for only one or two half hours; but as he gave himself over to death, he often inquired how the day was going; and when the crowd of new-comers from the deck showed how deadly was the contest, he ever repeated his hope for the safety of the commodore.⁹² The scene was rendered more affecting by the conduct of a little mulatto boy twelve years of age, a favorite of Brooks'. He was carrying cartridges to one of the guns but on seeing his master fall, he threw himself on the deck with the most frantic gesticulations and piercing crys, exclaiming that his master was killed; nor could he be appeased until orders were given to take him below when he immediately returned to carrying cartridges.⁹¹ Lieutenant Brooks "gradually died away; requesting that his boy might be kindly taken care of."⁹³

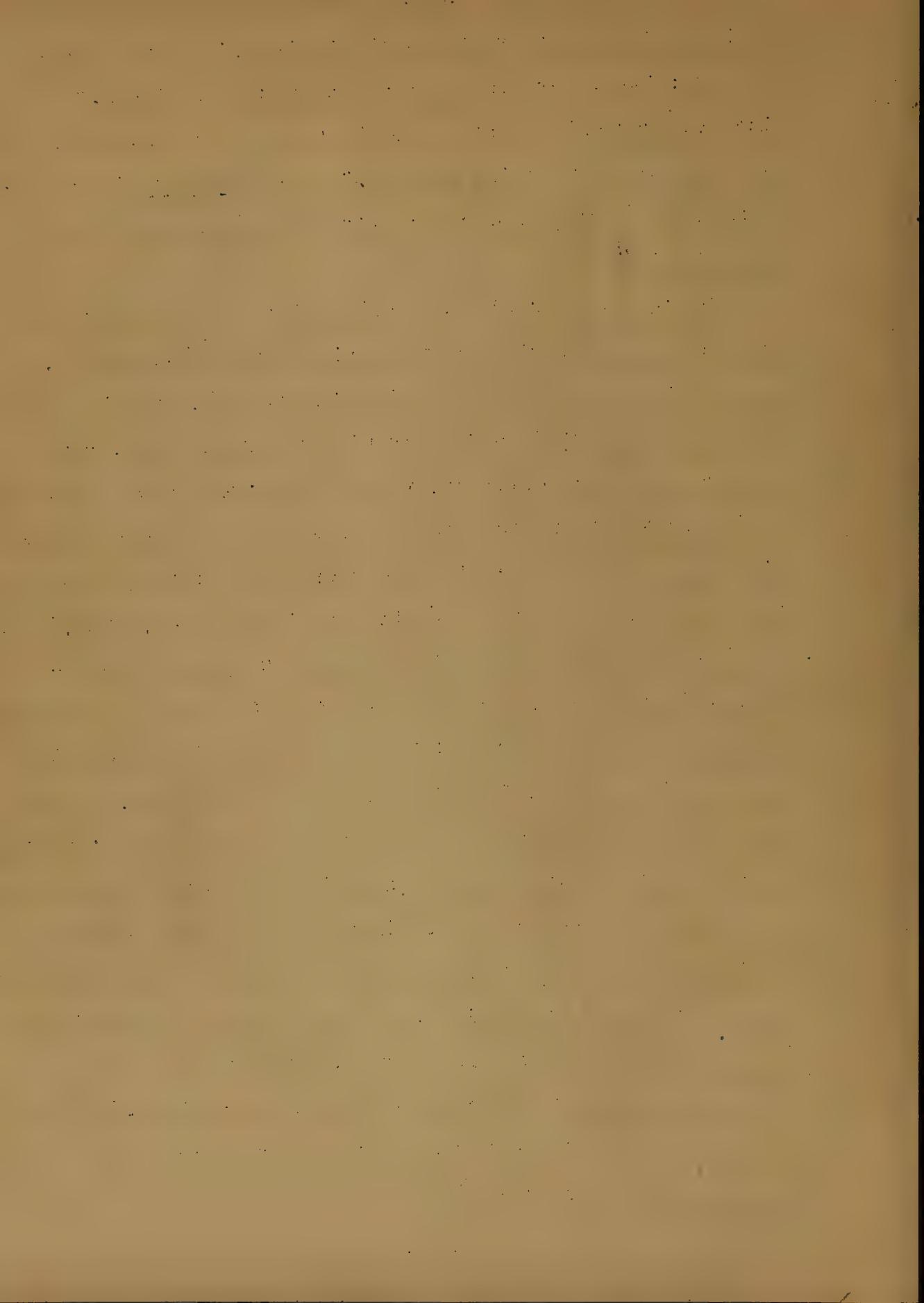
The names of the Marines killed and wounded were as follows: Lawrence; Killed: 1st Lieut. John Brooks, Jr., Corporal Philip Sharpley⁸⁶ and Privates Jesse Harlon, ⁹⁴ who was enlisted July 24, 1813, by Lieut. Brooks at Erie, ⁹⁴ and Abraham M. Williams; ⁹⁴ wounded: Privates James Bird, William Burnett; William Baggs, David Christie and Henry Vanpool; Vanpool died September 22, 1813. ⁹⁴ Niagara: Killed: Private Joshua Trapnel; wounded: Sergeant Nathaniel Amos Mason,⁹⁵ Corporal Scott, and Privates Thomas Miller, John Rumas, George McManomy, George Schofield, and Samuel Cochran.⁹⁶

Commodore Perry reported to the Secretary of the Navy on September 13th that he had "great pain in stating to" him "the



death of Lieutenant Brooks of the Marines," and two other officers; "they were valuable and promising officers." "Captain Brevoort of the Army, who acted as a volunteer, in the capacity of a Marine Officer," on the Niagara "is an excellent and brave officer and with his musketry did great execution."⁹⁷

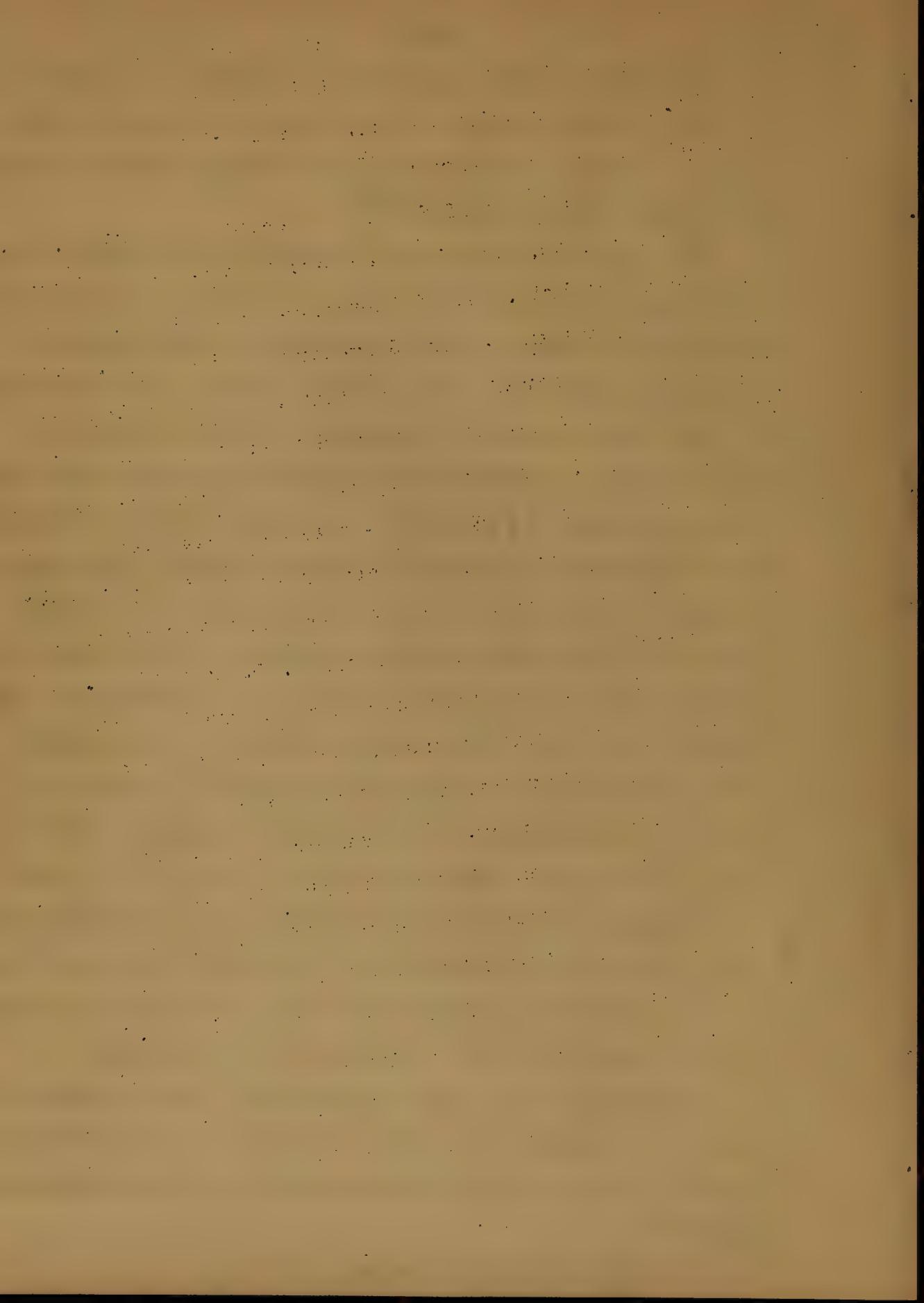
Congress expressed the appreciation of the Nation for Perry's great victory in a resolution approved January 6, 1814, stating "that the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby presented to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, Marines and infantry serving as such attached to the squadron under his command for the decisive and glorious victory gained on Lake Erie, on the tenth of September, in the year, 1813, over a British squadron of superior force." Congress also resolved "That the President of the United States be requested to present a silver medal with like emblems and devices to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant John Brooks, of the Marines" and communicated to this relative "the deep regret which Congress feels for the loss of" Lieutenant Brooks, whose name "ought to live in the recollection and affection of a gratified country and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations." Three months pay was also given to the Marines and Infantry serving as such "who so gloriously supported the honor of the American Flag."⁹⁸ A destroyer of the United States Navy was named in memory of Lieutenant Brooks in 1918.⁹⁹



Both the Americans and British attended the burial of the dead officers and men of both fleets the day after the battle. It was a joint burial. The American Marines fired the volleys over the graves.¹⁰⁰

The tragic death of First Lieutenant John Brooks, Jr., on September 10th, made it necessary to order an officer to take charge at Erie. First Lieutenant Benjamin Hyde was selected for the duty. The Secretary of the Navy on February 26, 1813, had ordered the Commandant to "furnish Captain Sinclair with a Guard for the expedition upon which he" was then proceeding. On March 3rd, Lieutenant Hyde was directed by the Commandant to report to Captain Sinclair with a detachment of one sergeant, four corporals and 25 privates. These orders were modified and Lieutenant Hyde proceeded to Sacketts Harbor in July with Captain R. D. Wainwright. Upon hearing of the death of Lieutenant Brooks the Commandant ordered Lieutenant Hyde to assume command of the post at Erie, and on November 18th acknowledged receipt of that officer obeying the order. On November 25th of that year the Commandant informed Lieutenant Hyde that he "considered him in the same situation as the late Lieut. Brooks was" and he should therefore "attend to all the duties he had to perform and among them that of recruiting for the Corps."¹⁰¹

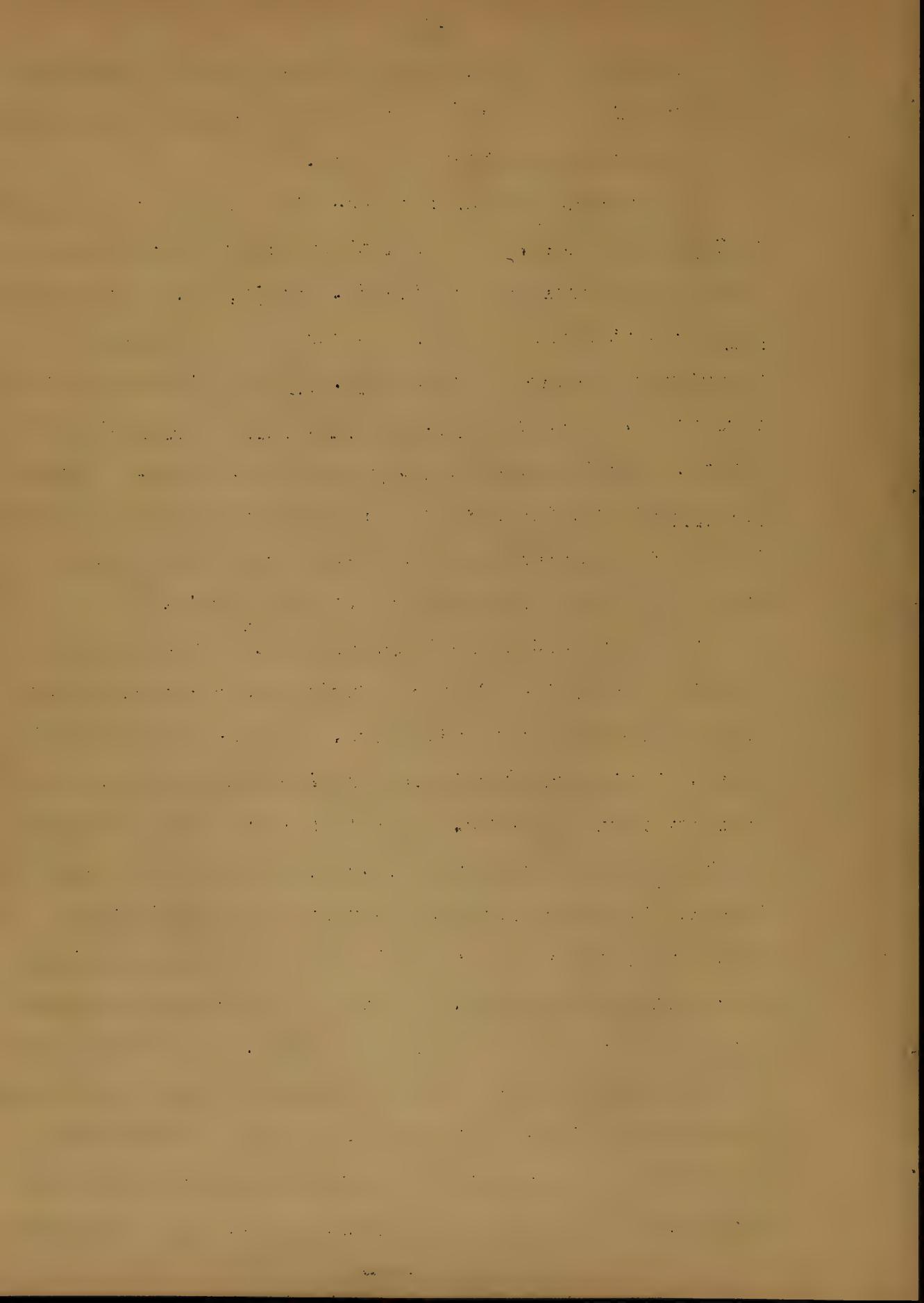
Secretary of the Navy William Jones gave up office in 1814 and on December 27, 1814, officers of the Erie station signed a eulogium, among them Lieutenant of Marines Benjamin Hyde.¹⁰¹



Lieutenant Hyde although participating in operations under Captain Sinclair,¹⁰² continued in command at Erie until his death on February 10, 1815.¹⁰³

The gunboat Marines saw sea-going life at its roughest in September, 1813. On the 16th and 17th of that month a very severe hurricane visited St. Mary's, Ga. Gunboat No. 164 upset at anchor and all but six of the 26 persons aboard were drowned. Gunboat No. 62 sunk at anchor but all were saved. Gunboats Nos. 63, 158, 160 and 165 were driven ashore. Hospital vessel No. 3 was also beached. Gunboat No. 168 ran for the harbor of Fernandina and anchored above that town from where she was driven "some miles over a marsh" and six or seven miles from St. Mary's.¹⁰⁴

The Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.¹⁰⁵ is one of the oldest in the United States. During the colonial period the British used it to advantage. Many ships were built there. During the Revolution the Americans adopted it at once for naval purposes. Dennett's Island was purchased by the Government on June 12, 1800, and the Navy Yard established. The first Marines to appear in the vicinity of Portsmouth, after the Marine Corps of 1798 was organized, were recruiting parties. It was not until 1813, however, that a regular barracks was established. On October 2nd of that year Secretary of the Navy William Jones directed the Commandant to "order a Second Lieutenant of Marines to Portsmouth, N. H., there to recruit a detachment for that station."¹⁰⁶ Two weeks later Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant

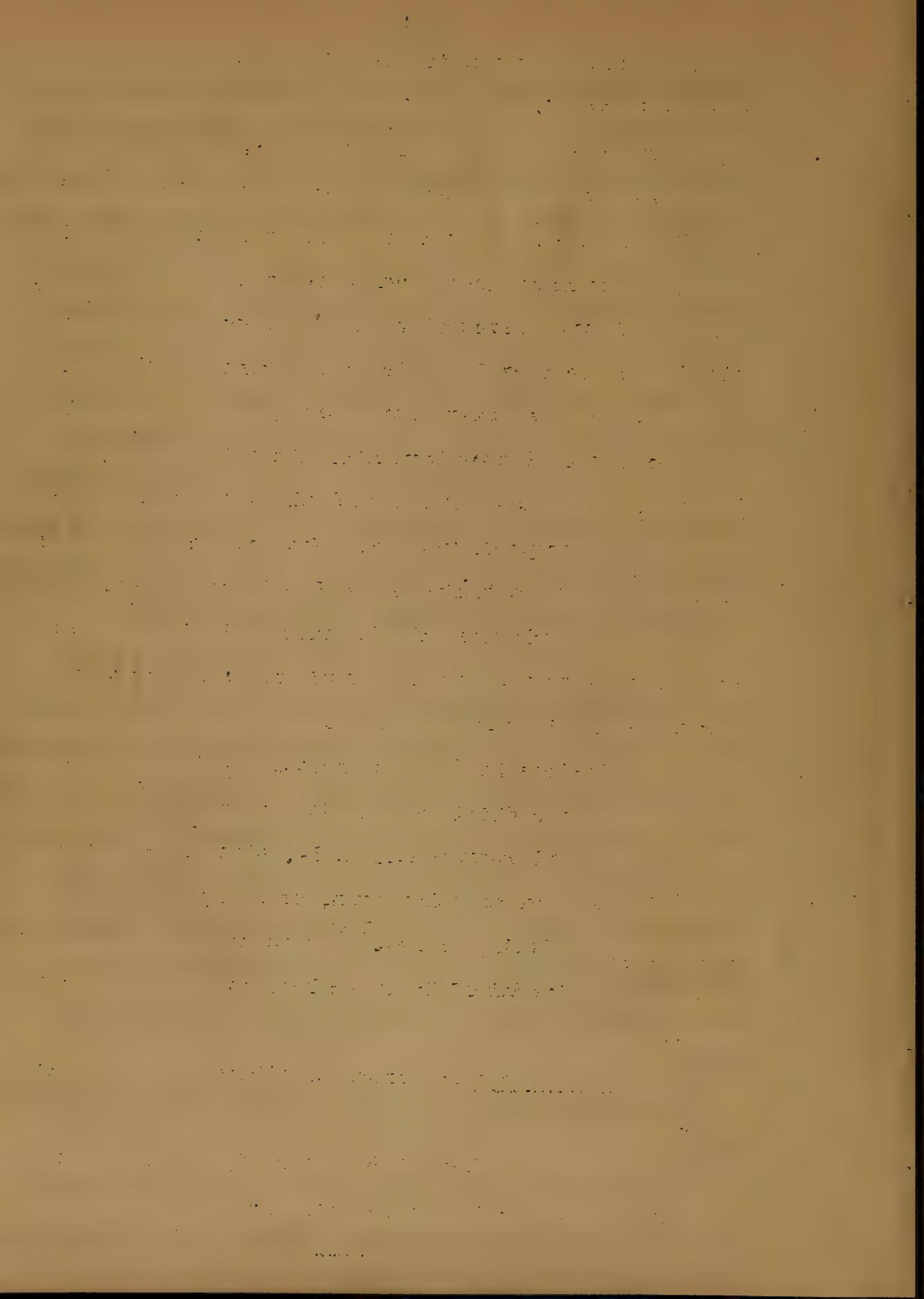


Wharton ordered First Lieutenant Charles S. Hanna, then at Washington, D. C., to "immediately repair by the most expeditious route to Portsmouth, N. H., as the commanding officer of a guard to be stationed at the Navy Yard there for the protection of the public property." Eight days later, Lieutenant Hanna having arrived at his new post, Colonel Wharton directed him to "use every exertion" in his "power to recruit at Portsmouth and its vicinity." On the same date orders were issued to the Commanding Officer of the Boston Barracks, First Lieutenant William Anderson, to send to Portsmouth the guard (which had been reported as prepared to march) with orders to the Sergeant in charge to report himself to Lieutenant Hanna.

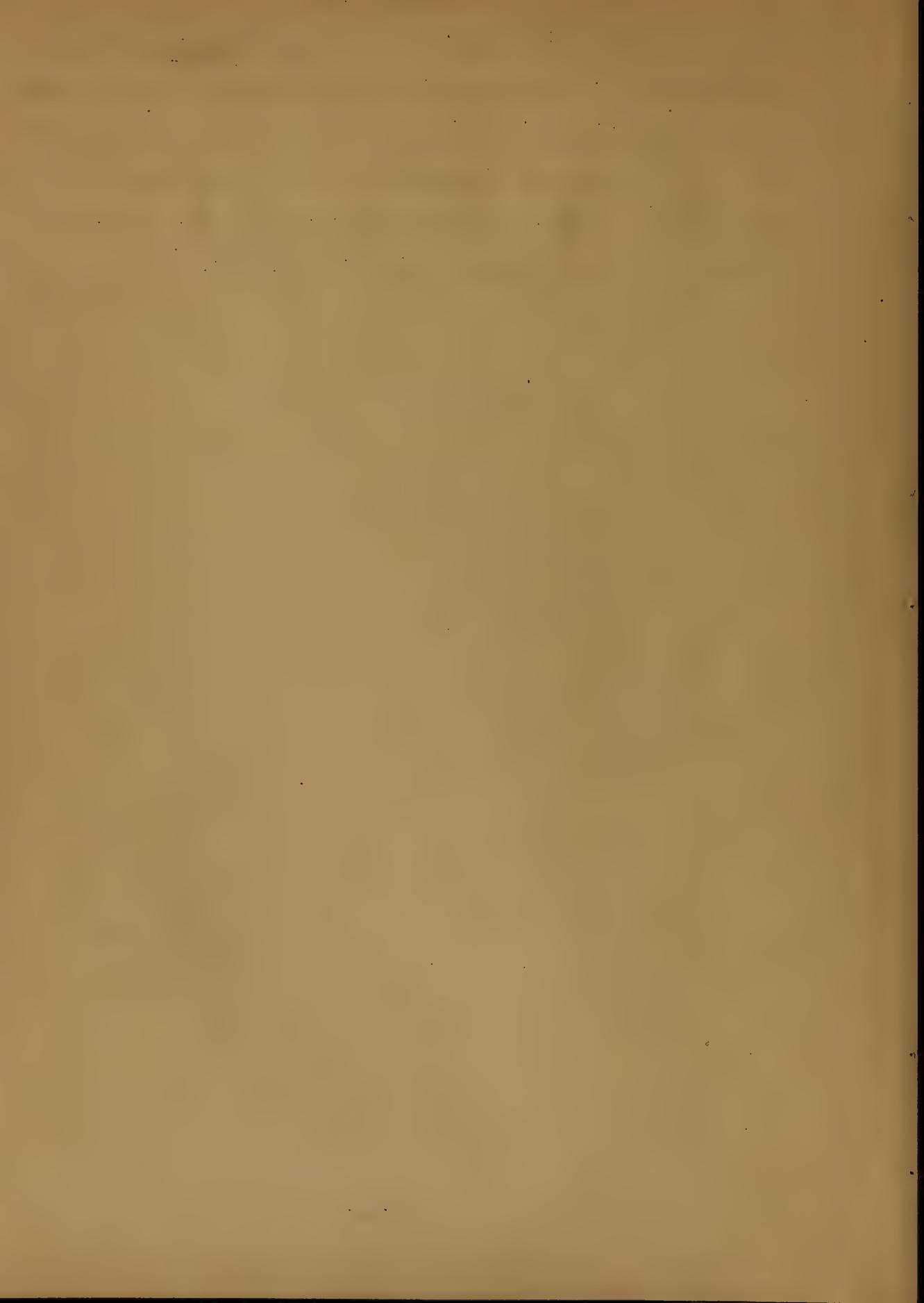
In the early part of the summer of 1814, it was apprehended that a powerful land and naval force was preparing at Halifax and Bermuda destined for the destruction of the principal New England ports. Boston and Portsmouth were the points which most invited attacks.¹⁰⁷ Information was received at Portsmouth, N. H., that the enemy was preparing to attack that town, to destroy the 74-gun ship Washington building there.¹⁰⁸ "Preparations have been made to receive him," laconically reported Lieutenant Hanna.

The Washington was launched at Portsmouth in October, 1814.

The historic fire of December 22, 1814, occurred on that date and Lieutenant Hanna's Marines were of assistance

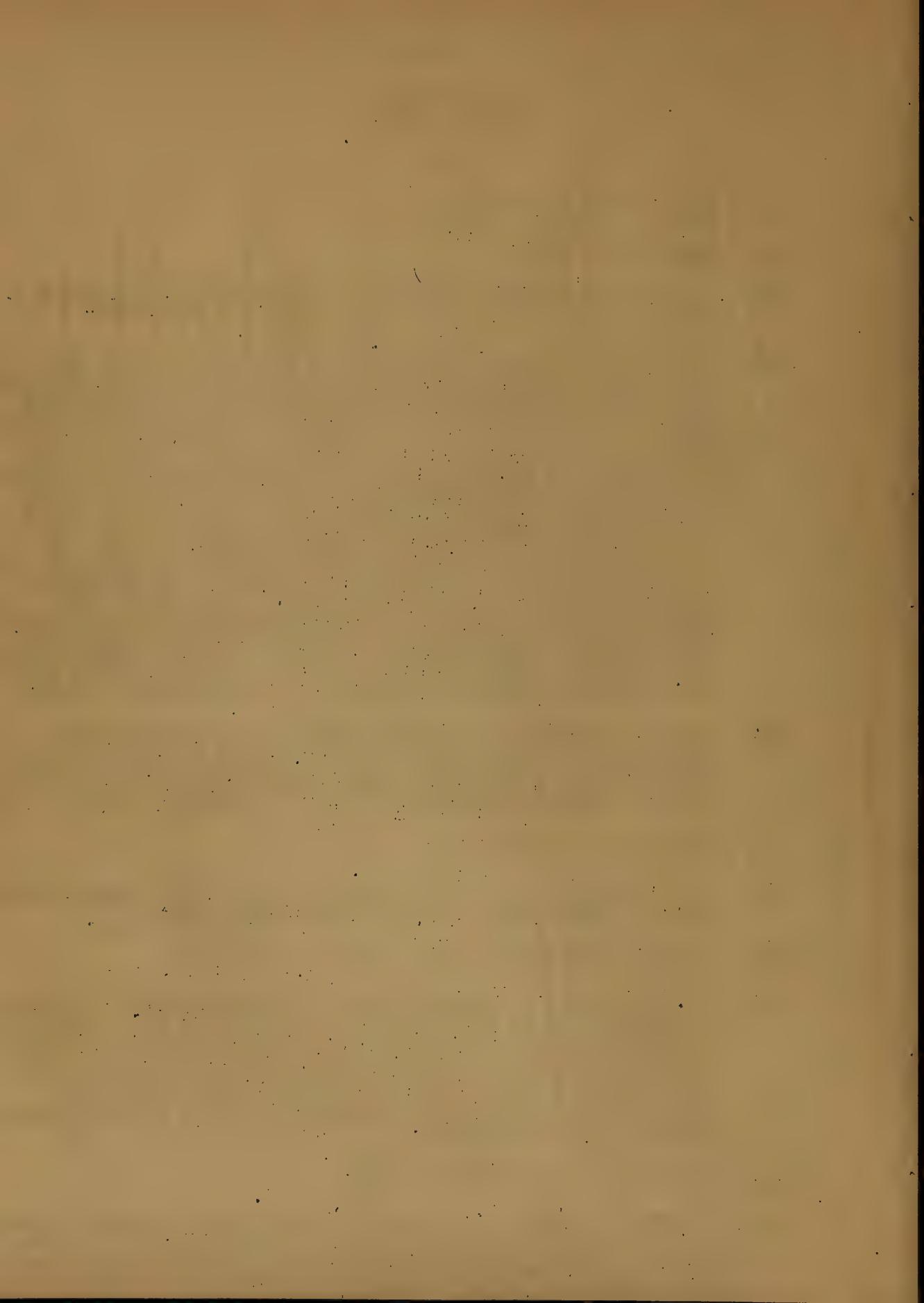


in controlling the flames. The frigate Congress arrived on the date of this fire and the 42 Marines of that famous frigate under First Lieutenant William Strong landed with the rest of the crew and fought the conflagration.¹⁰⁹ Despite the efforts of the Marines and others, the residence of Daniel Webster was destroyed.¹¹⁰



NOTES.
CHAPTER XXII.

1. See Volume II, Chapter
2. See Chapter VI.
3. Memoirs of General Wilkinson, 507-508; See also Nat. Intell., May 22, 24, 26, 28, 1813.
4. "We have received information a few days ago of 700 of the Greeks having repaired before Pensacola and demanded arms from the Governor of that place who has supplied them, he says because it was not in his power to oppose them, but there is little doubt but that there is an understanding between them, they have crossed the River Perdido with a determination to commence hostilities. General Flournoy must by this time be near them and I think with a sufficient force to disperse them. It is the party of the Little Warrior which is opposed to the Big Warrior in the Nation." (Carmick to Wharton, August 2, 1813); "I am inclined to think, that the movement of the Indians, & the supplies they have, already and will continue to receive from the Spaniards, will offer an opportunity of active service, with you," etc. (Adjutant Miller to Carmick, September 4, 1813).
5. Letter, Commandant to Mosby, April 16, 1813; Letter Commandant to Brownlow, April 28, 1813, ordered him to relieve Mosby; See also James, Naval Occurrences, III, 204-207; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 7-9.
6. Resolution of Congress.
7. Clark, Naval Hist. U.S. (1813), 174; Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 205; Frost, Book of the Navy, 160.
8. O'Connor, History of the War of 1812, 79.
9. General John F. VanNess wrote to Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Wharton on March 3, 1813, "I am satisfied your wish is as strong as mine that our little display shall be as handsome as practicable, and I have therefore ventured to assure our officers of the day that they might calculate on the friendly cooperation of the Marine Corps." (Marine Corps Archives).
10. Nat. Intell., March 22, 1813.
11. On March 3, 1813, the President approved appropriations for the Marine Corps amounting to \$410,788.55, divided as follows: For pay, subsistence, etc., \$245,391.70; for



11. (Continued)
clothing, \$71,788.10; for military stores, \$27,608.75; for medicines and expenses on account of the sick, etc. \$20,000.00; for quartermaster's stores, etc., fuel, premiums for enlisting, musical instruments, bounty to music and other contingent expenses, \$46,000.00; Other legislation prior to this was: The Act of January 2, 1813, authorized the building of four 74-gun ships and six 44-gun ships. The Act provided that one Captain of Marines, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and sixty privates should serve on each 74-gun ship. The Act of January 20, 1813, provided for pensions for Marine officers.

12. Niles Weekly Register, VI, 19.

13. Marine Corps Archives.

14. Marine Corps Archives.

15. Clark, Naval Hist. U.S. (1814), I, 225; Niles Weekly Register, IV, 161; Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 399-400; Nat. Intell., May 12, 1813; See in this connection Kingsford, History of Canada, VIII, 253, 261; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 340-341; Williams, Sketches of The War, 281-283.

16. Marine Corps Archives.

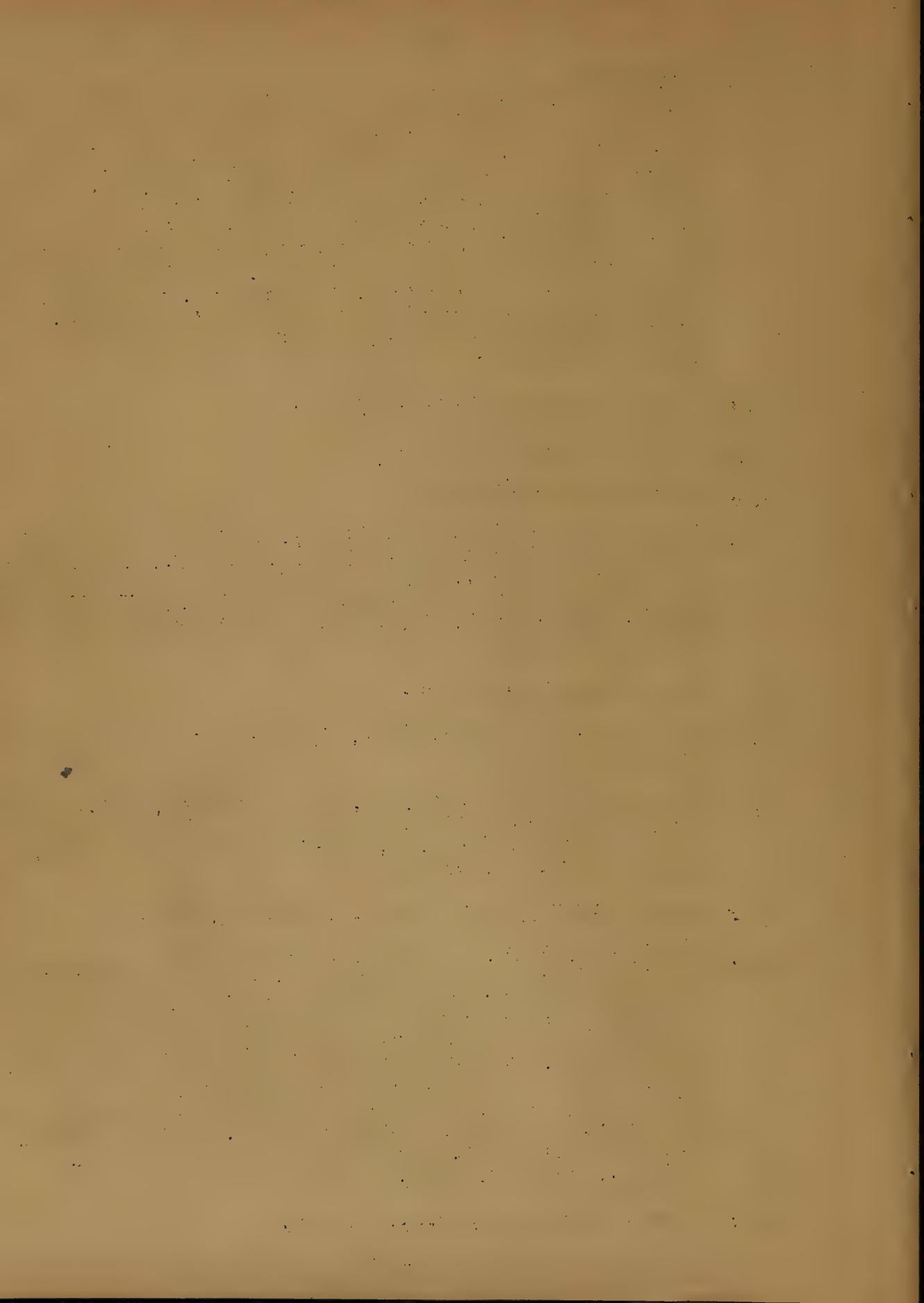
17. Amer. St. Pap., Mil. Aff., I, 441-444; Niles Weekly Register, VI, 19.

18. Niles Weekly Register, IV, 179; Grimshaw, Hist. of the U.S., 260-262; Williams, Sketches of the War Between U.S. & British Isles, I, 179-186; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 38-39.

19. Names given in Nat. Intell., June 10, 1813.

20. On June 4, 1813, Commodore Chauncey on the Madison at Sacketts Harbor wrote Secretary of the Navy Jones that he had the honor of presenting to him the Royal British standard, taken at York, accompanied by the mace belonging to the Speaker's chair, over which was hung a human scalp. The Commodore also sent one of the British flags taken at Fort George on May 27th. (Gen. View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the Amer. Navy, 265; O'Connor, Hist. of War of 1812, 82; Marshall, Hist. Naval Academy, 53-56); Nat. Intell., March 9, 1815.

21. Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 225.



22. Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 276.

23. Niles Weekly Register, V, 59; On May 28, 1818, the remains of Brig. Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, killed at York on April 27, 1813, were removed from Fort Tompkins at Sacketts Harbor and buried with military honors. "The Marines off duty" were in the funeral procession. (Niles Register, XIV, 322).

24. Upton, Military Policy of the United States, 112; Cooper, Naval Hist. U.S., II, 404; Nat. Intell., June 8, 9, & 10, 1813; See also Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 271-273; A General View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the American Navy, 263-264; Spear, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 344; Williams, Sketches of the War, 282.

25. Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 402.

26. Report of Chauncey, May 28, 1813, in Niles Weekly Register, IV, 240; Palmer, Historical Register of the U.S. (Off. Doc.), II, 226; A General View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the American Navy, 256-259.

27. Williams, Sketches of the War, 360-362.

28. Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 225; Names given in Nat. Intell., June 10, 1813 - no Marines.

29. Amer. St. Pap., Mil. Aff. I, 445; Williams, Sketches of the War, I, 200-201.

30. Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 406; See also Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 225; Military & Naval Magazine, I, 17-25.

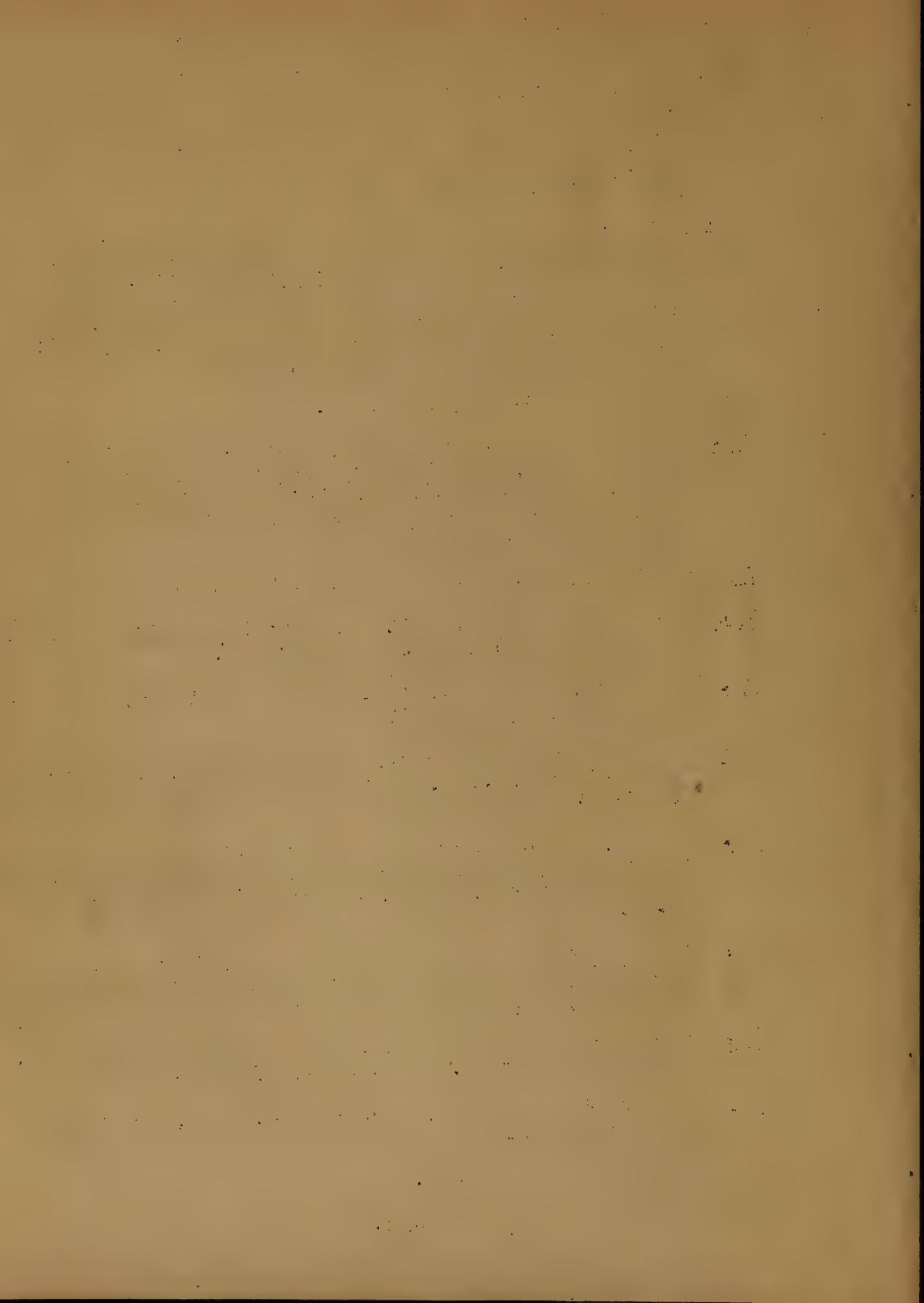
31. Letter, Master Commandant James T. Leonard to Secretary of the Navy, May 29, 1813 (Master Commandant Let. Bk., in Navy Library); Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 42-45.

32. See also Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 225; Nat. Intell., June 5, 7, 8, 9, & 14, 1813; Paine, Fight For a Free Sea, XVII, 79; Williams, Sketches of the War, 206-208.

33. Secretary of the Navy W. Jones to Wharton, April 10, 1813 (Navy Let. Bk., Mar. Off., I, 178).

34. Certificate of Howle, December 23, 1822, in Marine Corps Archives.

35. Marine Corps Archives.



36. Letter, Miller to Wharton, June 1, 1813; Miller to Wainwright, June 4, 1813.

37. Wharton to Hyde, July 2, 1813; Wharton to Wainwright, July 5, 1813; Wharton to Wainwright, July 14, 1813; Wainwright to Wharton, August 2, 1813; Wharton to Wainwright, August 18, 1813; Certificate of Howle, December 23, 1822; Certificate of Sergeant Morris Palmer, December 25, 1822; Secretary of the Navy W. Jones to Wharton, July 8, 1813. (Navy Let. Bk., Mar. Off., I, 183).

38. Wharton to Gale, June 18, 1813; Wharton to Gale, June 22, 1813; Wharton to Wainwright, August 18, 1813; Wharton to Wainwright, August 19, 1813.

39. Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 349; On October 1, 1813, 29 Marines of the Sylph at Sacketts Harbor signed the pay roll. (Navy Lib., MS., Archives, Class 3, Area 4).

40. Wharton to Wainwright, October 29, 1813. For capture of Highflyer by President when "the uniforms of the Marines were suddenly changed from red to blue" (British to American) See Harper's Ency. U.S. Hist., VII, 452-453).

41. Letter, Commandant to Wainwright, April 20, 1814.

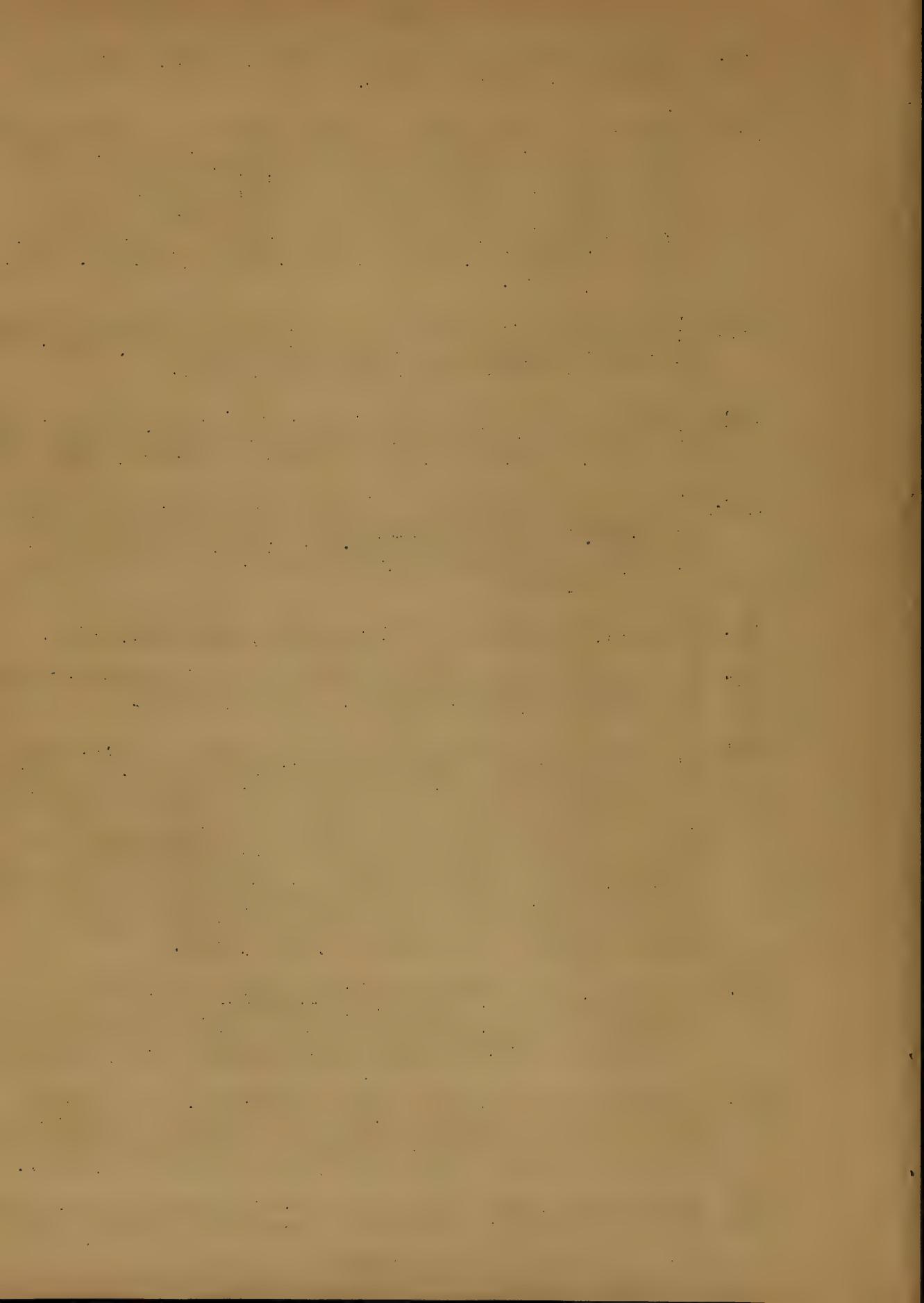
42. Good account of battle and arrival of Lawrence's body at Halifax in Nat. Intell., June 24, 1813.

43. 1st Lieut. Broom was born at Wilmington, Del., about 1789, his father being Major Abraham Broom. He had two brothers, one of them Lieutenant Charles R. Broom of the Marine Corps and the other a cadet at West Point. He was serving on board the Chesapeake as a Midshipman when that vessel was attacked by the Leopard (Niles Weekly Register, Supplement to V, 53); Nat. Intell., November 26, 1813; A General View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the American Navy to October 20, 1827, 202.

44. Gleaves, "James Lawrence"; See also James, Naval Occurrences, III, Lix-Lxiii; The War, July 6, 1813; "Among the Chesapeake's small-arms were found several rifle-guns." (James, Naval Occurrences, III, 216-246).

45. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 184-187, "No combined resistance was offered abaft the mainmast. There the Marines made a stand, but were overpowered and driven forward." (Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 138).

46. Clowes, The Royal Navy, VI, 81-82; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 214-217; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 184-187.



47. Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 81-82; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 213-215.

48. Hill, Romance of the American Navy, 163; Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 410-411, gives an enemy account of this battle.

49. Killed: 1st Lieut. James Broom, Corporal William Dixon, Privates Thomas Wheaton, Benjamin Mulligan, John Morrison, John German, John Huntress, James Truener, (or Trainer - See Letter, Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Desha, March 10, 1818, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., 322, in Navy Lib.), Jacob Preston, Phillip Bryant, Redmond Berry, Robert Handley, Delaney Ward, and Richard Hoffman; Wounded: Sergeants John Twiss and William Harris, Privates James Brown, Joseph Twiss, George Upham, John Crippen, Samuel Jackson, John Johnson, John Wright, Miles Morris, Mathias Wilberg, Warren Fogg, Thomas Johnson, George Clyne, Joseph Crane, William Lewis, John Livre, John Brady. (See List in Marine Corps Muster Roll Book; Marine Corps Size Rolls; Amer. St. Papers, I, 629-630, 632; List in Nat. Intell., June 30, 1813); See also James, Naval Occurrences, III, Lxviii-Lix.

50. Wharton to Henderson, July 1, 1813, Marine Corps Archives; The loss of the Chesapeake has been attributed to "bad gunpowder."

51. Marine Corps Muster Rolls and Archives.

52. Marine Corps Archives.

53. Nat. Intell., June 24, 1813.

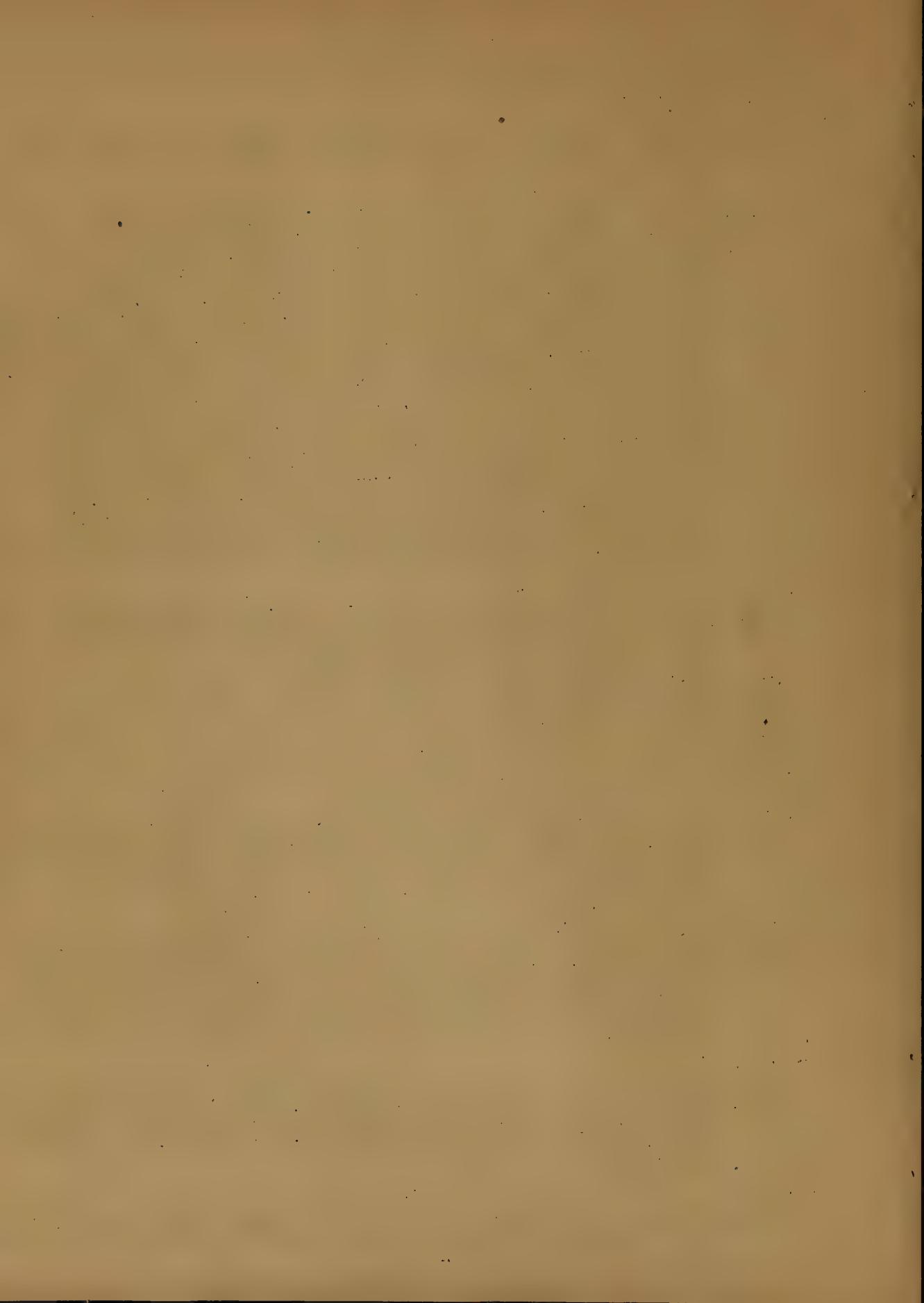
54. Essex Register, August 25, 1813; New York Columbian; See also Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 224-225.

55. Grimshaw, Hist. of the U.S., 268-269.

56. In 1813 the Navy Yard at Norfolk contained 16 acres. The "Marine Barracks miserable huts of wood, wanting much repair." (John Cassin to Secretary of the Navy, May 25, 1813, in American State Papers - Nav. Aff. - I, 342).

57. Nat. Intell., June 25, 1813 - Report of Commodore John Cassin to Secretary of the Navy, June 21, 1813; See also Naval Temple, 150-151; Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 417-418; Harper, Encyc. of U. S. Hist., II, 415-416.

58. Niles Weekly Reg., IV, 291-292; Idem, Supplement, VIII, 188; Report of Cassin dated June 23, 1813, at Gosport,



58. (Continued)

Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 315-316; Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 195; Ingersoll, Hist. of the Second War With England, I, 201; Dawson, Battles of the U.S., II, 352; Nat. Intell., June 30, 1813; Hill, Twenty-Six Historic Ships, 192-193; Naval Temple, 150-151; Grimshaw, Hist. of the U.S., 269, states that "the conduct of Lieut. Neale and his equally brave companions, Shubrick, Saunders and Breckenridge, was gratefully acknowledged by the inhabitants" of Norfolk; Ingraham, Capture of Washington, 2-3; Harper, Encyc. of U.S. Hist., II, 415-416; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 397-400; Jones, Life of Commodore Tattnall, 17; Hildreth, Hist. of U.S., VI, 422-423 shows "one hundred and fifty seamen and Marines with four field pieces present"; Thompson, Late War, 213; O'Connor, Hist. of War of 1812, 162; "Our officers, seamen and Marines exhibited the utmost coolness and enthusiasm." (Norfolk Ledger of June 22, 1813 & Nat. Intell., of June 26, 1813).

59. Marine Corps Archives.

60. Marine Corps Archives.

61. Marine Corps Archives.

62. Nat. Intell., June 10, 1813.

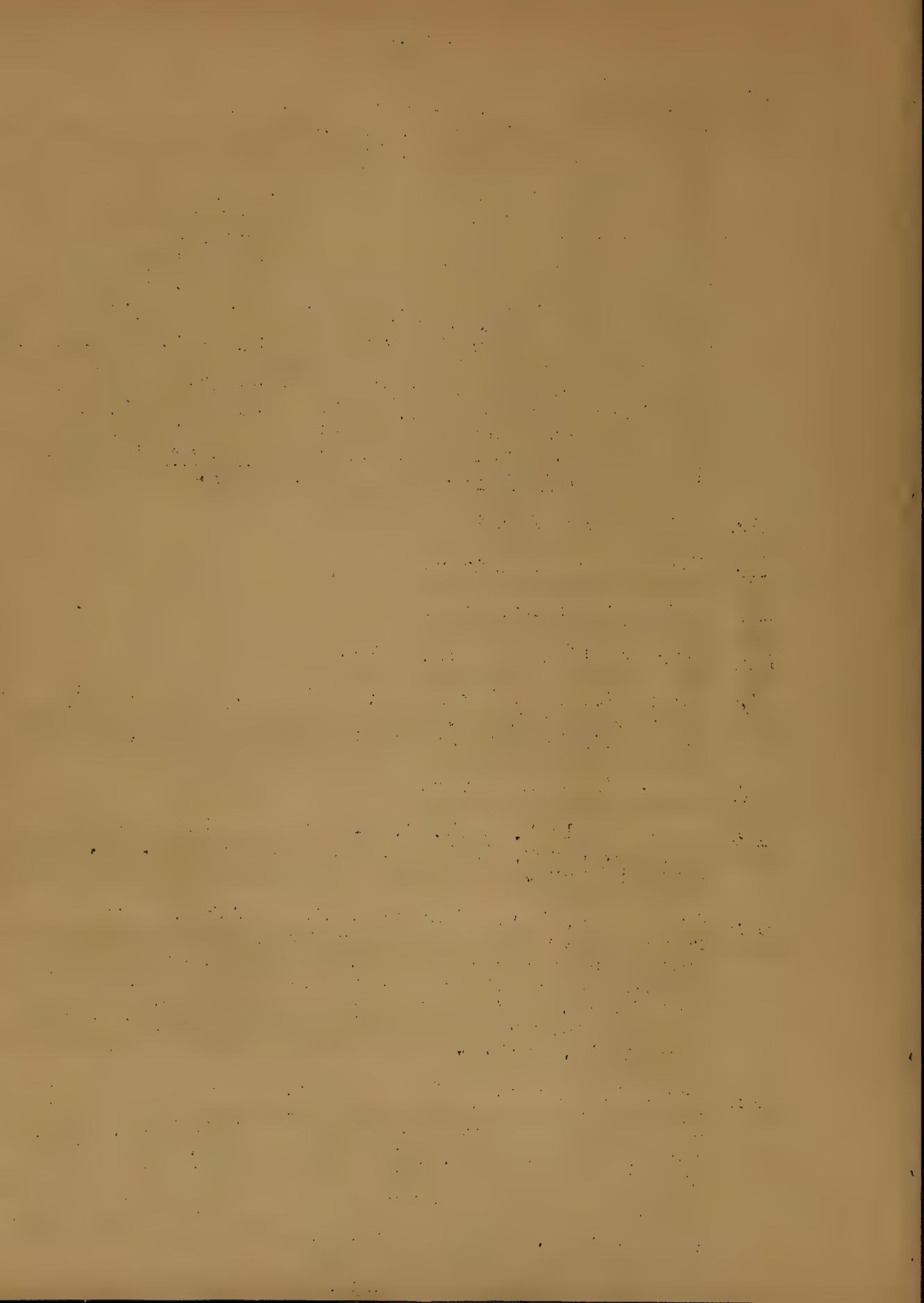
63. Marine Corps Muster Rolls; On May 6, 1813, the Commandant informed Lieut. Brooks at Pittsburgh that his time would be extended until the end of May.

64. Marine Corps Archives.

65. Letter, July 2, 1813, O. H. Perry to Secretary of the Navy Wm. Jones, in Master Commandant's Let. Bk., Navy Dept. Library.

66. On July 12, 1813, Secretary of War John Armstrong in reporting to Senate Military Committee on the preparations that had been made to defend the "Navy Yard" and the other public property in Washington, stated that "the Navy Yard and Marine establishment" could furnish "nearly one battalion." (Ingraham, Capture of Washington, 56-57).

67. The Nat. Intell., July 16, 1813, showed great alarm - "14 British sail in the Potomac." Adams and gunboats near the fort at Warburton (Fort Washington). Nat. Intell., of July 21, 1813, shows menace of 8 ships of line, 1 of 64 guns, 7 frigates, 3 brigs and 8 smaller vessels. Marines busy at a battery "below the Navy Yard" and a furnace to supply guns with red hot balls. (Nat. Intell., July 21, 1813).



68. Nat. Intell., July 17, 1813.

69. Marine Corps Muster Rolls.

70. Nat. Intell., July 22, 1813; See also Nicolay, Our Capital on the Potomac, 106.

71. Letter, Secretary of the Navy to Wharton, August 12, 1813 (Mar. Off. Let. Bk. I, 187, in Navy Library).

72. Nat. Intell., August 16, 1813.

73. Letter, Wainwright to Wharton, August 2, 1813.

74. Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 416; Nat. Intell., August 14, 1813; Nat. Intell., March 9, 1815; Niles Register, VI, 29; A General View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the American Navy, 276-277; O'Connor, Hist. of War of 1812, 105-106.

75. Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 226.

76. Nat. Intell., August 24, 1813.

77. Kingsford, History of Canada, VIII, 343.

78. Nat. Intell., June 22, 1813.

79. Nat. Intell., October 11, 1813; Hildreth, Hist. of U.S., VI, 430-431, wrote that the Argus "produced a still greater havoc than the Essex by the capture in the British channels not a little to the alarm of the British merchants, of 21 merchant vessels."

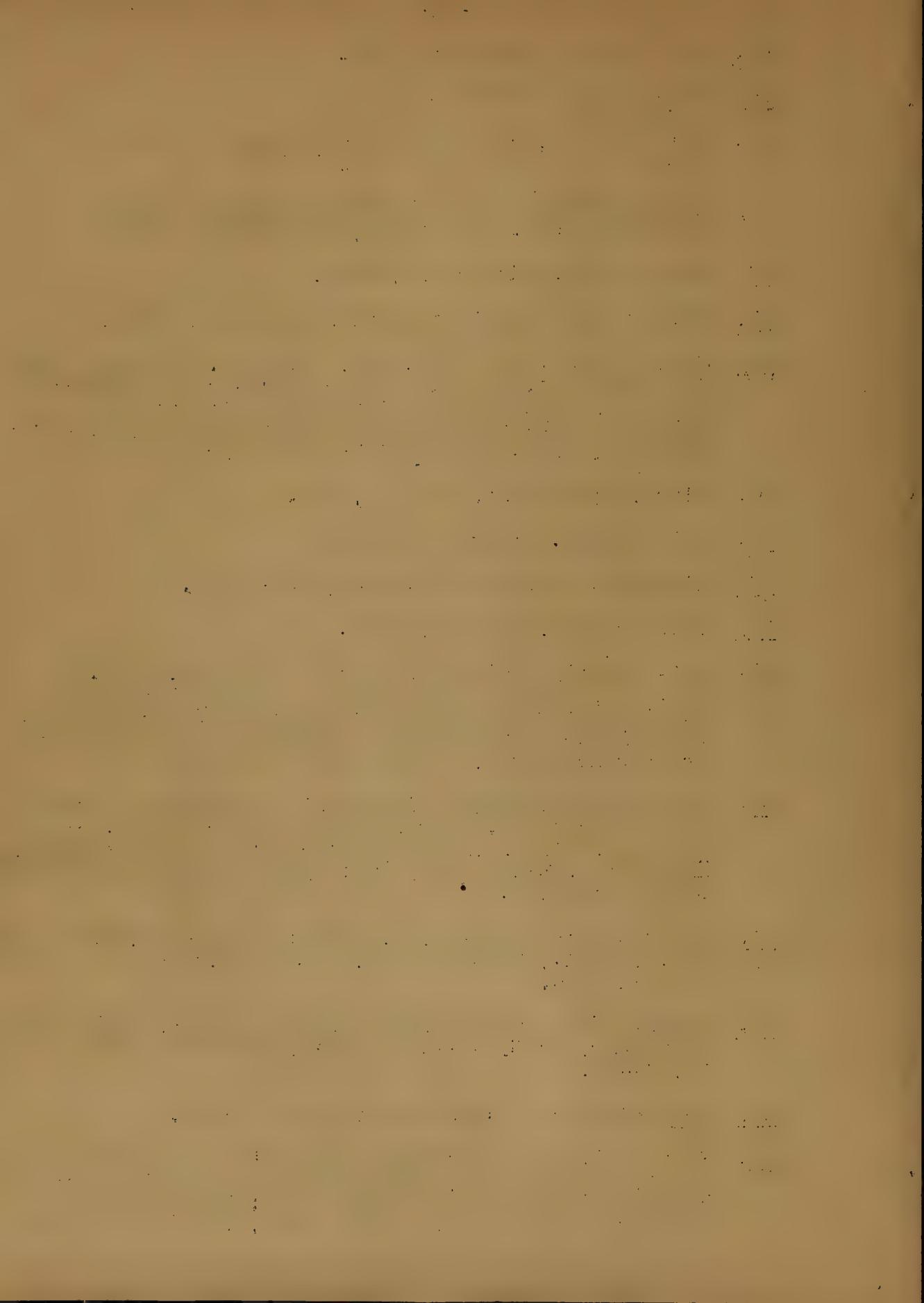
80. "The deeply lamented Lieutenant Burrows was a son of the deceased Col. Burrows of the Marine Corps. - Centinel." (Nat. Intell., September 14, 1813); Allen, Amer. Biog. Dictionary, 173; Simpson, Eminent Philadelphians, 156-157.

81. Niles Weekly Register, V, 45-46; Amer. St. Pap., I, 298; Nat. Intell., September 14, 1813; O'Connor, Hist of War of 1812, 146.

82. Neeser, "The Battle of Lake Erie," in Nav. Inst. Proc., September, 1913, 921-930; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 74-99.

83. See Writings of John Quincy Adams, VI, 3.

84. Perry Statue at Cleveland, Description of Battle by Bancroft, 110; Shippen, Naval Battles of America, 71; Hill, Romance of the American Navy, 245; See also Paine, Fight for a Free Sea, XVII, 50-51; Brown, Views of the Cam-



84. (Continued)
paigns of the N.W. Army, 85; "The Marines of the Fleet were highly complimented by the Commodore for their good conduct; although it was the first time the most of them had seen a square-rigged vessel," (Analytic Mag. quoted in Niles Reg., VII (Sup), September 10, 1814, 39-41).

85. Headley, Second War with England, I, 275; See also Shippen, Naval Battles of America, 71; Brown, View of the Campaigns of the N. W. Army, 92.

86. Marine Corps Muster Rolls.

87. Mechlin & Winder, General Navy Register & Laws, 512-513; "Perry Statue at Erie," 100.

88. Nat. Intell., September 22 & 23, 1813, generally.

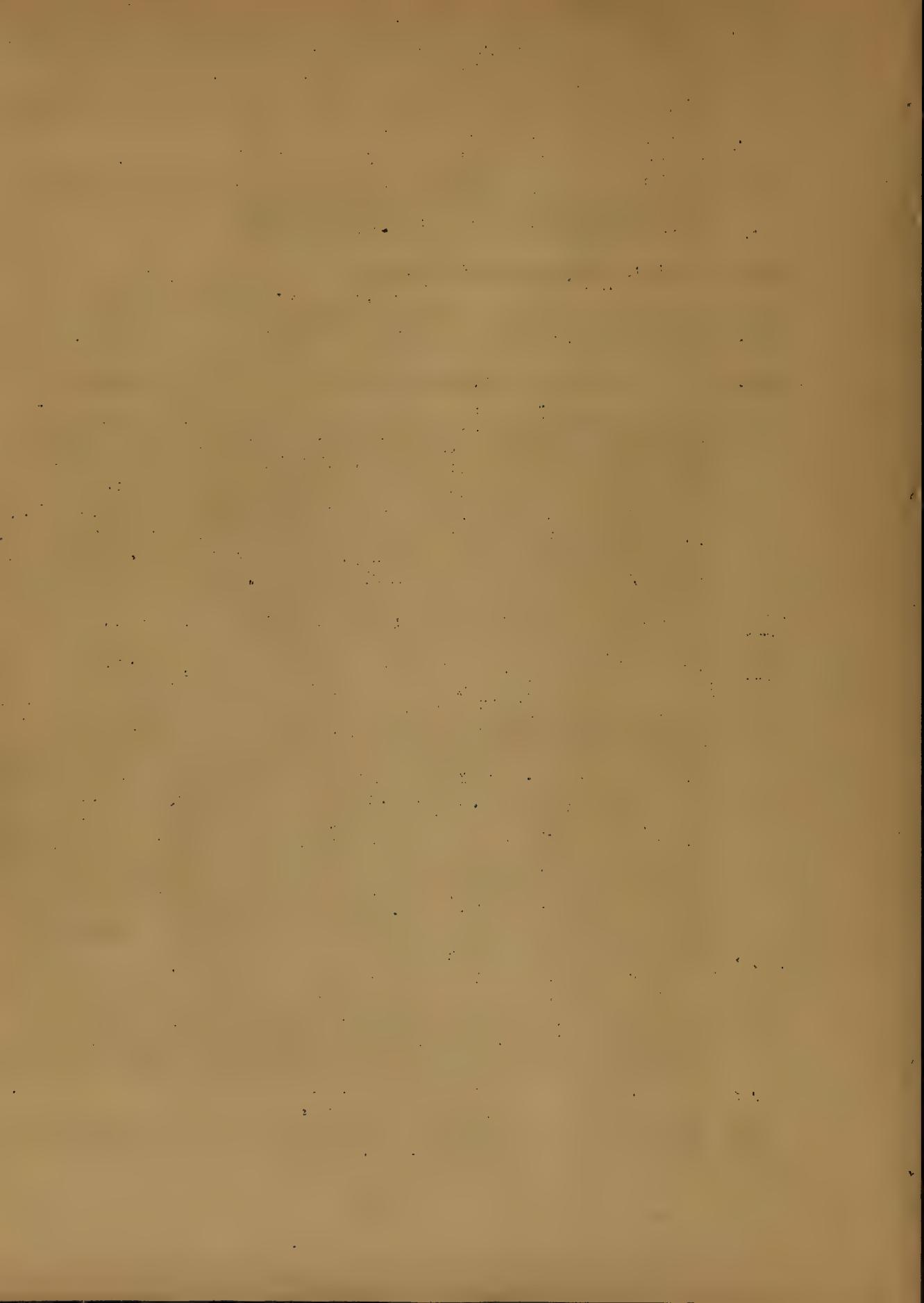
89. Irving, Salmagundi, II, 304; Pierson, Information in Regard to U.S.M.C., 1875; Hill, Romance of the Amer. Navy, 180; Shippen, Naval Battles of America, 81; Frost, Book of the Navy, 204; See also A General View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the American Navy, to October 20, 1827, 283; Williams, Sketches of the War, 267-275; Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., I, 221, shows his death; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 314-315; Thompson, Late War, 161; Report No. 22, House of Rep., 39th Congress, 2nd Session.

90. Bancroft in "Perry Statue at Cleveland," 115.

91. Niles Weekly Register, Supplement to VII, 40; When Perry on the Niagara dashed through the enemy he noticed that the commanding officer of the Lady Prevost had been shot through the face and was leaning on the Companionway, the crew having fled below to escape the musketry fire. "Perry immediately silenced the Marines on the Quarterdeck," etc. (Niles Register, VII, Supplement, 39); See also Hill, Romance of the American Navy, 180; Shippen, Naval Battles of America, 81; Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 125; Williams, Sketches of the War, 267-275; The War, September 28, 1813; Neff, Army and Navy, American, 543-544.

92. George Bancroft, Oliver Hazard Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie, in "Perry Statue at Cleveland", 115; Oration of Hon. Rufus Paine Spalding, September 10, 1859; Official Souvenir Program of the Perry's Victory Centennial, 1813-1913.

93. Bailey, Naval Biography, 228, 256-257; See also James, Naval Occurrences, III, xc-xcii.

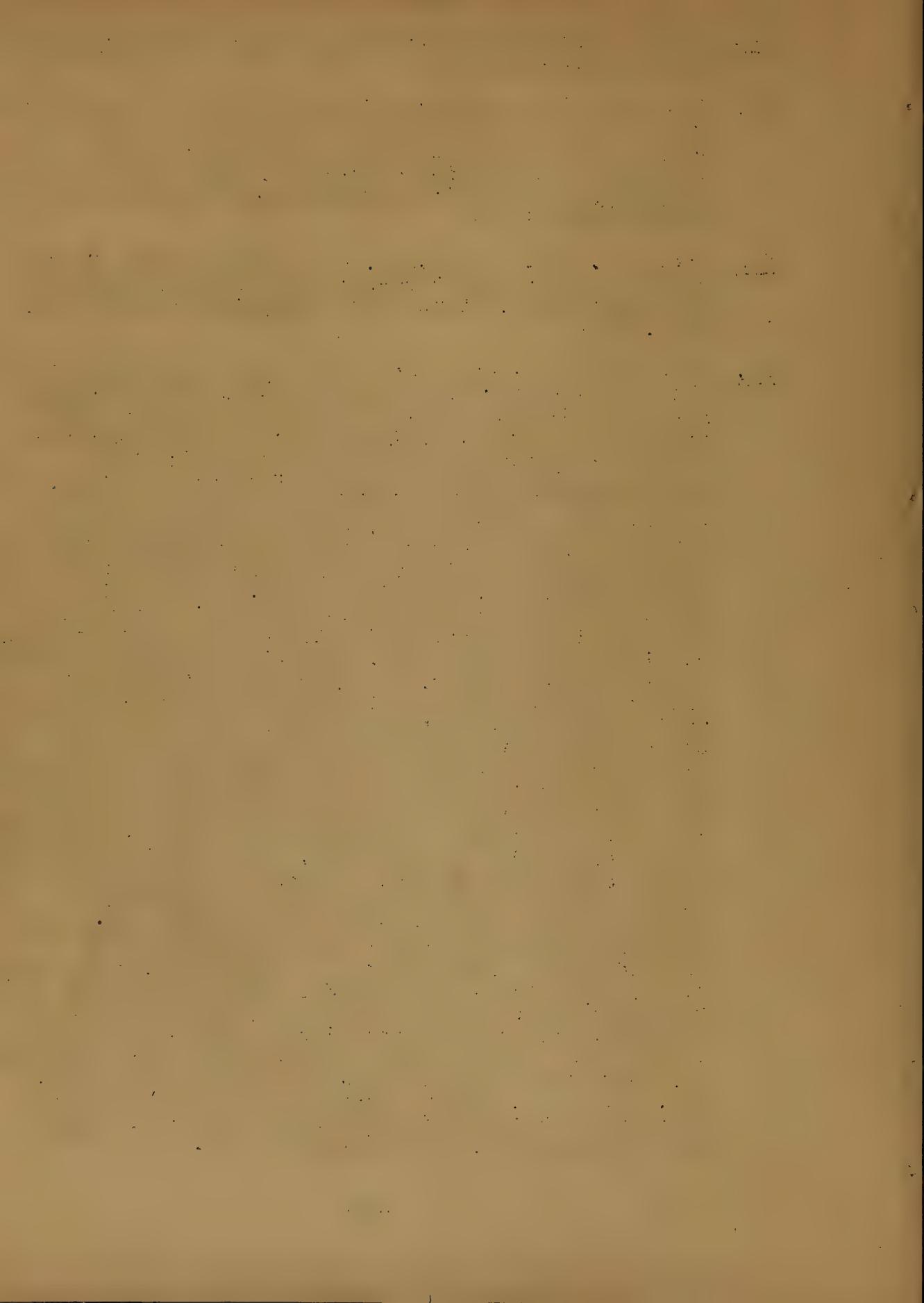


94. Marine Corps Size Roll; Brown, Views of the Campaigns of the N.W. Army, 98.

95. "He was on the Niagara and says he himself lowered the rope to the gallant Commodore Perry when he came on board that ship after his own vessel was found to be disabled." (Letter dated March 30, 1880, published in Watchman, of Bethel); Louisville Daily Union Press, February 18, 1865.

96. Amer. St. Pap., - Nav.Aff. - I, 295, 566-572; "Perry Statue at Cleveland," 90-91; Nat. Intell., September 23, 1813; Brown, Views of the Campaigns of the N. W. Army, 100.

97. "The Marines of our fleet were highly complimented by the Commodore for their good conduct." (Niles Weekly Register, Supplement, VII, 43; Brown, View of the Campaigns of the N. W. Army, 94); Two newspaper accounts of Sergeant Mason are of interest: The Louisville Daily Union Press of February 18, 1865, states that: "Having seen an item in your paper in regard to the death of Mr. Shales, as you say probably the last survivor of the battle of Lake Erie, I take pleasure in informing you that one of those honored brave ones is still living. Nathaniel Mason, or as he is familiarly called, 'The Governor' is a resident of Fosterdale, in the town of Cochecton, Sullivan County, New York. The old gentleman is still in pretty good health, and retains an abundance of that patriotic feeling which animated his breast when waving his hat to Commodore Perry, after the brave Commandant had passed in his little boat from his sinking vessel to that in which Mason was then serving." The following is taken from a letter dated March 30, 1880, written by D. Halsey, published in the Watchman, of Bethel: "We have a surviving hero of that memorable engagement living in this town. His name is Nathaniel Mason, and he is aged 90. He was on the Niagara, and says he himself lowered the rope to the gallant Commodore Perry when he came on board that ship after his own vessel was found to be disabled. He was wounded in the ankle during the engagement."; See also Clark, Naval Hist. U.S. (1813), and I, 221; Naval Monument; Niles Weekly Register, V, 263; Neff, Army & Navy of America; A General View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievements of the American Navy, October 20, 1827, 283; Palmer, Hist. Reg. of the U.S. (Off. Doc.), II, 296; Perry commanded Brevoort to General Harrison in letter dated September 15, 1813. (James, Naval Occurrences, etc., Appendix, xciv).



98. Resolution of Congress, January 6, 1804; The Marines and soldiers acting as Marines shared in the prize money. The share of Lieut. Brooks amounting to \$1214.29 was paid to his father General Brooks. (Amer. St. Pap. - Nav. Aff. - I, 566-572).

99. Navy General Orders No. 387, April 13, 1918.

100. Perry Statue at Cleveland, 122-123; See also Niles Weekly Register, Supplement to VII, 41; Five officers (2 Americans and 3 British), including Lt. Brooks were interred. "The graves are but a few paces from the beach." (Brown, Views of the Campaigns of the N. W. Army, 94); In Nat. Intell., November 21, 1817, we read that Brooks was "buried on a remote island" and the officers of the 5th Regiment, U. S. Army, reinterred them, and erected over them a monument; Brown, Views of the Campaigns of the Northwestern Army, 93.

101. Nat. Intell., March 9, 1815.

102. On March 23rd, 1813, Captain Arthur Sinclair reported as follows: "Lieut. Hyde of the Marine Corps, is the officer who commanded the detachment of the Expedition down the Bay. It affords me pleasure to say he is a deserving Officer, and that any situation you may feel disposed to place him in, he will not disappoint your confidence. He wishes to be employed in active service and intends waiting on you to solicit it." (Navy Lt. Bk., Master Commandant's Letters, XXXVIII, 1813).

103. First Lieut. Samuel B. Johnston assumed command in 1815. First Lieut. F. B. White was then ordered there. (Wharton to Gale, February 15, 1815, Marine Corps Archives).

104. Nat. Intell., October 9, 1813.

105. Leatherneck, November 21, 1923; Niles Register, May 28, 1814; A. & N. Chron., V, 186-187; Idem, September 7, 1837, 145-146, 158-160; Brewster, Rambles About Portsmouth; Act of February 25, 1799.

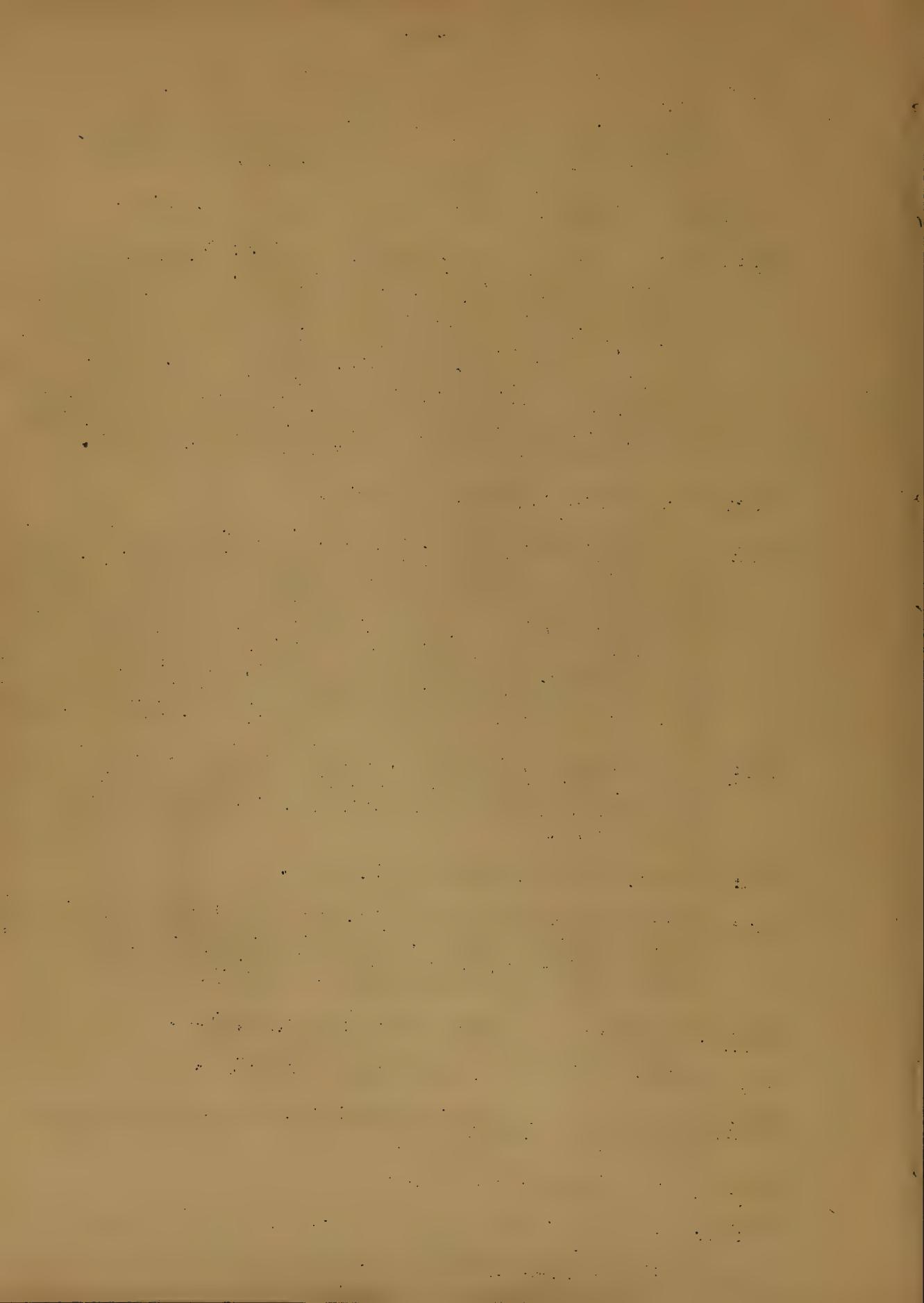
106. Navy Lt. Bk., Marine Officers, I, 192.

107. Harris, Life of Bainbridge, 187-188.

108. Niles Register, May 28, 1814, VI, 210; Leatherneck, November 21, 1923.

109. Marine Corps Archives.

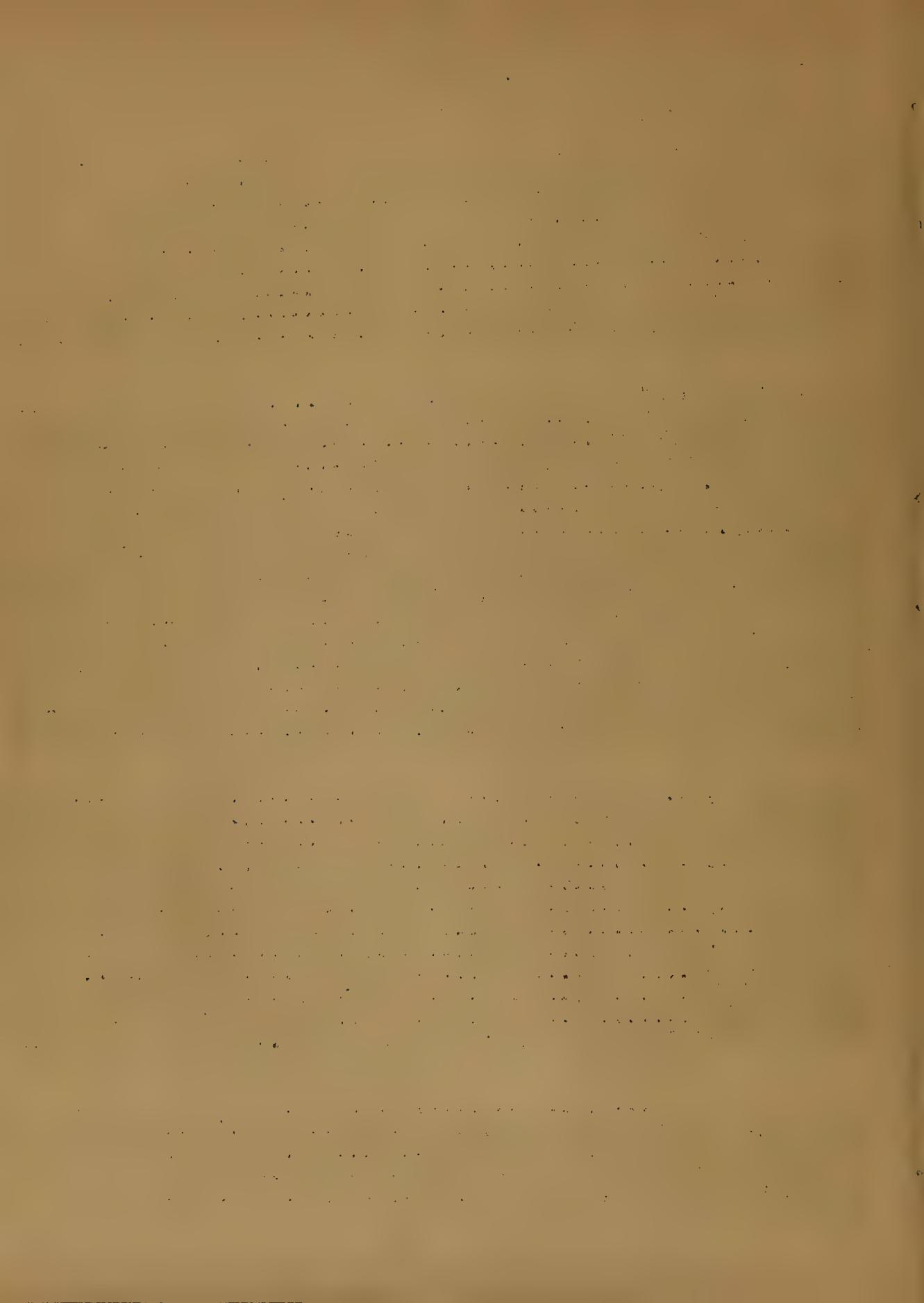
110. A. & N. Chron., September 21, 1837, 186-187; Idem, September 7, 1837, 145-146; Works of Daniel Webster, I, Title Page, xxx; See also Brewster, Rambles About Portsmouth, 210.



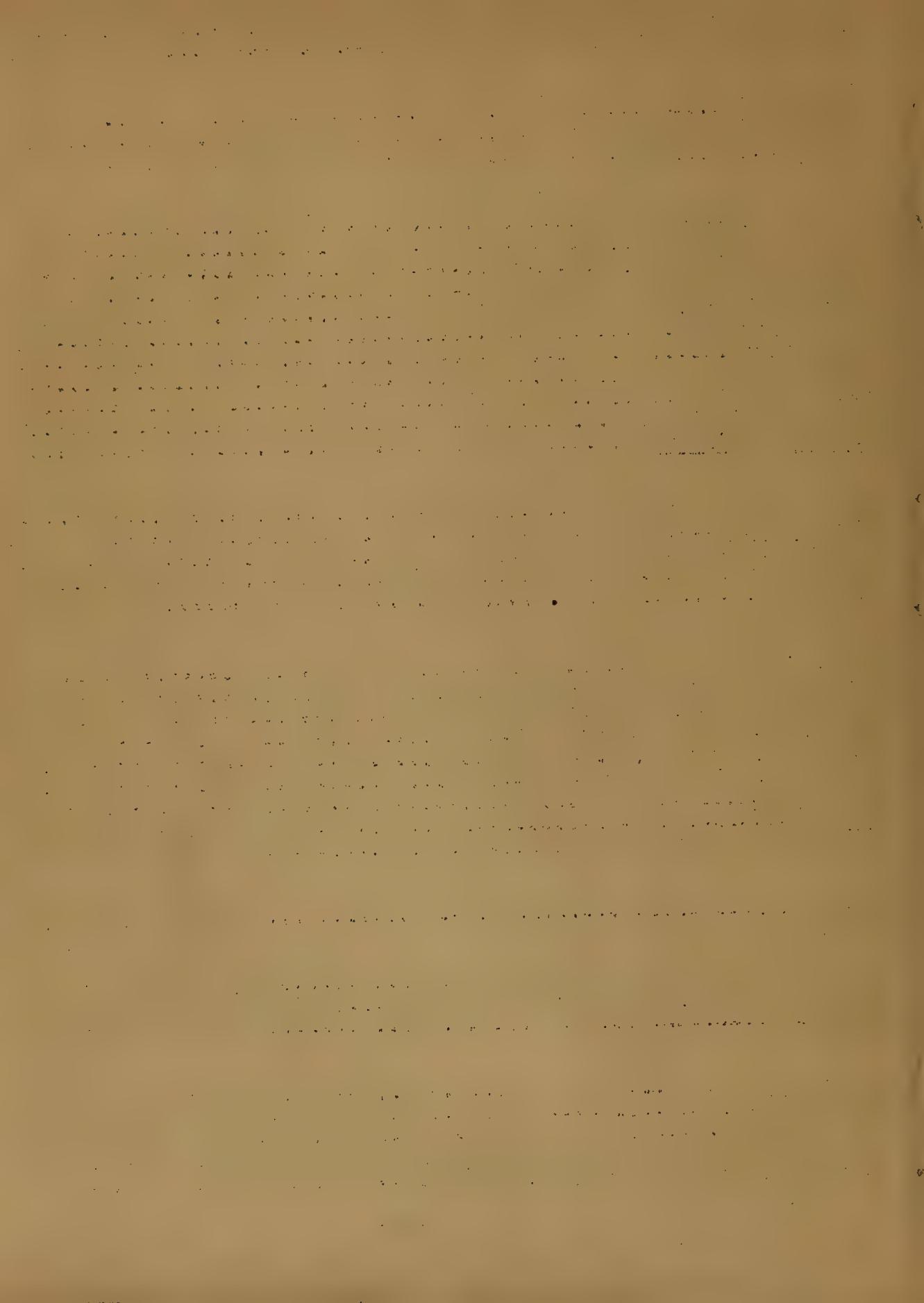
INDEX for CHAPTER XXII

Volume I

<u>Adams</u>	14, 31
<u>Anderson</u> , Lieutenant Robert, U.S. Army.....	19
<u>Anderson</u> , Lieutenant William.....	24
<u>Appropriations</u>	3, 26, 27
<u>Argus</u> , sloop of war.....	17, 32
<u>Ariel</u>	17, 19
<u>Army</u>	1, 2, 4, 16, 18, 21, 35
<u>Attack on Sackett's Harbor</u>	5
<u>Attack on York (Toronto)</u>	4
<u>Bacot</u> , Lieutenant Thomas.....	5
<u>Battle of Lake Erie</u>	12, 18, 19, 22, 33, 34
<u>Battle of Mobile Bay</u>	1
<u>Blair</u> , Lieutenant James, U.S. Army.....	19
<u>Bluejackets</u>	11, 15, 18
<u>Bounties to Recruits</u>	12
<u>Boxer</u>	17
<u>Breckenbridge</u> , Lieutenant H. B.....	11
<u>Brevoort</u> , Captain Henry D., U.S. Army.....	19, 21
<u>Brooks</u> , Lieutenant John, Jr.....	12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 35
<u>Brooks</u> , Lieutenant Charles R.....	29
<u>Brooks</u> , General John, Sr.....	35
<u>Broom</u> , Lieutenant James.....	8, 9, 29, 30
<u>Broom</u> , Major Abraham (father).....	29
<u>Brownlow</u> , Lieutenant William L.....	12
<u>Burrows</u> , Lieutenant William.....	17, 32
<u>Caledonia</u>	17, 19
<u>Carmick</u> , Major Daniel.....	1
<u>Cassin</u> , Commodore.....	10, 30
<u>Casualties</u>	4, 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 20, 28, 30
<u>Chauncey</u> , Commodore.....	3, 4, 5, 8, 16, 18, 27
<u>Chesapeake</u>	8, 9, 10, 29, 30
<u>Congress</u>	2
<u>Congress</u> , frigate.....	25
<u>Constellation</u>	10, 11
<u>Coup de main</u>	5
<u>Craney Island</u>	11
<u>Crawford</u> , William Henry, American Ambassador.....	17
<u>Dauphin Island</u>	1
<u>Dearborn</u> , General, U.S. Army.....	3, 4
<u>Deaths by drowning</u>	23
<u>Decatur</u> , Captain Stephen, U.S. Navy.....	11
<u>Dennett's Island</u>	25



Description of General Harrison's Volunteers.....	18
"Don't Give up The Ship" (Lawrence).....	8
<u>Enterprise</u>	17
"Esprit of the Marines".....	18
<u>Essex</u>	32
<u>Farragut, Admiral</u>	1
Fire at Portsmouth, Va.....	24, 25
<u>Flourney, General, U.S. Army</u>	26
<u>Forde, Lieutenant Henry H.</u>	12
Fort at Warburton (Fort Washington).....	31
<u>Fort Charlotte</u>	1, 2
<u>Fort George</u>	4
<u>Fort Griswold</u>	12
<u>Fort Tompkins</u>	28
<u>Fort Washington</u>	31
<u>Frederick Augustus</u>	10
<u>Gale, Captain Anthony</u>	7
<u>General Pike</u>	5, 8, 17
<u>Greenleaf, Captain Robert</u>	8
<u>Groton Fort</u>	12
<u>Gunboats</u>	1, 10, 11, 23, 31
<u>Hall, Captain John</u>	7
<u>Hall, Lieutenant William</u>	7
<u>Hamilton, Paul, Secretary of the Navy</u>	6
<u>Hanna, Lieutenant Charles S.</u>	24
<u>Harrison, General, U. S. Army</u>	18
<u>Heddleson, Lieutenant John</u>	19
<u>Highflyer</u>	29
<u>Hornet</u>	2, 12
<u>Hyde, Lieutenant Benjamin</u>	7, 22, 23, 35
<u>Indians</u>	2, 26
<u>Johnston, Lieutenant Samuel B.</u>	35
<u>Jones, William, Secretary of the Navy</u>	13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 27
<u>Junon</u>	11
<u>Lady Prevost</u>	33
<u>Lake Erie</u>	3, 13, 17, 18, 21
<u>Lake Ontario</u>	4, 5, 8, 12
<u>Law, Lieutenant John (British Marines)</u>	8
<u>Lawrence, Captain James, U.S. Navy</u>	8, 10



<u>Lawrence</u>	17, 19, 20
<u>Legge</u> , Lieutenant Thomas W.....	12
<u>Leopard</u>	29
<u>Ludiow</u> , Lieutenant Augustus, U.S. Navy.....	10
<u>McComb</u> , Colonel.....	4
<u>McLean</u> , Lieutenant.....	6
<u>Macedonian</u>	12
<u>Madison</u> , President James.....	1, 2, 3, 21, 26
<u>Madison</u>	3, 27
<u>Marine Guards</u>	1, 7, 8, 13, 15, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27
<u>Miller</u> , Lieutenant Samuel.....	14, 15, 16
<u>Mobile Forts</u>	1
<u>Morris</u> , Captain, U.S. Navy.....	15
<u>Mosby</u> , Lieutenant Robert.....	2
<u>Navy</u>	2, 4, 5, 15, 21
<u>Navy Yard at Norfolk</u> (1813) description of.....	30
<u>Niagara</u>	17, 19, 20, 21, 33, 34
<u>Pass Christian</u>	1
<u>Peacock</u>	2
<u>Pelican</u>	17
<u>Perry</u> , Commodore Oliver Hazard.....	3, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 33, 34
<u>Pike</u> , General Zebulon M. (Killed).....	4, 28
<u>Porcupine</u>	17, 19
<u>Portsmouth</u> , Virginia, fire at.....	24, 25
<u>President</u>	8, 29
<u>Prize Money</u>	35
<u>Recruiting</u>	12, 13, 18, 22, 23, 24
<u>Sackett's Harbor</u>	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 16, 22, 27, 28, 29
<u>Saint Mary's</u> , Ga., Hurricane at.....	23
<u>Scorpion</u>	17, 19
<u>Scott</u> , Colonel, U.S. Army.....	16
<u>Secretary of War</u> John Armstrong.....	1, 3, 31
<u>Secretary of the Navy</u> Paul Hamilton.....	6
<u>Secretary of the Navy</u> William Jones.....	13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 27
<u>Shannon</u>	8, 10
<u>Shaw</u> , Commodore.....	2
<u>Sinclair</u> , Captain Arthur.....	22, 23, 35
<u>Smith</u> , Captain Richard.....	3, 4, 5, 8, 16
<u>Somers</u>	17
<u>Spaniards</u>	2, 26
<u>Stockton</u> , Captain George, U.S. Army.....	19
<u>Strong</u> , Lieutenant William.....	25
<u>Swift</u> , Lieutenant Thomas R.....	10, 11
<u>Sylph</u> , schooner.....	8, 29

Tarbell, Captain, U.S. Navy.....	10,11
<u>Tigress</u>	17,19
<u>Trippé</u>	17,19
Uniforms, change of.....	29
<u>United States</u> , frigate.....	12
Van Ness, General John P. U.S. Army.....	26
Vixen.....	7
Volunteers of General Harrison, description of.....	18
Wainwright, Captain Robert D.....	5,6,7,8,16,22
<u>Washington</u>	24
Watson, Lieutenant Samuel.....	14
Webster, Daniel, Residence of, destroyed.....	25
West Florida.....	1
Wharton, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin.....	5,6,9,10,11,13 14,15,16,22,23,24,26
White, Lieutenant F. B.....	35
Wilkinson, General.....	1,2
Winder, Governor Levin of Maryland.....	15
<u>Wolfe</u>	17
York (Toronto) attack on.....	4

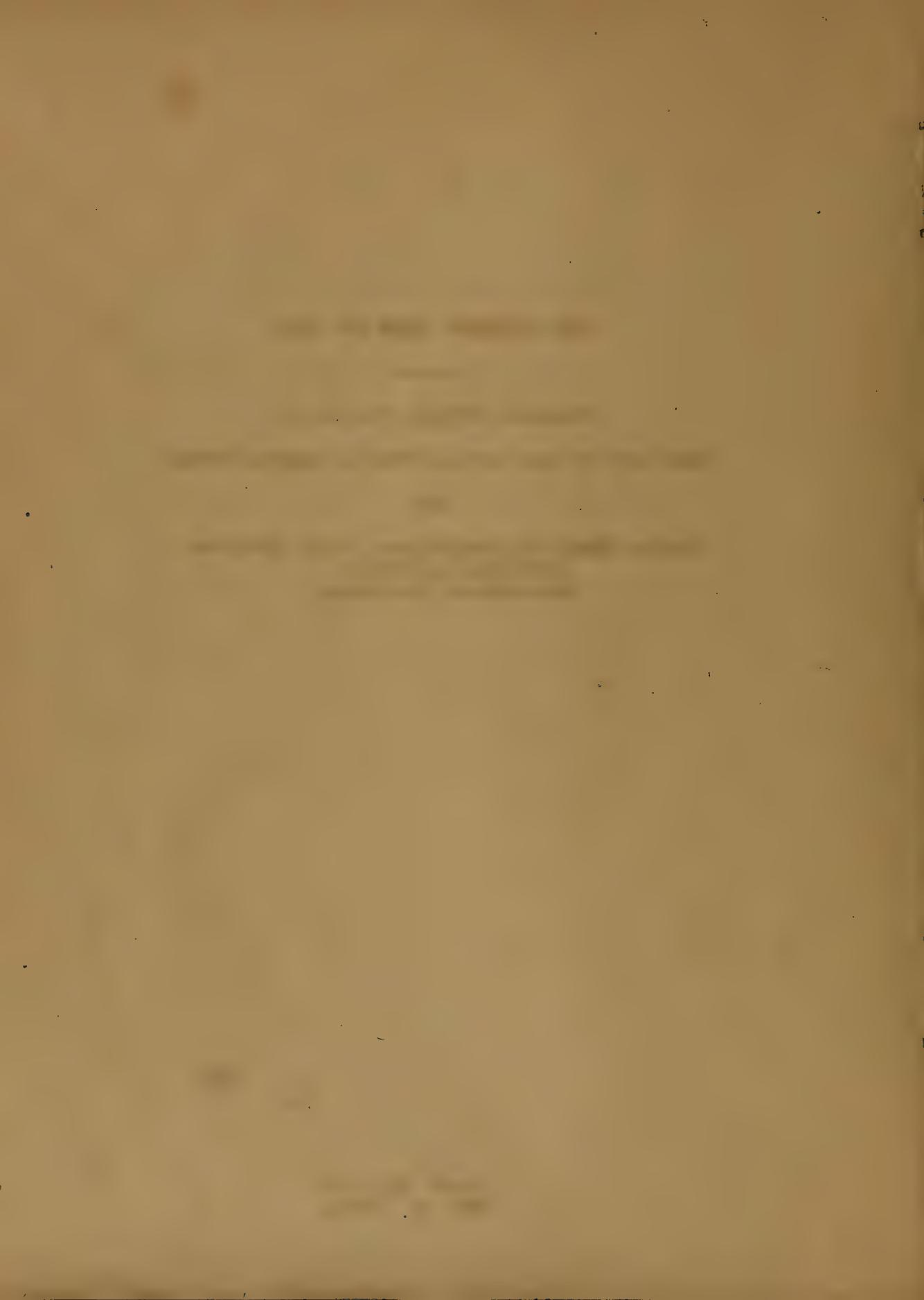
THE GALLANT YEAR OF 1814

Chapter XXIII, Volume I,
History of the United States Marine Corps

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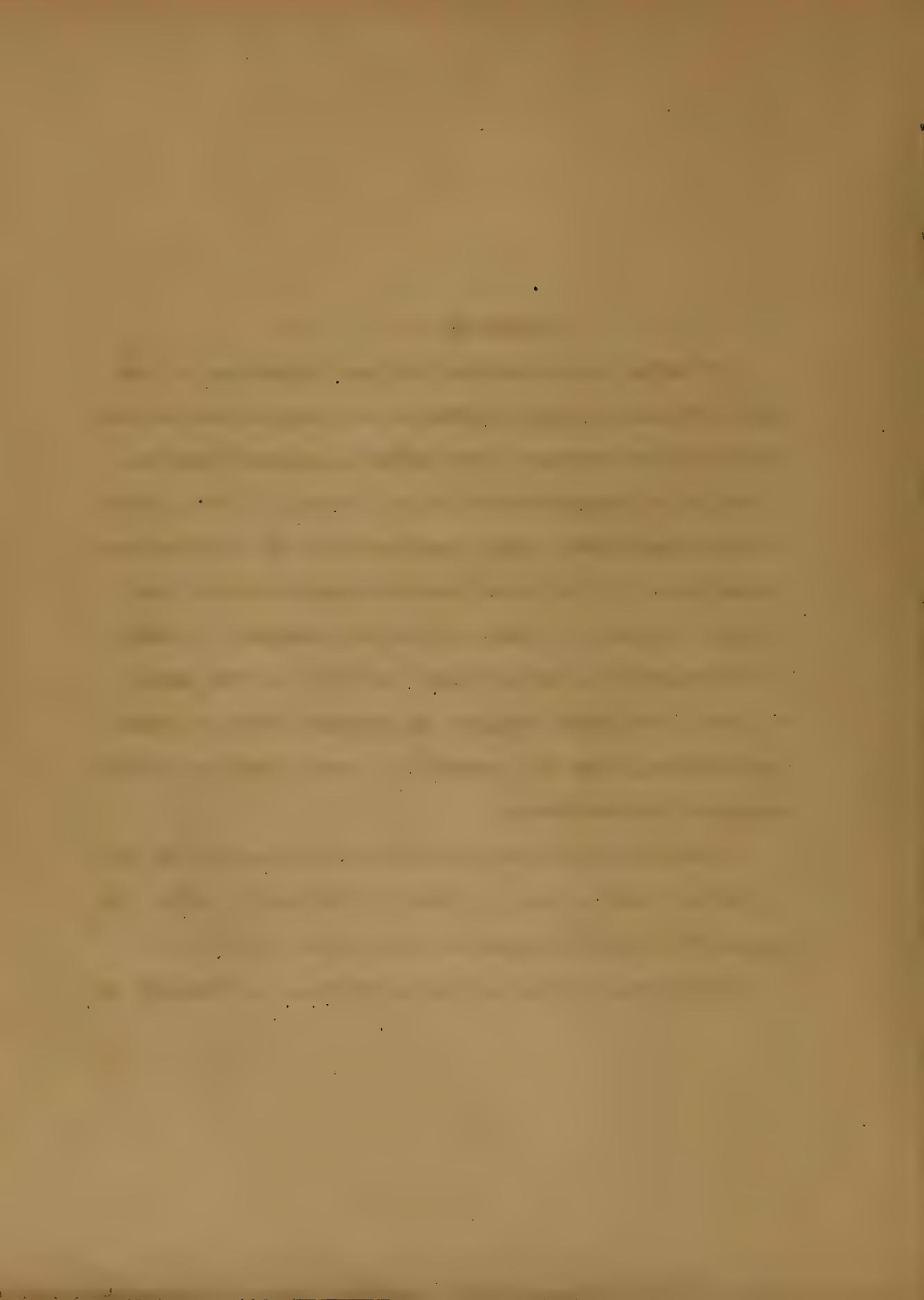
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FORENOTE

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond the scope and size planned. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., I, Chap. 23, p--)



CHAPTER XXIII
THE GALLANT YEAR OF 1814

No year in the history of the Marine Corps, not even 1918, surpasses the year 1814 for gallant battle achievements afloat and ashore, and for general activities. Land fighting in December around New Orleans, under Jackson and Patterson, preceded with some operations against the buccaneering Paratarians in the same vicinity; some more heavy fighting at Bladensburg, under Barney and Miller a few months before which they were in action on the Potomac; at the "White House", near Mount Vernon under Porter, and in the defense of Baltimore under Rodgers; active operations on Lake Ontario under Chauncey; fighting afloat on Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior, under Sinclair; under MacDonough on Lake Champlain; an expedition from Philadelphia to Elkton and Havre de Grace to protect American lives and property; with Porter on the Essex when he buffeted his way around the Horn and made many captures in the Pacific; with Gamble ashore at Nookahheevah and afloat from there to the Sandwich Islands; to offset the "murder" of the Essex, the loss of the Rattlesnake and the Adams, grand victories were obtained by the Peacock over the Epervier, by the Wasp over the Reindeer and the Wasp over the Avon. Those are the high spots and there was also a substantial background of other duty well done.

The year 1814 was ushered in on New Year's Day by

President James Madison and "Sweet Dolly" Madison with a reception. Little did the President and his guests realize as they listened to the sweet strains of the Marine Band playing in the ante-room - "in spite of the crowd pressing on their very heels" - that it would be the last New Year's reception in that building for many years. Less than eight months later its blackened walls stood as a reminder of the "valor of ignorance" and the value of adequate defense.

The Marine Band played at the launching of the sloop of war Argus at Washington on January 29, 1814. All society turned out for this event and "invited by the enlivening music of the Marine Band, the younger people tripped a few measures in the Mazy dance."¹

The Peacock captured the Epervier on April 29, 1814. Not a man on the Peacock was killed and only two more wounded.² On October 10, 1814, the Secretary of the Navy wrote that this victory might "fairly challenge any single action on record."³ "Every officer, seaman, and Marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them," wrote Captain Warrington of the Peacock, to the Secretary of the Navy.⁴ On October 21, 1814, Congress directed that medals be presented to the officers of the Peacock in testimony of the "good conduct of the officers and crew", during this action in which "the decisive effect and great superiority of the American gunnery were so signally displayed."⁴

On Lake Ontario the contest during 1814 was made with the whip saw, adze, and maul rather than with guns, powder and shot. The building at Sacketts Harbor began in February. The brig Jefferson was launched on April 7, the brig Jones on the 10th and the frigate Superior on May 2.⁵

Marines from Captain Richard Smith's command, stationed at Sacketts Harbor, served on board all the vessels of Commodore Isaac Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario. During the Spring of 1814, there were about 175 Marines stationed at Sacketts Harbor.⁶ First Lieutenant William Strong, at Washington, D. C., on April 13, 1814, was ordered to proceed to Baltimore by stage with First Lieutenant John L. Boyd, the following day "to assist in the conveyance of a detachment of Marines from" Baltimore to Lake Ontario. This detachment included the Marines of the Ontario and Erie. Having arrived there he was to proceed with all possible despatch to Sacketts Harbor via Frenchtown, Newcastle, Philadelphia, and New York.⁷

On April 23, 1814, the Commandant informed First Lieutenant Thomas W. Legge on board the blockaded Macedonian at New London, Conn., that he with his "guard of the Macedonian" were included in the order for the Lake Ontario.⁸ Lieutenant Legge and his Marines arrived at Sacketts Harbor in May.

In July of 1814, there were on duty at Sackett's Harbor, 230 enlisted men and the following officers:

Captains John Heath and William Strong, First Lieutenants William Hall, Lyman Kellog, Leonard J. Boone, Thomas W. Legge, Charles R. Broom, and John L. Boyd.

The Marines of Sackett's Harbor just missed participating in the handsome little affair at Sandy Creek, which occurred in June 1814. Captain Woolsey of the Navy, on the evening of May 28, 1814, started from Oswego with 18 boats accompanied by 130 riflemen under Major Appling while over a hundred Indians traversed the shores to protect the boats. The expedition was for the purpose of transporting guns and cables from Oswego to the Harbor. He arrived at Sandy Creek on May 29, 1814. Commodore Chauncey on June 1, 1814, "ordered Captain Smith with about 200 Marines to Sandy Creek,"⁹ while a considerable force of the Army was also ordered to that location. However, before this force could reach Sandy Creek, a small battle was indulged in with the enemy, who were decisively defeated.¹⁰ The stores were safely conveyed to Sacketts Harbor and Chauncey was enabled to raise the blockade as soon as he could arm his new ships.

The Wasp captured the Reindeer on June 28, 1814. The Marines of the Wasp were commanded by Sergeant William O. Barnes.¹¹ The Reindeer was literally cut to pieces, was set on fire on the evening of the 29th and blew up in two hours. A biscuit could have been tossed from one vessel to the other. The action was terminated by boarding in gallant and decisive style, after repeated and vigorous

attempts by the enemy to board the Wasp had been repulsed.¹² The loss on board the Wasp was "5 killed and 21 wounded, principally in boarding."¹³ Medals were bestowed by Congress upon the officers in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of "the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew" of the Wasp in this engagement "in which action, determined bravery and cool intrepidity in nineteen minutes obtained a decisive victory, by boarding."¹⁴

Early in May, 1814, British Marines and Sailors under Admiral Cockburn attacked Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Georgetown and Fredericktown, near the head of Chesapeake Bay. Wanton destruction of property seemed to be the main mission of the enemy.¹⁵

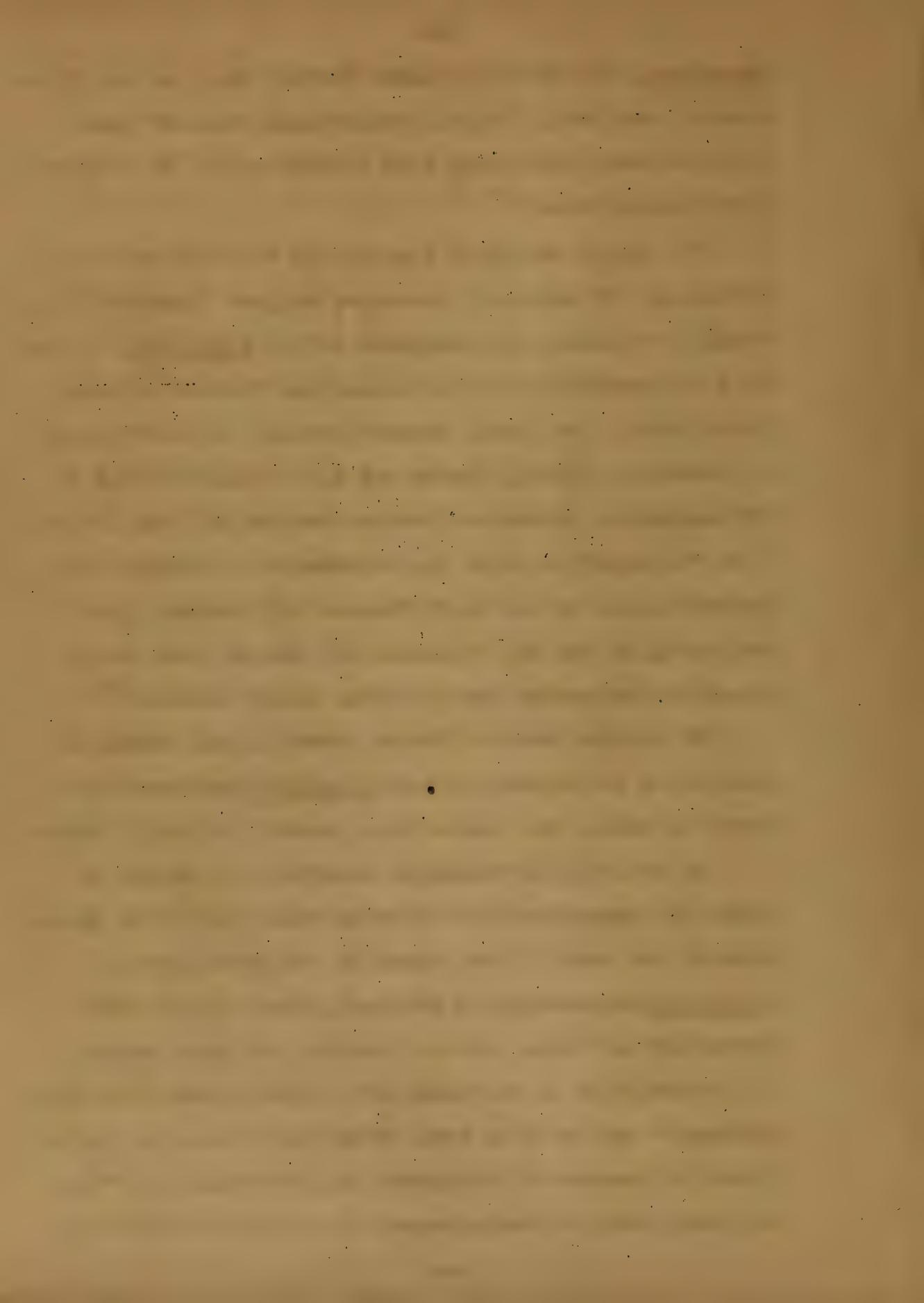
Commodore Rodgers, at "Sunset, Philadelphia," (in command of Delaware Flotilla to which the Guerriere was attached), hearing that an attack by the enemy on Elkton, Maryland, was anticipated, immediately dispatched 250 seamen and officers under Lieutenant Morgan of the Navy (who, under Commodore Rodgers, was in command at Newcastle) from Newcastle they arrived at Elkton on the 11th of July, 1814, but returned to Newcastle on the 13th, as the enemy kept clear of Elkton.¹⁶ The place of this detachment at Elkton was supplied by Captain Anthony Gale and First Lieutenant William Hall, with some Marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, added to First Lieutenant Joseph L. Kuhn and the detachment of Marines of the

Guerriere, all of whom reached Elkton, Md., on the afternoon of the 13th. Twelve seamen under Masters' Mate Stockton were left there with a field piece "to cooperate with Captain Gale."¹⁷

"On Lieut. Morgan's leaving the Flotilla with the detachment of sailors," Commodore Rodgers "ordered Lieut. Gamble, attending the equipment of the Guerriere, to proceed to Newcastle with the seamen and Marines to supply their place. On Lieut. Morgan's return to the Flotilla at Newcastle, Lieut. Gamble and his seamen returned to Philadelphia. Commodore Rodgers praised all and ordered that "Captain Gale with the detachment of Marines after proceeding as far as Cecil Furnace will return again to Philadelphia (by way of Newcastle) should there be no immediate necessity for his being longer absent."¹⁷

After this duty at Elkton, First Lieut. Joseph L. Kuhn, with his Marines of the Guerriere proceeded to Havre de Grace, Md., where they guarded the Cecil Furnace.

In a letter to Commodore John Rodgers, August 9, 1814, the Commandant said that by direction of the Secretary of the Navy "I have added to the guard of the Guerriere now serving in Maryland, First Lieut. John Harris of the Corps, who on reaching the place where Lieutenant Kuhn is stationed will report himself to that officer." On the same date orders were issued to Lieut. Harris to proceed to Baltimore and from thence to "Cecil Furnace, near the Susquehanna, Md., where a detachment



under Lieut. Kuhn of the Corps is stationed" and report
to him.¹⁸

The brig Rattlesnake surrendered to the frigate Leander on July 11, 1814 and arrived at Halifax on the 13th.¹⁹ From there the crew, including Marines, were carried to Dartmoor Prison. On July 30, 1815, Privates Enoch Masser, Nicholas Freemach, Theodore Boyden, John Wood and John White, of the Marine Guard reported at the New York Barracks. These men stated that Privates Robert Hamm and John Carlow had been left at Dartmoor and also that their Sergeant and Corporal had sailed for Boston.²⁰

As early as May, 1814, the Secretary of the Navy directed that "three twelve-pounders" be mounted on field carriages, by the mechanics of the Washington Navy Yard, and completely equipped and furnished for field service. To these the Marines at Headquarters were trained, under the command of First Lieut. Samuel Miller, and "prepared to act either as artillerists or infantry, as the service might require." Late "two long eighteen pounders" were similarly mounted on field carriages, to be manned by Commodore Barney's men "should the enemy at any time compel him to abandon the flotilla under his command on the Patuxent."²¹

On June 10, 1814, the Secretary of the Navy wrote the following letter²² to the Commandant:

"As the enemy are in force at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek about 12 miles above the mouth of the

Patuxant River and having been foiled in an attack made upon the United States Flotilla in that Creek under the command of Commodore Barney it is believed they meditate a renewed attack with an increased force and it is therefore of importance that such aid as the Marine Corps at Headquarters is capable of affording should reach the scene of action with the utmost possible Despatch.

"With this view you will detach Lieutenant Miller with such other officers as may be necessary and as many Marines as can possibly be spared from duty at this Post with all the field pieces that are mounted together with every equipment necessary for the detachment to act effectually either as artillery or infantry.

"Lieutenant Miller will act under the immediate and exclusive orders of this Department, which will be communicated to you from time to time and will confer freely with Commodore Barney on the best means of protecting the Flotilla and annoying the Enemy.

"Having entire confidence in the judgment, skill and zeal of Lieutenant Miller I have to desire that his best exertions may be employed in affording all the cooperation which the extent of his force will admit as well to the Commander of the Flotilla as to the Military in the common object of annoying the enemy and I trust the joint efforts of all will not fail to punish his temerity."

In accordance with these orders Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wharton organized a Battalion of Marines for

field service, with First Lieutenant Samuel Miller, his Adjutant, as its commanding officer. The strength and names of the officers of this battalion have not been definitely ascertained but we know that First Lieutenant Alfred Grayson, Second Lieutenant Benjamin Richardson and ²³ Second Lieutenant William Nicoll were attached to it.

There is also a suggestion that Second Lieutenant Levi Twiggs was an officer in this battalion. ²⁴ Captain Alexander Sevier arrived in Washington on June 19th and was "very anxious to join" Miller but the Commandant could not "spare him." ²⁵

On June 11, 1814, the Commandant directed First Lieutenant Samuel Miller, that he "must proceed on the march as soon as possible by obtaining certain information of the most correct route to be pursued for the accomplishment of the object intended, as you must be the most proper person to judge of the best means to execute the wishes of the Government in cooperating with Commodore Barney." Orders dated June 10th were given Lieutenant Miller by the Secretary of the Navy. The Commandant instructed him to keep him informed of his movements, and added: "Health and Success attend you and the Command on the enterprize." This battalion "marched from Headquarters" on June 12, 1814, with two pieces of artillery; "and after a toilsome march of 75 or 80 miles," reached St. Leonard's Creek on ²⁶ June 17th, where the Marines erected a breastwork.

On June 20, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wharton

wrote Captain Samuel Miller (who had been promoted on June 14th), that "it may be viewed as most fortunate," from "the great quantity of rain and the state of the roads that you would have to encounter," that "the detachment has not been almost destroyed, or rendered useless by diseases generally incident to such exposure." The Commandant informed Miller that the Secretary of the Navy had asked him to pass on to him that he was "highly gratified in all you have done," and that he had called Miller's Marines "your little band of chosen men." The Commandant on this date dispatched wagons carrying subsistence for about sixteen days to Captain Miller, and informed Captain Miller that his detachment had left him "so destitute at Headquarters" that he was "almost induced to shut up the Barracks and repair to the Fort or Battery" Miller was 27-28 erecting. Mail and other personal things were also sent to Miller's Marines by this messenger.

The Secretary of War "sent Colonel Wadsworth with two pieces of heavy artillery and ordered about 600 of the regular troops to be marched to St. Leonard's Creek" to assist Barney. "Upon the arrival of Colonel Wadsworth on the 24th of June, a consultation was held between him and the Commodore to which Captain Miller, of the Marines was invited." It was decided to erect a battery and furnace on a commanding height near the mouth of the creek, upon which the Colonel's two 18-pounders should be placed and that on the 26th before daylight, a simultaneous attack

should be made by the flotilla and battery upon the blockading ships.²⁹

On June 25, 1814 Captain Miller moved from his position on the "west side of the creek to within one mile of the contemplated scene of action with our guns, ammunition, and one hundred men, being under the necessity of leaving one officer, one sergeant and ten men to guard the public property necessarily, left at the head of the creek. At one Miller again moved with his guns, etc., and 94 officers and men to the Point, their wagons and useless articles he left with a small guard. The first gun was fired at dawn, by Colonel Wadsworth. "It was instantly followed by a constant and well-directed fire from the three guns," which Miller had placed "under the command of Captain Grayson, Lieutenant Richardson and Lieutenant Nicoll; these guns were admirably served by the Marines and judiciously fought by their respective officers. More coolness and deliberation could not be expected had they been simply firing at a target." The round shot being exhausted and the enemy's two barges about to land, Captain Miller took "ground to the right in the open plain, the more effectually to act upon the barges," with grape and cannister. Upon reaching the plain Captain Miller found one frigate's guns bearing on the plain to rake it, and the barges under cover of "a high bluff at the Point" laying down an indirect fire of grape and caronades on

the plain. Captain Miller thus had to change his position again to a new position on higher ground in order to command the barges.

"The British force consisted of the Narcissus and Loire." After a two hour engagement they got underway and made sail down the river. Barney had five men killed and five wounded.

Concerning this engagement the Commandant, on June 28th, wrote Captain Miller that he was glad to hear that no Marines were wounded in "the late encounter." During the time this Battalion was in the field, Quartermaster Sergeant James McKim acted as courier between it and Headquarters.

Secretary of the Navy William Jones on June 28, 1814, issued the following orders to the Commandant:

"When the presence of the Detachment of Marines under the command of Captain Miller shall be no longer necessary for the protection of the Stores left at St. Leonards Creek by the Commander of the Flotilla; you will order Captain Miller to proceed with this Detachment to Nottingham and there remain until further orders unless in the interim the Services of the Detachment should be required in cooperation with the Flotilla against any attempt the enemy may make between Benedict and Nottingham."

On July 2, 1814, the Commandant despatched written orders to Captain Miller, "supposed to be at Nottingham,"

by First Lieutenant Edmund Brooke, stating: "The service of the detachment under your command being no longer necessary on the Patuxent, you will receive this as instructing you to return to Headquarters immediately by the route most advantageous for the march, without further halting at Nottingham, the place in my last designated to remain at."³³

The Fourth of July celebration in 1814, was a memorable one for the Capital City. Colonel Franklin Wharton, of the Marines, represented "the Fourth Ward" on the committee of Arrangements. A well-attended dinner was held at McKeowen's Hotel. Many toasts were drunk, "accompanied by patriotic airs from the Marine Band of Music, and the roar of artillery."³⁴

The last two pages of a letter³⁵ setting forth a plan for the defense of Washington, Norfolk and Baltimore reading as follows; is of great interest at this point in view of the attacks in Washington and Baltimore in this year:

"The Marine force would be perfectly separate from and unconnected with the Navy, and could be organized, as to have One Regiment of Troops annexed to it, the whole under the command of an able Marine Officer, and a Colonel with powers to correspond, not only with the General Government, but with the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, and act in concert whenever circumstances required."

On July 1, 1814, the Secretary of the Navy informed the President at a Cabinet meeting that about 120 Marines

were available in the defense of Washington.³⁶ On August 18th, Secretary of State Monroe informed the President that the enemy "had entered the Patuxent in considerable force and were landing at Benedict." Secretary Monroe visited Benedict on August 20th and kept the enemy in view until the 24th. General Winder was at Woodyard on the 21st with 2,200 men, including Marines.³⁷ The enemy having landed at Benedict on August 19th proceeded through Lower Marlborough on the 21st to Nottingham (15 miles North of Benedict). The British ships proceeded up the river in search of Barney flotilla which was lying near Mount Pleasant about 9 miles from Nottingham. Barney burned his vessels. The flotilla had been abandoned on August 21st and a few men left to set fire to the ships on the approach of the enemy, while Barney joined Winder.³⁸

General Winder on August 19, 1814, wrote the Secretary of the Navy: "Would it not be expedient, in our present destitute condition for military force, to put the Marine Corps into service, or at all events to cause them to reinforce Fort Washington at a moment's notice, or to be applied as circumstances require, to any point of defense."³⁹

On August 20th, the Secretary of the Navy called on General Winder at M'Keowin's to inform him of his ordering Barney and Marines to join him and "expressed to him" his "solicitude for the defence of Fort Washington, and proposed to throw the Marines, who had been trained to artillery exercise, and a part of the seamen, into that

Fort, for its defense." General Winder despite his previous declaration did not believe the Fort tenable and moreover did not wish to give the Marines and Seamen up. ⁴⁰

Captain Miller's Battalion remained in Washington about six weeks when it again took to the field and reported to Commodore Barney. On August 21, 1814, the Commandant ordered Captain Miller to "immediately march a detachment consisting of Captain Alexander Sevier, ⁴¹ First Lieutenants Benjamin Richardson, William Nicoll, Charles Lord and Edmund Brooke, with rank and file and a proportionate number of Music." The Marine Band was represented by the fifers and drummers in this battalion. The Commandant enclosed the order of the Secretary of the Navy which "explains what is to be executed previous to your reaching Nottingham." The Commandant's letter was closed with the hope "health and success attend you all."

Captain Miller's battalion consisted of the six officers, six sergeants, seven corporals, six musics and 78 privates, a total of 103. ⁴² In this connection, the Secretary of the Navy on August 21st, reported that "a detachment of about 110 Marines, with three twelves and two eighteen-pounders, under the command of Captain Samuel Miller, marched from Headquarters to join Commodore Barney, and reached the Woodyard that evening. ⁴³ As early as the 19th, Secretary of War Armstrong informed General Winder that "the Marines are ordered to move." ⁴⁴

On the morning of the 22nd, Barney's Seamen and

Miller's Marines joined General Winder at the Woodyard⁴⁵ which is about 15 miles from Washington and 12 from Nottingham.⁴⁶

The Secretary of the Navy spent the night of August 22-23 in Commodore Barney's tent at "Old Fields." "On the morning of the 23rd," he "reviewed the Seamen and Marines, whose appearance and preparations for battle promised all that could be expected from cool intrepidity, and a high state of discipline."⁴⁷

On the afternoon of the 23rd "we were informed that the enemy was advancing upon us," reported Commodore Barney to the Secretary of the Navy.⁴⁸ "The Army was put under arms and our positions taken; my forces on the right, flanked by two battalions of the 36th and 38th, where we remained some hours. The enemy did not make his appearance." At sunset General Winder recommended to Commodore Barney that his "artillery should be withdrawn, with the exception of one 12-pounder to cover the retreat." That night they "entered Washington, by the Eastern Branch Bridge."⁴⁹ Commodore Barney marched his men "to the Marine Barracks and took up quarters for the night."⁵⁰ "When General Winder" "retreated before the British from the Old Fields in Maryland," he came into "Washington over what was then called the Lower Bridge, and encamped on the plain known as the Navy Yard common." He used the house of Griffith Coombe for Headquarters.⁵¹

Early on the morning of the 24th General Winder re-

quested Commodore Barney to place his "artillery to defend the passage of the bridge on the Eastern Branch, as the enemy was approaching the city in that direction."⁵²

Barney accordingly put his guns in this position leaving the rest of his "men at the Barracks, to wait further orders."⁵³

Of this preliminary operation Secretary of the Navy Jones reported that on the morning of the 24th he "found Commodore Barney employed by order of the General in planting his battery on the hill, near the head of the bridge" and that Barney had been "charged to defend that pass and to destroy the bridge on the approach of the enemy."⁵⁴

The British had bivouacked on the night of the 23rd at Melwood, about three miles from Old Fields, and some ten or twelve miles from Washington. They passed Old Fields at 4:00 a.m. An advance of two miles farther brought them to a fork of the road, one branch of which runs northward thence to Bladensburg (distant about ten miles) and the other westward to the Eastern Branch Bridge (distant seven or eight miles) where Commodore Barney's Bluejackets and Captain Miller's Marines were then stationed. At this road fork they practised a ruse. They took the road leading to the Bridge and continued on it until the last column had got into it, then suddenly reversed the front and marched rapidly to Bladensburg.⁵⁵

Their strength was estimated at 5,123, including 1,500 Marines and 350 Bluejackets.⁵⁶

General Winder heard of the enemy's change of direction about 10:00 a.m., and "set off for Bladensburg, leaving Commodore Barney with his Seamen and Marines in charge of the Bridge, which half a dozen men could have destroyed."⁵⁷ This was at a spot now known as "Barney's Circle."⁵⁸

Commodore Barney was thus guarding the bridge with his artillery and part of his men at the Marine Barracks, when as he reported he "had the honor to meet" the Secretary of the Navy "with the President, and Heads of Departments; and at which meeting it was determined" he "should draw off" his "guns and men and proceed towards Bladensburg, which was immediately put into execution." Attorney General Richard Rush wrote that after this meeting of President and others, on the 24th the Secretary of the Navy went "to the Marine Barracks close by" and "Commodore Barney, with his Seamen and Marines, who were still remaining in or near the barracks were ordered to push on with all despatch to Bladensburg, an order their anxiety stood anticipating."⁵⁹ A few men were left to destroy the bridge if it became necessary.

"Commodore Barney's men and the Marines were halted on the turnpike about a mile from the stream at Bladensburg. The two eighteen-pounders were planted in the road,

forming the left of his line, and the three twelve-pounders immediately on the right of them, a portion of his seamen acting as artillerists, and the rest, with the Marines supporting them as infantry. In front of his position the road descends to a ravine, crossed by a small bridge about 500 yards distant. North of the bridge the ravine is wide and shallow the bottom of it producing grass, and terminating in a somewhat abrupt acclivity or bluff about 150 yards from the road."⁶⁰

Of this part of these operations Commodore Barney reported⁶¹ that "on our way, I was informed the enemy was within a mile of Bladensburg; we hurried on. The day was hot; and my men were much crippled from the severe marches we had experienced the days before; many of them being without shoes; which I had replaced that morning. I preceded the men; and when I arrived at the line which separates the District from Maryland, the battle began. I sent an officer back to hurry on my men; they came up on a trot; we took our position on the rising ground; put the pieces in battery; posted the Marines under Captain Miller, and the Flotilla men - who were to act as infantry under their own officers - on my right, to support the pieces; and waited the approach of the enemy."⁶¹

"During this period the engagement continued; and the enemy advanced," "our" own army retreating before them, apparently in much disorder," reported Commodore Barney. "At length the enemy made his appearance on the

main road, in force, and in front of my battery, and seeing us made a halt. I reserved our fire. In a few minutes the enemy again advanced, when I ordered an 18-pounder to be fired, which completely cleared the road; shortly, a second and a third attempt was made by the enemy to come forward, but all were destroyed. They then crossed over into an open field, and attempted to flank our right; he was there met by three 12-pounders, the Marines under Captain Miller and my men, acting as infantry; and again was totally cut up. By this time not a vestige of the American Army remained, except a body of five or six hundred posted on a height, on my right, from which I expected much support, from their fine situation.⁶¹

"The enemy from this period never appeared in force in front of us; they pushed forward their sharpshooters;* * *. The enemy who had been kept in check by our fire, for nearly half an hour, now began to outflank us on the right; our guns were turned that way; he pushed up the hill, about two or three hundred, towards the corps of Americans stationed as above described;" they retired and "we had the whole Army of the enemy to contend with. Our ammunition was expended. * * * At this time, I received a severe wound in my thigh; Captain Miller was wounded." Finding the enemy completely in his rear, Barney gave orders to his officers and men to retire.⁶¹ When Captain Miller fell wounded, Sergeant Holliday would not leave him and both were made prisoners.⁶²

Captain Miller, who as has been related was severely wounded in the gallant charge upon the enemy in the field to the right of the battery, being unable to leave the ground, was among the prisoners and was brought into the Commodore's room soon after he got himself established at ⁶³ Ross'. Brigadier General Winder on August 27, 1814, reported to Secretary of War Armstrong that "Captain Miller, of the Marines, was wounded in the arms, fighting bravely."⁶

"Capt. Sevier of the Marine Corps who was wounded (not dangerously) in the neck by a musket ball is now [September 2, 1814] in this [Washington] City, as also is Capt. Miller, of the same Corps, who received a very severe wound in the left arm, which it is now believed ⁶⁵ he will not lose."

One Corporal and seven privates of Marines were killed; Captains Miller and Sevier, ⁶⁶ 1st Lieutenant Nicoll, Sergeant Kelley, one Corporal and 9 privates wounded - a total of 22 casualties.⁶⁷

The killed were: ⁶⁸ James Burrows, ⁶⁸ Privates Conrad Hooks, ⁶⁸ ⁶⁸ Luachlin McNeil, ⁶⁸ Nicholas Whiteley, and ⁶⁸ Corporal Luke Hovey. Private John Bradley died of ⁶⁸ wounds (October 3, 1814) received at Bladensburg. ⁶⁸ Missing: (probably a prisoner) Private John Lindon. Among the enlisted men wounded were: Corporal Joseph ⁶⁸ Smith, wounded in right arm and Private John Fozier.

In February, 1815, Captain Miller was "still in his room and has much suffered by the fracture of the bone,

one piece is yet to be taken," wrote Colonel Wharton to Captain Carmick on February 5, 1815.

Captain Sevier assumed command of the Marines, upon the wounding of Captain Miller. After the battle he proceeded with the battalion to Baltimore, where he arrived on the night of August 27th.

Some of the Bluejackets and Marines were made prisoners of war, including Commodore Barney and Captain Miller, both of whom were soon exchanged.⁶¹ In a letter dated October 3, 1814, to Commodore Barney, Colonel Wharton refers to three prisoners that were captured and sent to Halifax in the frigate Surprise and asked that they be exchanged.

"At 8 O'clock p.m., the day of the Battle of Bladensburg, the enemy, without further opposition, marched into Washington and, according to official report, set fire to the President's Palace, the Treasury, and the War Office."⁷⁰ He set fire to many public buildings and destroyed the public stores at the Marine Barracks.⁷¹ "The next evening, [the 25th] after completing the destruction of the public buildings, the enemy withdrew, and on the 29th returned unmolested to his shipping."⁷⁰

It is said that the British Headquarters was located in the House of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The hitching post, in front of the Old Center House of the Marine Barracks, to which Cockburn tied his horse, was destroyed not many years ago. The second floor rooms of

the Barracks, on both sides of the Old Center House Barracks in 1814 were used to confine American prisoners captured by the British at the Battle of Bladensburg and other operations. These Americans scribbled interesting statements regarding their capture on the walls, and also drew American flags, cartoons, etc., on them. Many of these were still there up to the time the buildings were razed, about 1907, for the purpose of building officers' quarters.

"Cockburn had ordered Col. Wharton's and Capt. Tingey's houses (both public property) and the barracks and arsenal to be burnt, but on a remonstrance from the citizens, and an assurance the fire would destroy private property, he desisted 'I want to injure no citizen,' said he, 'and so your Barracks may stand.'"⁷² Other authorities, however, give "General" Ross the credit for saving the Marine Barracks.⁷³ "A delegation from the Navy Yard urged that if the Marine Barracks on 8th Street were set on fire their dwellings would be jeopardized and the General [Ross] countermanded the order to destroy it."⁷⁴

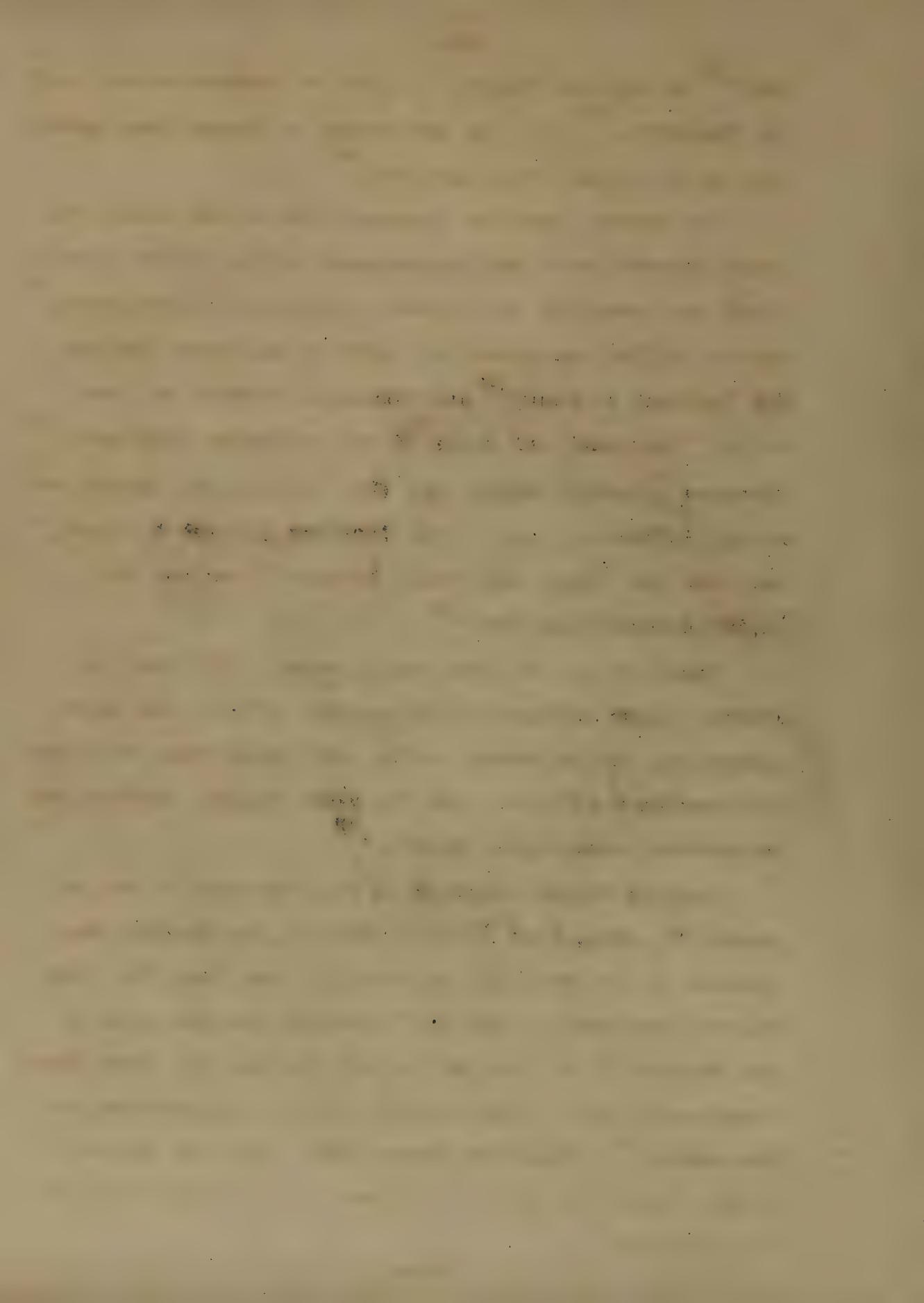
Captain Tingey waited in his work of destroying materiel at the Navy Yard until he heard that the "enemy" were in the neighborhood of the Marine Barracks.⁷⁵ He "ordered a few Marines and other persons" to go "off in one of the single gallies" and that boat was saved.⁷⁵ Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton waited until about 8:00 p.m., when, having been "furnished with a light

boat"⁷⁵ by Captain Tingey, he left for Fredericktown, with the Paymaster.⁷⁶ With the assistance of Marine Band members they saved Marine Corps archives.⁷⁷

The Marines received commendations on all sides for their splendid work and all accounts of the battle written since have credited the Marines with their achievements.⁷⁸ Captain Miller was brevetted Major by President Madison for "gallant conduct,"⁷⁹ and Lieutenant Sevier was brevetted "in reward and honor of the gallantry displayed."⁸⁰ Theodore Roosevelt wrote that the "sailors and Marines did nobly, inflicting most of the loss the British suffered," and that the "fight was really between" them and the "1,500 British regulars."⁸¹

Secretary of the Navy Jones wrote: "All that the limited means employed could possibly effect, was accomplished by the gallantry, skill, and patriotism, of those distinguished officers, and the brave seamen, Marines and volunteers under their command."⁸²

General Winder reported to the Secretary of War on August 27, 1814, that "Captain Miller, the Marines, was wounded in the arm fighting bravely," and that "the concurrent testimony of all who" observed the Bluejackets and Marines "does them the highest justice for their brave resistance, and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy."⁸³ Commodore Barney wrote that the Marines fought "under the eyes of all America and fame" would do them justice.⁸⁴



General Wilkinson wrote⁸⁵ that there was "no doubt that in this affair, the enemy received the most essential injury from Commodore Barney with his gallant tars, and Major Miller with his handful of Marines, who bore the marks of their valor."

"Our force at Bladensburg was little better than a military mob; perhaps the best disciplined and best disposed troops, after the gallant Marines, were never brought into action at all."⁸⁶

The most remarkable comment written of this battle was made by an officer of our Army when he stated that "the only redeeming feature of the whole affair was the conduct of Captain Joshua Barney and his four hundred sailors and Marines. * * * his men stood their ground till they were overwhelmed in front, and enveloped in flank. But this time the Navy was not strong enough to save the Army."⁸⁷

Cooper wrote that "The people of the Flotilla, under the orders of Captain Barney, and the Marines, were justly applauded for their excellent conduct on this occasion. No troops could have stood better, and the fire of both artillery and musketry has been described as to the last degree severe. Captain Barney, himself, and Captain Miller, of the Marine Corps, in particular, gained much additional reputation, and their conspicuous gallantry caused a deep and general regret, that their efforts could not have been sustained by the rest of the Army."⁸⁸

"The Best British account⁹⁰ of the engagement, which

took place about noon, by an eye-witness" includes the fact "that with the exception of a party of sailors [and Marines] from the gunboats, under the command of Commodore Barney, no troops could behave worse than they [Army] did. The skirmishers were driven in as soon as attacked, the first line gave way without offering the slightest resistance, and the left of the main body was broken within half an hour after it was seriously engaged. Of the sailors [and Marines] , however, it would be injustice not to speak in the terms their conduct merits. They were employed as gunners, and not only did they serve their guns with a quickness and precision which astonished their assailants, but they stood till some of them were actually bayoneted, with fuses in their hands; nor was it till their leader was wounded and taken, and they saw themselves deserted on all sides by the soldiers that they quitted the field."

On August 25, 1814, Captain Tingey landed at the Navy Yard unmolested. He had gone to Alexandria with Captain Creighton and others, including a few Marines. The enemy were still in close vicinity of the Yard and Tingey returned to Alexandria for the night. On the morning of the 26th he again embarked in his gig and landed at the Yard. He returned to Alexandria, brought back "the few Marines there" and reoccupied the Navy Yard the same day. ⁷⁵

After their success at Washington the activities of the enemy in the Potomac and Chesapeake caused a force to be

gathered to protect Baltimore.

Commodore John Rodgers was the senior naval officer who arrived. His presence at Philadelphia and his command of some five hundred Sailors and Marines on the Delaware led to his participation in the defense of Baltimore in September, 1814.

When the enemy threatened Washington, Secretary of the Navy Jones, on August 19, 1814, ordered "Commodore Rodgers and Commodore Porter (the latter being at New York) to proceed toward Washington ^{with} detachments of the Sailors and Marines under their command."⁹¹ "You will therefore with the least possible delay proceed to Baltimore with about 300 men (including officers) of the force under your command, and also order on the detachment of Marines from Cecil Furnace to meet you in Baltimore where the further orders of the Department await you," were Rodgers' orders. These orders went to Philadelphia by mail but Rodgers did not receive them in Philadelphia until the 22nd. The Secretary then sent orders to Baltimore directing Rodgers to march to Bladensburg with the "utmost possible celerity." Rodgers failed to receive these orders until too late to execute them, or there would have been more Marines than those under Captain Miller at the Battle of Bladensburg. At sunrise on August 23, 1814, Rodgers wrote from Newcastle to the Secretary of the Navy that he had just received the orders of the 19th which arrived at 10 A.M., the 22nd.⁹¹

Rodgers arrived in Baltimore the day after the Bladensburg affair - the 25th. He united his command with Porter's and organized the combined forces, consisting of upwards of a thousand Sailors and Marines, into a brigade, which he divided into two regiments, one under Commodore Porter, the other under Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry - the latter having been stationed at Baltimore superintending the construction of the Java.⁹¹

The Marines attached to this Brigade arrived from four sources - the survivors of Bladensburg, who had arrived under Captain Samuel Bacon; Marines stationed at Baltimore under Captain Alfred Grayson;⁹² Marines of the Guerriere that arrived from Cecil Furnace under Captain Joseph L. Kuhn and 1st Lieut. John Harris; and the Marines who arrived with Rodgers from Philadelphia.

Captain John Hall, commanding the Marines at New York, had volunteered his services but they were not accepted by the Commandant.⁹³

Captain Grayson at Baltimore wrote the Commandant on August 28, 1814, that Captain Samuel Bacon had arrived there on the night of the 27th with the remainder of Captain Miller's Command; that they were much fatigued but in fine spirits and anxious to meet "the enemy again, which it is expected they will have an opportunity of doing." In this letter Captain Grayson stated that Commodore Rodgers had accepted his offer of his own services and those of the 170 Marines with him, and that the force under Commodore

Rodgers would take the ~~filed~~ on the 29th.

On August 26th, Rodgers ordered Porter to march to Washington with 100 seamen, "more with a view to guard the executive than anything else."⁹¹ On August 27th, a British squadron captured Fort Washington, near Washington, and captured Alexandria. Washington again trembled. On the 29th, the Secretary of the Navy ordered Rodgers to proceed to Bladensburg with 650 picked seamen and Marines.⁹¹ Porter arrived there the 30th and Rodgers accompanied by Perry arrived at Bladensburg on the 31st. On the afternoon of this date the Secretary and the three Commodores agreed on a plan to harass the enemy. Porter was to dispute the passage of the British fleet then at Alexandria by means of some batteries which he was ordered to erect a few miles below Mount Vernon, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, at a place called White House; Perry was to operate against the enemy from Indian Head, and Rodgers was to annoy the retreating fleet in the rear with fire-ships.⁹¹⁻⁹³

Porter arrived at the White House on September 1, 1814, accompanied by his seamen and Marines, including the remnants of the crew of his old ship the Essex. His "forces comprised a detachment of sailors and Marines and some volunteer companies of militia."⁹⁴ One man was wounded on September 1st. Porter did everything possible, shelled the British ships and was shelled in return, but his efforts

did not prevent the enemy vessels from passing. He reported to the Secretary of the Navy that agreeably to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy of August 31st, he had "proceeded with the detachment of Sailors and Marines under" his "command to the White House, on the West bank of the Potomac, there to erect batteries and attempt the destruction of the enemy's ships on their passage down the river."⁹⁵ He heartily commended his men. "Of the conduct of the sailors and Marines, I deem it unnecessary to say anything - their conduct on all such occasions has ever been uniform," he reported to the Secretary of the Navy on September 7, 1814; "Captain Alfred Grayson, of the Marines, is a brave and zealous officer, - he had volunteered to come with his detachment under me at Baltimore. These veterans who so much distinguished themselves under their gallant though unfortunate commander at Bladensburg, were all willing to try another battle - they have been again unsuccessful, but no less courageous, two of them having fallen."⁹⁶

While these events were taking place on the Potomac a British fleet was preparing to move up the Chesapeake and attack Baltimore. On September 3rd, Secretary of the Navy Jones, becoming alarmed for the safety of that city, ordered Rodgers to return to it at once. A division of the Commodore's command left straightway for the Patapsco, and was soon followed by the remaining divisions and by the detachments of Porter and Perry.⁹⁷

On his arrival at Baltimore, Rodgers again assumed command of the seamen and Marines that were assembled for the defense of the city, cooperating with General Samuel Smith, who commanded the Army forces.⁹⁴ Among Rodgers' aides during all these preparations for the defense of Baltimore, was First Lieutenant Joseph L. Kuhn of the ^{94, 97} Marines.

Porter returned to New York and Perry, owing to illness, did not participate in the operations that followed.^{94, 97} "The minor part of Rodger's force, consisting of about 200 Seamen and Marines, manned several batteries on Hampstead or Loudenslager's Hill, to the eastward of the city. It was here that Rodgers had his Headquarters."^{97,}

British ships were seen at the mouth of the Patapsco on September 11th. The enemy troops debarked all night at North Point on Patapsco Neck, 14 miles from Baltimore - a total of about 9,000 including 2,000 Marines - prepared to attack Baltimore simultaneously by land and water. General Ross was killed on the 12th. By the 13th they were within two miles of the city when they suddenly decamped as they believed they might be cut off. The enemy fleet bombarded Fort McHenry on the 12th.^{98a} The Fleet retired on the 14th, embarked the Army and passed out. The Marines were posted at various places. Rodgers, on September 23, 1814, reported to the Secretary of the Navy that "Lieut. Kuhn, with the detachment of Marines belonging to the Guerrriere was posted in the entrenchments between

the batteries occupied by Lieutenant Gamble and Sailing Master Ramage," of the Navy. Gamble had 100 Bluejackets and a seven gun battery on the line between the roads leading from Philadelphia and Sparrow's Point, while Ramage was on the right of the Sparrows' Point Road.⁹⁹

Commodore Rodgers specially commended these Marines on September 23, 1814, in his report "To the Officers, Seamen and Marines of the Guerriere, considering the privations they experienced and the cheerfulness and zeal with which they encountered every obstacle, every acknowledgment is due, and it would be impossible for me to say too much in their praise."

In a grateful letter of acknowledgement of a gift of silver service presented by the citizens of Baltimore, the Commodore wrote in part as follows: "* * * that the brave officers, Seamen and Marines whom I had the honor to command on that occasion did everything in their power for the defense of your city which the peculiar nature of the service and their limited means would allow is true."⁹⁷⁻¹⁰⁰

Major General Smith highly commended the "Marines under Commodore Rodgers, in his report dated September 19, 1814, to the Secretary of War and in a general order of the same date.¹⁰¹

On September 19th, Secretary of the Navy Jones, fearing that the British would move next on Philadelphia, directed Rodgers to return at once with his Seamen and Marines to the Delaware. On the next day he collected his men and

began his march northward. He arrived at Newcastle on the 23rd, after an absence from his station of one month." ⁹⁷

The effect produced by the joyful intelligence of the failure of the attempt upon Baltimore, may be more easily conceived than expressed, when it is considered that almost every large coast town being equally threatened with devastation, the case of Baltimore came home to every individual bosom. ¹⁰²

The "Naval Camp" at Baltimore was maintained for some time after the departure of Commodore Rodgers who left ¹⁰³ Captain R. T. Spence in command.

The 13th Congress assembled in extra session on September 20, 1814, in chambers fitted out at Blodgett's Hotel, ¹⁰⁴ on 7th Street, N. W., On September 16, 1814, the Commandant ordered Corporal Charles Denny to "proceed immediately with six privates * * * to the building intended for the meeting of Congress in a room to be shown you. Quarter them and post two sentinels - one in front, the other in rear - for the protection of it, and allow no person to approach unless Mr. Monroe or one made known to you by him." Corporal Denny was directed to return with his command to the Barracks by 8:00 a.m., the next day and report to his commanding officer. This guard was continued for some time.

On September 1, 1814, the Wasp engaged the Avon. The Avon struck her colors, but the appearance of the British ships Castilian and Tarterus compelled the Wasp to retreat,

The Avon then sank. The last heard of the Wasp was on October 9, 1814, when she spoke the Swedish brig Adonis. How she perished no one ever knew. All that is certain is that she was never seen again.¹⁰⁵ The Marines of the Wasp were commanded by Sergeant William O. Barnes,¹¹

Marines under command of Captain John M. Gamble¹⁰⁶ shared in the glories and the losses of Porter in his cruise in the Essex in the Southern Pacific. Captain Gamble had with him two sergeants, two corporals, one fifer, one drummer and 25 privates. The Essex was nominally one of the squadron of three vessels, under Commodore Bainbridge, the other two being the Constitution and Hornet. Circumstances, however, prevented them from acting in concert. She sailed from the Delaware on October 27, 1812, with orders to rendezvous with the Constitution and Hornet first at Port Praya, Island of St. Jago, and secondly at Fernando Noronha. But the three vessels never joined at these places.¹⁰⁷ The Essex was singularly unfortunate in not falling in with an enemy of any sort until after crossing the equator on December 11, 1813. The packet Nocton, however, was captured the next day; but as this prize was returning to America she was recaptured.¹⁰⁸ Some Marines were on her.¹⁰⁹

By February, 1813, the Essex was well in the Pacific. The middle of March found the Essex at Valparaiso. To the astonishment of Captain Porter, he found that Chile had declared itself independent of Spain; also that the Spanish

Viceroy of Peru had sent out cruisers to capture American ships. About the 25th the Peruvian privateer Nereyda was captured. After being disarmed, she was released.¹¹⁰ The Montezuma was captured on April 29, 1813 in a boat attack in which "Lieut. Gamble of the Marines was in the gig."¹¹¹ The Georgianna and Policy were captured soon after. The Georgianna was armed and designated a "sloop of war," and a small guard of Marines, taken from the Essex was placed on board under command of a corporal.¹⁰⁹

On April 30, 1813, Captain Porter published a commendatory general order to the "Sailors and Marines" stating that up to that date nearly half a million dollars worth of the enemy's property had been captured, and warmly praising his officers and men.

About the 29th of May, 1813, the British Letter-of-Marque Atlantic was captured and renamed the Essex Junior, while the Greenwich was made a prize about May 30th. Small guards of Marines, from the Essex were placed on board each of these vessels.

"I put Lieut. Gamble of the Marines in charge of the Greenwich," wrote Captain Porter in his Journal;¹¹² "I had much confidence in the discretion of this gentleman," and "put two expert seamen with him as mates, one of whom was a good navigator."

Captain Porter now had with him the Essex, Georgianna, Essex Junior, Greenwich, Montezuma and Policy.

On the 14th of July, 1813, the Essex, Georgianna and

Greenwich captured the Seringapatam, New Zealander and Charlton. The Greenwich, under command of Captain Gamble,
¹¹³
took a conspicuous part in this victory.

Captain Porter was "much gratified with the bold manner in which the Greenwich bore down on" the enemy ship. "Closing with the Seringapatam, the Essex being a long distance to leeward, the Greenwich brought her to action, and after a few broadsides, the English ship struck." The Seringapatam made an attempt to escape before possession could be taken, but "she was frustrated by the perseverance of the Greenwich."¹¹⁴

An officer who was standing near Captain Porter on the Essex wrote an interesting account to Captain Gamble after the engagement.¹¹⁵ According to this description Captain Porter "Chewed as much tobacco and kept his poor spy-glass as constantly employed as ever I knew him to. At one time, when the Seringapatam tacked, Captain Porter became more anxious than ever; fearful you would tack at the same time and receive a raking shot, he exclaimed: 'Now, Mr. Gamble, if you'll only stand on five minutes and then tack, I'll make you a Prince.' You stood on a while, when he again exclaimed, 'Now is your time;' just then we observed your ship in stays, which gave you the raking shot that did the enemy so much injury. So, my dear fellow, you stand a chance of being prined, knighted, or something else. The Captain was much pleased, but the spy-glass under his arm, walked aft, and appeared to think all safe."

On July 14, 1813, Captain Porter wrote these words

to "Lieutenant John M. Gamble, commanding the prize ship Greenwich:" "Allow me to return to you my thanks for your handsome conduct in bringing the Seringapatam to action which greatly facilitated her capture, while it prevented the possibility of her escape. Be assured, Sir, that I shall make a suitable representation of the affair to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy." On February 10, 1816, Captain Porter wrote that during a great part of his cruise in the South Seas "Captain Gamble continued in command of one of my most valuable prizes, and while in that situation brought to action with an inferior force, and caused to surrender, an armed vessel of the enemy which had long been the terror of the American ships which had been engaged in commercial and other pursuits in that ocean."¹¹⁶

The Essex and her prizes anchored in Banks' Bay on August 22, 1813. The prizes, under Porter's orders of August 21st, were directed to proceed to the Cove inside Narborough. These orders were addressed to Lieut. John M. Gamble, "Prize-Master of the Ship Greenwich," and provided that "the crew of the Greenwich will be kept complete for the protection of the other vessels; and, in the event of being attacked, you will call on the other Prize-Masters and their men to assist on board your ship; but it is expected you will only act on the defensive." Captain Porter then gave Lieut. Gamble instructions what to do if he did not appear within six weeks. Similar orders were given to the other Prize-Masters. Porter sailed on August 24th, and

cruised about the islands until September 8th, looking for English ships. On September 14th, the Essex captured the British letter of marque Sir Andrew Hammond. A crew was put aboard the prize which proceeded to Banks' Bay to join the other prizes.

Lieutenant Gamble now boarded the Essex, which again put to sea, but finding no vessels, returned and anchored among her prizes. On August 30th, the Essex Jr., rejoined the fleet, bringing news of Mr. Madison's reelection.

On the 2nd of October the Essex again got under way and stood out to sea and after considerable cruising arrived at the Island of Nookaheevah, late in that month. On November 19, 1813, the American flag was hoisted over the Island which was formally taken possession of for the United States and called Madison's Island, in honor of the President. Porter published a written proclamation which was witnessed by Gamble. On December 9, 1813, Captain Porter with the Essex, Essex Jr., and New Zealander sailed for Valparaiso, leaving the Seringapatam, Hammond and Greenwich at the Island all in charge of Lieutenant Gamble, ¹¹⁸"a spirited and intelligent officer," ¹¹⁹ with a Midshipman and 20 men who had volunteered to remain with the prizes until the return of the frigate or further orders from Captain Porter. A fort had been constructed on a small conical hill near the water and the three vessels warped close in, and moored under its guns. On December 12, 1813, five privates were transferred to the Greenwich. These men

were: Privates John Witters, Peter C. Swoak, Benjamin Bispham, Peter Coddington, Jno. Pitinger.

The Essex had not got clear of the Marquesas before the natives showed a hostile disposition towards Lieut. Gamble's party. Old Chief Gattenewa was friendly to Lieut. Gamble but his influence was insufficient to restrain the natives. In a few days they became so insolent that Lieut. Gamble found it absolutely necessary, not only for the security of the ships and property on shore, but for the personal safety of his men, to land a party and regain by force of arms, the many things the natives had stolen from the encampment in the most daring manner. This was accomplished without firing a musket and from that time the Americans lived in the most perfect amity with the natives, until May 7, 1814. Before the lamentable events of that day a few occurrences preceded them. Private John Wetter, of the Marines, was drowned in the surf, on February 28, 1814. Four men later deserted.

From April 12, to May 1, 1814, Lieut. Gamble and his men were engaged in rigging the Seringapatam and Sir Andrew Hammond. About this time hope was given up of the Essex returning, ¹²⁰ and Captain Gamble gave thought to obeying his orders and sailing for Valparaiso.

On May 7, 1814, a mutiny occurred on the Seringapatam, Lieutenant Gamble was wounded, and the mutineers sailed out of the bay in the ship. ¹²⁰ Two days later, when making preparations to depart for Valparaiso, the Americans were

attacked by the natives and Midshipman Wm. Felters and three men were massacred and Private Peter Coddington of the Marines, dangerously wounded.¹²⁰

Further delay was fatal and the Sir Andrew Hammond was fitted out for sea.

At sunset May 9, 1814, the Greenwich was set on fire by Lieut. Gamble's orders and the Hammond sailed. There was but one seaman on board. Finding it impossible to reach the continent Gamble steered for the Sandwich Islands.¹²¹ On board the Hammond were: Midshipman Clapp, in good health; Private B. Bispham, in good health; Private Peter Coddington, wounded in the head; Seaman William Worth, leg fractured; Ordinary Seaman R. Sansbury, down with rheumatism; Ordinary Seaman J. Burnham, an old man just cured of scurvy; and Private J. Pettinger, a cripple; "so that only two persons on board were fit for duty, and only one acquainted with the management of a ship." After many hardships and narrow escapes from shipwreck the ship arrived at Yahoo Island on May 31, 1814. A crew of natives was secured which worked the ship safely through the reefs into the port.

Sailing on June 11, 1814, and carrying a number of natives bearing presents for King Kamchameha the ship was captured by the Cherub the second day out. The Cherub arrived in Rio de Janeiro about nine months after and upon receiving news of peace having been declared the Americans were set at liberty.

After having been put on shore at Rio de Janeiro, with-

out the possibility of getting away until after hearing of the peace, Lieut. Gamble, by the advice of the physician who attended him, embarked on a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace and while enroute falling in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, on August 1, 1815, bound to New York from Havre, France, transshipped to her and arrived safely at New York the latter part of August. Thus a little over a year after his capture Lieut. Gamble was restored to his family and friends August 27, 1815.¹²³

The Essex and Essex Jr., quitted Nookaheevah on December 12, 1813,¹²⁴ and arrived in January, 1814, at Valparaiso. On March 28, 1814, the Cherub and Phoebe captured the Essex after a bloody battle. The Essex Junior surrendered and was used as a cartel to carry the survivors back to the United States.¹²⁵ She lay under the guns of the fort and was unable to participate in the action.¹²⁶

Acting Lieut. of the Navy Stephen Decatur McKnight,¹²⁷ and another officer of the Essex had been exchanged and came to Rio de Janeiro in the Phoebe. They took passage in a Swedish brig Adonis, transferred to the U.S.S. Wasp¹²⁸ at sea and with that vessel were never heard of again.

There were but few regular Marines aboard the Essex since most of them had been distributed among the prizes or left with Lieutenant Gamble.

Porter appointed Samuel B. Johnston as acting Marine

Officer and recommended that he receive a regular commission. Captain Porter reported that Mr. Samuel B. Johnston, "who had joined me the day before and acted as Marine Officer conducted himself with great bravery, and exerted himself in assisting at the long guns."¹²⁹ On August 12, 1814, Secretary of the Navy William Jones wrote Mr. Johnston that his appointment by Captain Porter as an Acting Lieutenant of Marines on board the frigate Essex "was confirmed."¹³⁰

After the battle, Private George Schlosher, Thomas Aires, and George Gable were "missing," probably dead.¹³¹ The Marines paroled in addition to Acting Lieutenant Johnston were Sergeant P. G. Small, Privates John B. Yarnall, William Whitney, Henry Ashmore, John Fulsner, George Fritz, John Andrews, Thomas King, and Isaac Stone.¹³²

On July 27, 1814, "The gallant seamen and Marines" of the late Essex and of the Essex Junior rendezvoused at the Battery, in New York City, "from whence they departed in procession through some of the principal streets, with colors flying accompanied by Commodore Decatur's Band of Music."¹³³

On this same date the "Heroes of Valparaiso" of the "tight little Essex," were "publicly entertained at Tammany Hall," in New York City. There were 184 of them, including Marines.¹³⁴

After the success of Captain Perry on Lake Erie the enemy made no serious effort to recover the ascendancy on

the Upper Lakes.¹³⁵

When Captain Arthur Sinclair hoisted his pennant on Lake Erie, he had under his orders the detachment of Marines whose officer was First Lieutenant Benjamin Hyde. Upon the death of Lieutenant Brooks in the Battle of Lake Erie, Lieutenant Hyde assumed command of the Marine Post at Erie but also carried on his duties afloat with Captain Sinclair.¹³⁶

On July 3, 1814, troops embarked on the Niagara, (on which Lieutenant Hyde and his Marines were serving) and the Caledonia, Ariel, Scorpion and Tigress. They sailed from Detroit the same date. Touching at Fort Gratiot¹ (head of St. Clare Straits) the squadron anchored at St. Joseph; northwest corner of Lake Huron, on July 20th. Here the enemy's fort and barracks, which had been abandoned, were destroyed. While at St. Joseph the Mink was captured and when the Perseverance was captured later, Captain Sinclair had control of Lake Superior.¹³⁷

The Americans arrived at Michilimackinac, (Mackinaw) on July 26, 1814. A strong force of British and Indians held the island. Lieut. Col. Croghan's force landed on August 4, 1814, and fought a sanguinary battle but was repulsed. Among the Americans, one Major and twelve enlisted men were killed, and three officers and 48 enlisted men, including one sergeant of Marines, were wounded. In his report to the Secretary of War, dated August 9th on board the U.S.S. Niagara, off Thunder Bay, Colonel Croghan

stated that "Lieutenants *** Hyde, of the United States Marines, who commanded the reserve, claim my particular thanks for their activity in keeping that command in readiness to meet any emergency."¹³⁷

Sinclair's Squadron, with Croghan's force and Hyde's Marines on board, anchored off the mouth of the Nautauwasaga River, which empties into Lake Huron about 100 miles south-east of Cabot's Head, on August 13, 1814. The troops were disembarked the following day and a block house captured. The Nancy was also captured. The squadron sailed from Nautauwasaga on the 15th and in due course arrived at the mouth of the St. Clair River. Captain Sinclair, on August 21st, sailed for Lake Erie, leaving the Scorpion and Tigress in Gloucester Bay, Lake Huron, to blockade the Nautauwasaga River, for that was the route by which supplies were carried to the British force at Mackinaw. A few soldiers of the 17th Infantry were "left as Marines on board" these two vessels.¹³⁸

While the Tigress was in French River, she was attacked by 150 English sailors and soldiers and 250 Indians in 5 large boats and 19 canoes, on September 3, 1814. Two days later the unsuspecting Scorpion fell an easy and unresisting victim to the enemy when the British used the Tigress flying the American flag to approach and attack her.¹³⁹

While these movements were in the course of occurrence in Lakes Superior and Huron, several of the small vessels were kept at the foot of Lake Erie to cooperate with the

Army then besieged at Fort Erie. The enemy surprised and captured the Ohio and Somers that were anchored at the outlets of the Lake to cover the flank of the American works. The Porcupine escaped. The Americans had one killed and ten wounded including one of the Ohio's Marines.¹⁴⁰ The enemy suffered the loss of one officer and one seaman killed and four seamen wounded.

The Adams ran aground on the Isle of Haute on August 17, 1814, but was got off by lightening. She then went up the Penobscot to Hampden, Maine, above Castine. 1st Lieutenant Samuel E. Watson commanded her Marines, having been ordered on board April 11, 1813. A strong expedition of the enemy consisting of about 350 troops and several vessels of war, entered the river and ascended as high as Hampden with the evident intention of attacking the Adams. A small force of about 370 militia was assembled. Many of them were without muskets and were supplied from the Adams. A battery was mounted with the guns of the ship in order to protect her. On September 2nd, Captain Morris, commanding the Adams, believing that the enemy "intended a simultaneous attack by land and water" "placed the hill battery under the direction of" his First Lieutenant "and directed Lieut. Watson to place his small detachment of twenty Marines in a position to watch the movements of the enemy's main body, assist in covering" the "flank, and finally to cover" the "retreat in case that became necessary."¹⁴¹ Theodore Roosevelt states that the enemy

advanced by land and water on September 3d, with a total of over 1,500 men.¹⁴² The Militia "broke" and fled.¹⁴³ Captain Morris reported: "We now had no alternative but precipitate retreat. * * * Our rear and flanks entirely exposed." Captain Morris, being surrounded by eight times his number, there was nothing to do but set fire to the corvette and retreat.¹⁴⁴ He ordered the guns spiked and the men "to retire across the bridge [over the Soadabscook]¹⁴⁵ which was done in perfect order, the Marines under Lieut. Watson covering their rear." The American "loss was but one seaman and one Marine made prisoner. * * * That of the enemy was estimated at 8 or 10 killed and from 40 to 50 wounded."¹⁴⁶ Private Frederick Leadis was the Marine captured.¹⁴⁷ After a fatiguing march of two hundred miles the Marines under Captain Samuel E. Watson reached Portsmouth, N. H., where they were ordered to report. It is a fact worthy of record that, although the force of the ship was broken up into small detachments, with orders to make the best of their way to Portsmouth, there were no stragglers, and every squad or detachment reported intact.¹⁴⁸ This force was dispersed and ordered "to rendezvous at Portsmouth." "They wandered through the country (on a journey which occupied 5 days) and at the time and place appointed, every man was at his Post.¹⁴⁹

Captain Morris, the commanding officer of the Adams, reported to the Secretary of the Navy that the officers, seamen and Marines were "entitled to my thanks and the

Country's approbation. The bravery of the Seamen and Marines is unquestioned. Their uncommonly good conduct upon the march; those feelings which induced them to rally around their flag at a distance of 200 miles from the place of their dispersion entitle them to particular approbation, and to render them an example which their brothers may ever be proud, to imitate."¹⁴¹

On September 19, 1814, the Commandant wrote to Lieut. Watson, that he had received his reports of this incident "with emotions of pain and pleasure inasmuch as they described your loss by the unexpected attack of the enemy, but yet state, after all you have suffered that you have in safety reached Portsmouth," N. H.^{150, 151}

Commodore Macdonough's squadron won the battle of Lake Champlain on September 11, 1814.¹⁵² On March 23, 1814, Commo. MacDonough at Vergennes wrote Secretary of the Navy Jones that "Marines will also be required for the ship; of those men we have none on the station. I hope, sir, you will order some on."¹⁵³

Soldiers were detailed from the Army to act as Marines. Lieutenant Erastus Loomis was a volunteer Marine Officer in the battle.¹⁵⁴ He was appointed second lieutenant in the Marine Corps on February 26, 1816.

Captain White Youngs, of the 15th Infantry, commanding the "acting Marines" on September 13, 1814, reported to Commodore MacDonough that the following officers served on the ships: Eagle, First Lieut. Morrison, 33rd Inf.,

wounded; Ticonderoga, Second Lieut. James Young, ¹⁵⁵ 6th Inf.; Saratoga, Second Lieut. William B. Howell, 15th Inf. Captain Youngs was the squadron Marine Officer. ¹⁵⁶

The battle was "fought at anchor," and "it is not surpassed by any naval victory on record," wrote the Secretary of the Navy.

Macdonough reported to the Secretary of the Navy William Jones, that "the Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war, of the enemy."

Captain Youngs was praised by Commodore Macdonough, and General Macomb for his efficient "commanding the acting Marines." ¹⁵⁷

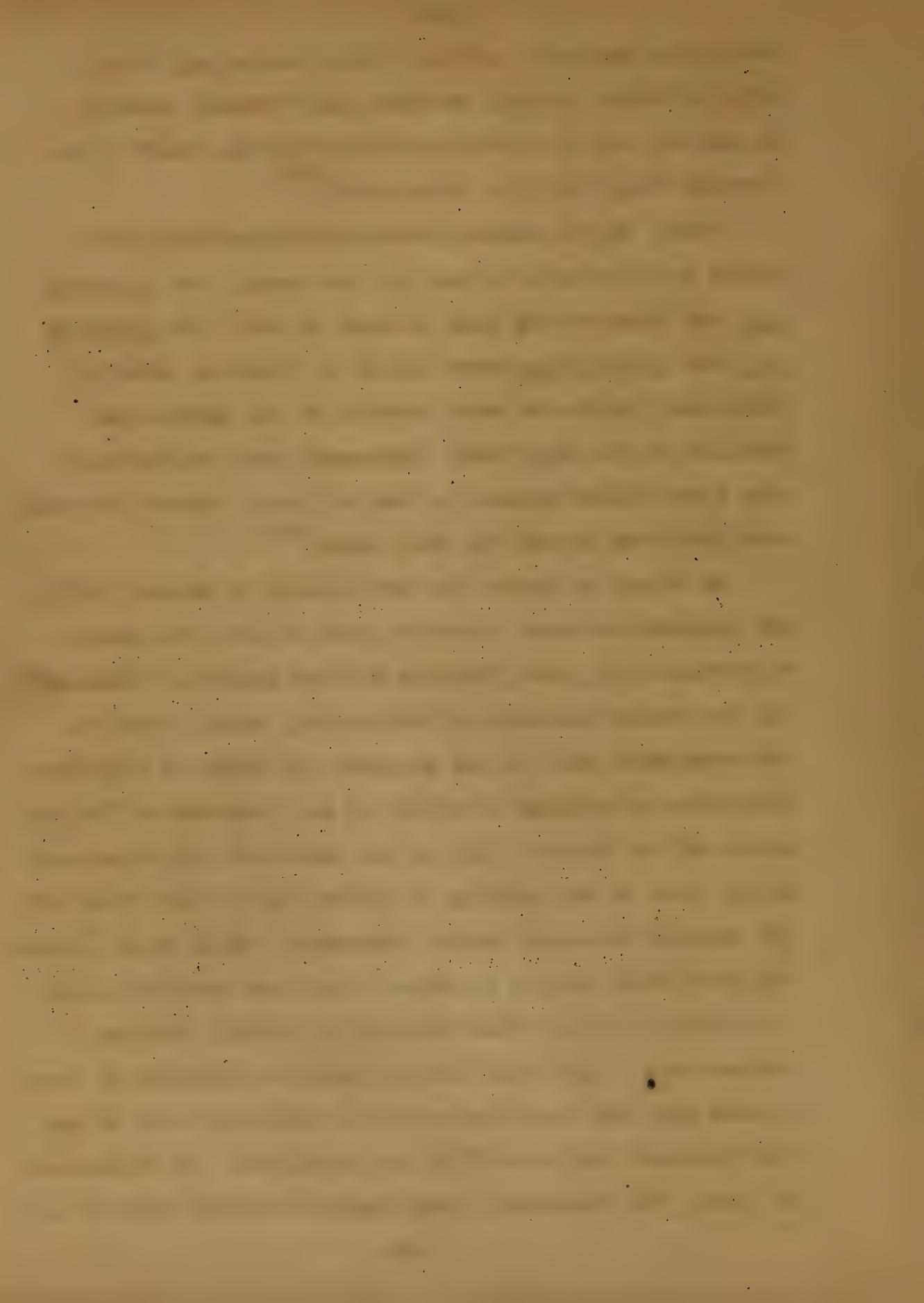
The acting Marines suffered severe casualties. Among the killed were: Saratoga; Private James Carlisle; Eagle: Privates John Wallace, Joseph Heaton, and Robert Stratton; Ticonderoga: Privates Deodrick Think and John Sharp; Borer: Private James Day. Among the wounded were: Saratoga: Privates Benjamin Jackson, Jesse Vanhorn, Joseph Ketter, and Samuel Pearson; Eagle: Privates Matthew Scriver, George Mainwaring, Henry Jones and John McCarty; Ticonderoga: Private John Condon; Borer: Corporal Ebanezar Cobb. Thus there was a total of seven Marines killed and ten wounded. ¹⁵⁸

On October 20, 1814, a Resolution of Congress presented its thanks to Commodore "Macdonough and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, Marines and Infantry

serving as Marines," and gave three months pay "to all petty officers, seamen, Marines, and Infantry serving as Marines, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American Flag," in this engagement. ¹⁵⁹

Early in the summer Commodore Wm. Bainbridge at Boston anticipated an attack by the enemy. The Independence was launched and guns mounted on her. The Independence and Constitution were placed to repel an assault. Three small batteries were erected on the eastern embankment of the Navy Yard. Palisades were erected and some heavy cannon placed in rear of them. Marine sentinels were stationed around the Navy Yard. ¹⁶⁰

An attack on Boston was anticipated in August, 1814, and preparations were therefore made to meet the enemy. On September 16, 1814, Captain William Anderson, commanding the Marine Barracks at Charlestown, Mass., wrote to the Commandant that he had accepted the offer of Commodore Bainbridge to command a battery of six 18-pounders "on the margin of the river;" that he had exercised his detachment on it; that he was erecting a battery on the left front of the Barracks to mount twelve 6-pounders, which would command the great road leading to Salem - the most probable point of attack - as also other vulnerable points. Captain Anderson wrote that this battery would be finished in three or four days and concluded with the statement that he had the "greatest confidence" in his detachment. On September 23, 1814, the Commandant wrote Captain Anderson that he was



"happy to find you are to have so important a commission in the works you are erecting. It was most proper to call into action the services of your men confined; at this time their labor I expect was essential to the public good."

Privateering in time of peace is piracy. Smuggling is always illegal. A band of foreigners and others engaged in both of these practices resorted to Barrataria, and formed establishments in the island of Grand Terre and other places along the coast of Louisiana to the west of the Mississippi. They preyed indiscriminately upon the commerce of all nations, not excepting even that of the United States, in whose dominions they had thus unwarrantably settled themselves. The chief intercourse of the Barratarians was with New Orleans, almost all their prize goods being smuggled into that port. These peace-time privateersmen, smugglers, buccaneers, or whatever you want to call them, were led by the notorious Lafittes, who later became American patriots at the Battle of New Orleans. Their vessels flew the Carthaginian or Mexican flag.

Efforts to break up these outlaw establishments in 1813 failed. In 1814 Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, commanding the New Orleans Naval Station with his gun-boats and Marines eradicated this national sore-spot.¹⁶¹

Commodore Patterson departed from New Orleans on September 11th accompanied by a detachment, of seventy,

of the 44th Regiment of Infantry, and went aboard the Carolina at Plaquemine on the 12th. This force formed a junction with Gun Vessels Nos. 5, 23, 65, 156, 162, and 163 and their tender, the Sea Horse on the following day at the Belize. All these vessels, including the gunboats, carried regular Marine detachments, while a small expeditionary force of Marines was also in the flotilla.¹⁶²

This force sailed from Southwest Pass on the evening of the 15th. The Island of Grand Terre (Barataria) was made on the following morning, where a number of vessels flying Carthaginian colors were discovered. One hour later reported the Commodore, I "perceived the Pirates forming their vessels, ten in number including Prizes into a Line of Battle near the entrance to the harbor, and making every preparation to offer me battle," carrying "20 pieces of cannon." They had several armed vessels, and "800 to 1,000 men of all nations and colors." Commodore Patterson transferred his pendant to Gunboat No. 156 and all the vessels except the Carolina prepared to enter the harbor. The pirates then hoisted a White Flag, an American Flag, and a Carthaginian flag on one of their schooners. This White Flag, however, was used merely to cover the retreat of the freebooters. Gunboats No. 23 and 156 grounded and Commodore Patterson transferred his pendant to his barge and continued on into the harbor with the other vessels. The pirates abandoned their vessels and retreated in all directions.¹⁶²

Eight schooners, one felucca, one brig, and other smaller vessels were taken possession of by the Americans. A landing party went ashore and took possession of the piratical establishment, consisting of about forty houses.¹⁶³

On the 20th the Carolina chased and engaged the schooner General Bolivar flying the Carthagian flag, and that fired several shots at the Carolina. Owing to shoal water the Carolina had to relinquish the chase, but the gunboats forced the surrender of the schooner.¹⁶² The General Bolivar, after having her armament renewed, was ordered to New Orleans for adjudication. This order was not obeyed.

On the afternoon of the 23d, Commodore Patterson got underway with the whole squadron, in all seventeen vessels, but during the night one schooner under Carthagian colors, escaped. Southwest Pass was entered on the morning of the 24th and on October 1st, Commodore Patterson arrived opposite New Orleans with his squadron.¹⁶²

Commodore Patterson reported to the Secretary of the Navy that he could not "speak in too high terms of commendation of the good conduct of the Officers, Seamen and Marines," whom he had "the honor to command; nothing could exceed the zeal shown by all on this occasion."¹⁶⁴ The Army also shared in the commendation the Commodore reporting that "the most cordial cooperation" and the "utmost harmony" existed "between the two corps during

the whole expedition."

Despite this lesson these Baratarians continued their iniquitous profession, which caused Commodore Patterson to send another expedition against them. This time Lieutenant Thomas A. C. Jones, commanded it. Commodore Patterson gave him orders to destroy the pirate vessels and capture the pirates. The Commodore reported to Secretary of the Navy Jones that the Gulf of Mexico was crowded with vessels flying the Carthaginian colors "committing every specia of plunder."¹⁶⁵

He had with him U. S. Gun Vessels Nos. 23, 150, 162, and the schooner Eagle, and a small expeditionary force of Marines composed of the regular Marine detachments of these vessels augmented with additional Marines from Major Carmick's Marine Barracks.

The expedition cleared Southwest Pass on October 16th and arrived off Grand Terre on the morning of the following day. Lieutenant Jones sent in a boat and brought out the General Bolivar. Arming the General Bolivar with two six-pounders and two carronades and manning her with bluejackets and Marines from his flotilla, Lieutenant Jones sailed from Grand Terre on the evening of the 17th. The General Bolivar broke off her rudder in crossing the bar. The expedition then returned to Grand Terre, where the schooner Peter was taken possession of. The islands of Grand Terre, Cheniere Caminada, and Grande Isle were searched by a landing party of Marines and Bluejackets. The

landing party returned aboard the vessels on the 29th. The squadron sailed from Grande Terre on November 5th and was anchored at the Southwest Pass later in the same day. The prize schooner Peter was driven from her anchorage by a heavy gale and she rejoined the squadron on the 8th. Plaquemine was reached on November 11th. ¹⁶⁶

NOTES.
CHAPTER XXIII.

1. Navy Let. Bk, Master Commandants, I, 20; Navy Let. Bk, Master Commandants, I, 27½; Navy Let, Bk, Master Commandants, I, 56.
2. Amer. St. Pap. - Nav. Aff. I, 313.
3. Barnes, Naval Actions War 1812, 196; Niles Reg., VI, 197; Nat. Intell., May 14, 1814; Gen. View Rise, Prog, Brill. Achieve. Amer. Navy, 205; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., (Off. Doc.), IV, 334.
4. See Statutes at Large.
5. Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 113.
6. Wharton to Wainwright, April 20, 1814.
7. The Commandant wrote Lieutenant Kellogg, April 20, 1814, asking him to "inform Captain Smith, Lieutenants Strong and Boyd, have been sent on with the Guards of the Ontario and Erie for his command"; Captain Spence, commanding the Ontario had struggled hard to get his Marines, and Captain Ridgely had complained upon giving up to him, the Marines guarding the frigate under construction and at the Navy Yard. Prior to the arrival of Captain Grayson in Baltimore the Marines there were commanded by Sergeant Morris Palmer. (Wharton to Palmer, May 1, 1814).
8. Maclay, Hist. U.S. Navy, I, 488.
9. On June 27, 1814, the Commandant wrote to Lieutenant Legge at Sacketts Harbor that he had "heard of the very handsome affair at Sandy Creek in which you and part of the Corps were to have been partakers had the attack been renewed. It was certainly one of the most brilliant decisive acts which has been done during the contest, and will greatly redound to the credit of all who were engaged in it.
10. Chauncey to Sec. Navy, June 2, 1814; Hist. Reg. the U.S. (Off. Doc) By Palmer, IV, 20-25; Lives, Distinguished Amer. Nav. Off, Cooper, II, 141-143; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 123-126; See also Williams, sketches of the War, 342; The War, June 21, 1814.

11. Mechlin and Winder's Gen. Reg. & Laws, 515.
12. Roosevelt, Nav. War of 1812, 322-325; See Amer. St. Pap., - Nav. Aff. - I, 317. Midshipman Henry S. Langdon, Jr., "was stationed in the foretop, and there commanded a body of Marines from whose musketry the enemy suffered severely during the engagement, as they themselves acknowledged." (Niles Reg., VII (sup), 43).
13. Brannan, Officers' Letters, 377; See also Nat. Intell., October 11, 1814.
14. Res. of Cong., November 3, 1814.
15. Naval Temple, 550; Ingraham, Capture of Washington, 2-3.
16. Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXV, June, 1909, 499-503.
17. Report of Rodgers in Niles Weekly Register, VI, 357; See also Paullin, Commodore John Rodgers, 282-298; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVI, 500; Nat. Intell., July 19, 1814.
18. Commdt. to Gale, August 15, 1814; Williams, Invasion and Capture of Washington, 138.
19. Niles Weekly Register, VI, 391.
20. Letter, Smith to Wharton, August 1, 1815.
21. Report, Sec. Navy, October 3, 1814 in Amer. St. Pap. - Mil. Aff. - I, 575-577; Williams, Invasion & Capture of Washington, 40-42; compare Narrative of Lieut. Col. R. I. Rees of "Battle of Bladensburg", Camp Benning's Dept. of Research, 1920-21, with Williams, for similarity.
22. Navy Let. Bk, Mar. Off., I, 205-206; This letter also published in Nat. Intell., July 7, 1814.
23. Nat. Intell., July 7, 1814.
24. On June 11, 1814, Colonel Wharton wrote to First Lieut. Henry M. Forde, on the President at New York, that "every man to be spared leaves this in the morning for the Patuxent, in aid of the flotilla menaced by the enemy."; Life of Twiggs in Nat. Intell., November 22, 1847, 1-2.
25. Wharton to Miller, June 20, 1814.
26. Nat. Intell., October 10, 1814.

27. "The detachment of the Marine Corps have taken an admirable position on our left, and have thrown up a breastwork. We have great confidence in them," wrote an eye-witness on June 20th of the Marines' accomplishments. (Pub. in Nat. Intell., June 27, 1814, from Baltimore Patriot).

28.

29. Marine, British Invasion of Md., 64-65.

30. At 4:00 a.m., June 26, 1814, a "combined attack of the artillery, Marine Corps, and flotilla, was made upon the enemy's two frigates at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek. After a two hours engagement they got underway and made sail down the river." (Barney to Sec. Navy, June 26, 1814, in Niles Register, VI, 300; Nat. Intell., June 28, 1814; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., IV, 120-21 of Off. Doc.; Messrs. T. P. Andrews and Blake "acted as Captains of Marines under Major William B. Barney" in this fight; Brannon, Official Letter, 548; Paine, Joshua Barney, 349, erroneously refers to the eldest son of Commodore Barney as "Major William B. Barney, of the Marine Corps." Major Barney acted as a Marine Officer but never was Marine Officer); "The deportment of Captain Miller, during the action was cool, collected and intrepid," and he was "active and vigilant." (Nat. Intell., October 10, 1814); A flotilla officer wrote that "at the point of day we woke up our enemies by two pieces (18-pounders) under Captain Geohegan, his officers and 20 men of the flotilla, with red-hot shot, and three pieces under Captain Miller of the Marines." Midshipman Asquith and ten other Americans were killed and four wounded. (Let. from Flotilla Officer to friend in Baltimore, dated "off Benedict, June 27, 1814," pub. in Niles Weekly Reg., VI, 300-301.); See also The War, July 5, 1814.

50a. Nat. Intell., July 7, 1814; A letter of an eye-witness states that "the Marines and all the Infantry showed a prowess which entitles them to the praise of their country and gave a convincing proof that their valor can be relied on. (Nat. Intell., July 7, 1814); Another account describes this operation as follows: "Captain Miller, with three twelve-pound guns *** moved to within a short distance from the mouth of the Creek.*** In the middle of the night, the detachment of Marines and Colonel Carberry's detachment commenced their march to the point, and arrived there and formed their battery before day-break." Firing guns commenced as soon as there was sufficient light. "The detachment of

30a. (Continued)

Marines having at this time expended their large shots, made a movement towards the shore of the Patuxent, for the purpose of taking a position which would prevent the enemy from landing, and enable them to employ their grape and canister shot against the barges." (Nat. Intell., July 7, 1814); "The twelve-pound guns with the Marines and the regulars being very skillfully served and directed there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the land battery in driving off and terrifying the enemy." (Nat. Intell., July 2, 1814; See Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 409-414, for a criticism of the action of the artillery; A Gen. View of the Rise, Progress & Brill. Achievements of the Amer. Navy, 369).

31. See Wharton to Brig. Gen. Stewart, June 28, 1814.
32. Navy Let. Bk. Mar. Off., I, 209.
33. M. C. Archives.
34. Nat. Intell., June 24, July 6, 1814.
35. Navy Let. Bk., "Misc. Letters and Captains' Letters No. 73," contains a six-page unsigned and undated manuscript called DEFENCE OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY, etc. It was evidently prepared some time prior to Battle of Bladensburg, for it stated on page 1 that "the object of the enemy (well known) is the destruction of the City and Navy Yard at Washington, the City and Navy Yard at Norfolk and the City of Baltimore." Sketches of the proposed barges were included; Thomas Clark in 1814 wrote as follows concerning Marines; "What naval system would answer best for the United States? The Naval establishment of the United States should consist of the navy, several large corps of Marines, and a naval school or schools." (Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., II, x); "Corps of Marines are particularly requisite for the defence of our extensive sea-coast. These corps should be instructed in the discipline of both infantry and artillery corps. They should be well trained to the service of defending sea-coasts, harbours, rivers, &c., against a naval force; and to act in floating batteries, gun-boats, &c.; to manage machines for the destruction of vessels of war, or for the defence of harbours and shipping, &c.; and to serve on board of vessels of war. They might be organized on the following principles. A company to consist of eight bands of twenty-two privates, two corporals and one sergeant each: the commissioned officers of the company to be one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and two third lieutenants. From among the lieutenants, there

35. (Continued)

should be selected for each company, with some additional compensation, a Marine engineer, whose duty it should be, to construct batteries and works for the defence of places against an attack from sea; and to superintend the construction and operation of all kinds of floating batteries and machines used in the defence of harbours; or to annoy hostile vessels. From among the same, should also be selected, a master of ordnance, whose duty it should be, to instruct the men in the practice of gunnery, and in the works of the laboratory; also, to superintend and take care of the cannon, mortars, and howitzers attached to the corps, and the ordnance stores. Twelve companies of Marines to form a regiment. The officers of the regiment to be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and one chief Marine engineer, and one chief master of ordnance - these two last to have the brevet rank and emoluments of a major, and to be selected from the officers of the Corps. Such regiments doing duty as infantry or artillery, to have the same regimental staff as those corps have. Six such regiments, making a force of about fourteen thousand men, should be assigned to the defence of the sea-coast, and to supply the vessels of war with Marines, and one for the frontier lakes. It would be well for the purpose of keeping up a proper spirit of emulation in the corps, that two of the commanders of regiments should have the rank and emoluments of brigadier-general, and two of major general." (Clark, Naval Hist. U.S., (1814), II, xii).

36. Amer. Arch., Mil. Aff., I, 540; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 343.

37. Amer. Arch., Mil. Aff., I, 536; Quartermaster Sergeant James McKim carried despatches from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Barney on July 14, 1814.

38. Williams, Invasion and Capture of Washington, 127, 162-164; See also Grimshaw, Hist. U.S., 286-287, which states that Barnes, "leaving a party of Marines" to accomplish the destruction of his flotilla retired to join the Army in his rear; Clowes, Royal Navy, wrote "the first duty of the fleet was to get rid of Captain Joshua Barney's flotilla of gunboats."

39. Amer. Arch., Mil. Aff., I, 547.

40.

41. Alexander Sevier was a nephew of Governor John Sevier of Tennessee; his widow Elizabeth Sevier applied for a pension; he had 3 girl children. (Zella Armstrong, Sevier Family).

42. Wilkinson, Memoirs, I, 788.

43. Sec. Navy in Amer. St. Pap. Nav. Aff., I, 575-577.

44. Amer. Arch., Mil. Aff., I, 549.

45. Williams, Invasion and Capture of Washington, 138.

46. Williams, Invasion and Capture of Washington, 169.

47. Sec. Navy in Amer. St. Pa. Mil. Aff., I, 575-577.

48. From "Farm at Elk Ridge, August 29, 1814"; Barton, The Road to Washington, 80; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 347-348.

49. See Note 48.

50. See Note 48.

51. Col. Hist. Soc. Rec., IV, 211-212.

52. See Note 48.

53. See Note 48.

54. Amer. St. Pap. -Mil. Aff.- I, 579-580.

55. Williams, Invasion and Capture of Washington, 202-203; Force, "Picture of Washington," 144, shows an illustration with the road in the foreground along which the British marched to the battle; See also Picture in Morison, Stranger's Guide to the City of Wash., 101-102, for a picture and description of Bladensburg in 1842 and also the edition of 1852; See Bohn, Hand Book of Washington (1856), 132.

56. Niles Register, VII, 14; Ingraham, Capture of Washington, 24-25; Williams; Tindall, Hist. City of Wash., 324-325; Townsend, Wash., Outside and Inside, 578.

57. See Note 55.

58. D. C. Hist. Soc., XXII, 214.

59. October 15, 1814, in Amer. Arch., Mil. Aff., I, 542.

60. Williams, Invasion & Capture of Washington, 213; Hildreth, Hist. U.S., VI, 508-510, wrote that "Barney, with his sailors, and Miller, of the Marines, arrived last, and planted four heavy guns in a position to sweep the road."

61. Report of Barney to Sec. Navy W. Jones, August 29, 1814, in Amer. St. Pap., Mil. Aff., I, 579-580; See Rec. Col. Hist. Soc., XIV; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., Off. Doc., IV, 131; See also Statement of Barney in Niles Register, Sup. to VII, 158-160, and in Nat. Intell.; Niles Register, Sup. to VII, 241-255; Hildreth, Hist. U.S., VI, 508-510, wrote "the enemy having thus gained both flanks the sailors and Marines were obliged to fly."

62. Letter, August 28, 1814; On September 12, 1814, Miller wrote to Sec. Navy Upshur that he was rendered cripple for life by lacerated and shattered left arm and was 10 weeks in hospital; Grimshaw, Hist. U.S., 288-290, pays high tribute to the Marines, - Miller, commanding the Marines "was wounded and resigning them to Captain Sevier, ordered them to retire." See also Thompson, Late War, 335-336; Willis, American Scenery, I, 93.

63. Mary Barney, Biog. Memoir of Com. Joshua Barney, 258-269.

64. Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), IV, 131.

65. Nat. Intell., September 2, 1814.

66. Barney to Sevier in Niles Register, VII, 41; See Nat. Intell., July 27, 1827, 3, for Sevier's death.

67. Wilkinson, Memoirs, I, 788; Wharton to Heath, September 4, 1814, gives wounding of 3 officers and Kelly; Hildreth, Hist. of the U.S., VI, 508-510 wrote that the British loss was suffered "principally in the attack on the sailors and Marines."

68. M. C. Size Rolls.

69. "Unwelcome Visitors to Washington, August 24, 1814," in Rec. Col. Hist. Soc., I, 6.

70. Upton, Military Policy U.S., 128; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., IV, 43; The British claimed that the "stern treatment, meted out to the United States Capital on this occasion was retaliatory for the past injuries which had been ruthlessly inflicted on Upper Canada." (Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 551-554); However, Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 143-147, wrote that the "pretext was that this was done to avenge the destruction of the public buildings at York and of the town of Newark, in the American descents upon Canada. The public buildings at York, however, were but partially destroyed by stragglers, whose work was at once checked by the American officers in command. * * * The destruction of the public buildings at Washington was indefensible." See also Washington Star, November 30, 1924, 30.

71. Bowen, Naval Monument, 246-248.

72. Hunt, The First Forty Years of Washington Society, 105-113.

73. Barton, The Road to Washington, 190.

74. Barton, The Road to Washington, 80.

75. Letter, Tingey, August 27, 1814, published in Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), IV, 134.

76. Wharton to John Hall, September 4, 1814; See also Crabb to Wharton, August 30, 1814; Wharton to Heath, September 4, 1814.

77. See Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXII, for disposition of Navy files.

78. "The gallant Barney, Martin, and their brave comrades of the flotilla, and Miller, Sevier and Grayson [Grayson not present] of the Marine Corps were on the field of battle, but caught nothing of the epidemic fright" and carved "hideous lanes through the British columns." ("Unwelcome Visitors to Washington, August 24, 1814," in Rec. Col. Hist. Soc., I, 6; See Nav. Inst. Proc., September, 1906, 1324-1327; Paine, Joshua Barney, 368-389, contains a very readable account; Let. Miller to President, December 30, 1836; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 319; Frost, Pictorial History Amer. Navy, 132-133; Nat. Intell., May 28, 1821; Maclay, Hist. of Navy, II, 7-10; Denison, Pictorial Hist. Wars of U.S., 411-430, accords high praise to Barney's Command. Paullin in Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXII, 1327, wrote that all except "Barney's seamen and Marines, made an ill conceived and half-hearted resistance."; D.A.R. Mag., October, 1919, 600-601; Report No. 22, 39th Cong., 2nd Sess., February 21, 1867; "The Bravery of Barney's command needs no comment." (Palmer, Hist. Reg., U.S. (1816), 40; See also Nav. Inst. Proc., July-August, 1916, 1249-1250); The Battle of Bladensburg was facetiously nicknamed the "Bladensburg Races." (Nat. Intell., July 26, 1815). See also Nav. Inst. Proc., XLIII, January, 1917, 26; Porter's Memoir, 256; Neff, Army and Navy of America, 590; Hunt, First Forty Years, Wash., Soc., 98, 102; M.C. Gaz., September, 1917, 192-202; Abbot, Nav. Hist. U.S., 490-492.

79. Wharton to Joshua Barney on October 3, 1814, shows that 3 privates were made prisoners and carried to Halifax on frigate Surprise; See also Wm. H. Marine, the British Invasion of Md., 174; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., (1816), IV, 35-39.

80. Nat. Intell., December 19, 1814.
81. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 319.
82. Sec. Navy in Amer. Arch., Mil. Aff., I, 575-577.
83. Amer. St. Pap., Mil. Aff., - I, 548.
84. Niles Register, VII, 41.
85. Wilkinson, Memoirs, I, 788.
86. Editorial in Nat. Intell., July 26, 1815; See also A.&N. Chron. 139-141, November 1, 1838, 291-293.
87. Steele, American Campaigns, 73; See also Niles Weekly Reg., XXI, 258, for a British View; Major Ganoe in his Hist. U.S. Army, 139-141, wrote that "5,400 American militia, 400 regulars and 600 sailors and Marines were finally collected at Bladensburg. * * * all told there were only 66 casualties out of 5,000 American soldiers. Of this loss the large percentage was borne by sailors, Marines and regulars."
88. Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 353; See also A.&N. Chron., November 1, 1838, Art. by Demos.
89. Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (1816), 40; See also Nav. Inst. Proc., July-August, 1916, 1249-1250.
90. Gleig, Campaigns of the British Army, 125-126; See also Ingraham, Capture of Washington, 26-30; Tindall, Hist. of the City of Wash., 326; Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 143-147, quotes Gleig's words and wrote that "the sailors and Marines were of excellent stuff and were as little daunted by the flight of their friends as by the advance of their foes." and that "both Barney and Miller were wounded and captured, together with the guns. "; See also Williams, Sketches of the War, 425-426.
91. Paullin, Commodore John Rodgers; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXV, June, 1909, 499-503; Cooper, Lives of Daring. Amer. Nav. Off., II, 199-200.
92. On the date of the Battle of Bladensburg, Captain Grayson, who was the recruiting officer in Baltimore, wrote his Commandant that as the enemy were near Washington "an opportunity will be afforded our little handful of men to take a part in the contest," and that "if my services can be spared here I should think myself particularly favored by your permission to be there." But Captain Grayson's opportunity to distinguish himself was deferred until a later date.

93. Comdt. to Hall, September 4, 1814; The Records show that Captain Gale, did not accompany Commodore Rodgers from Philadelphia.

94. Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXV, June, 1909, 504-505; See Wilstach, Potomac Landings, 334-335, for a description of these operations; Porter's Memoir, 257-260; The "Marine Artillery of Baltimore" commanded by Stiles manned the "Marine Battery" mounting 42-pounders at fort McHenry. These "Lads of the Ocean Ashore" as they were called were not regular Marines. (Niles Reg. IV, 227-228).

95. Battle with enemy on September 5, 1814. Americans about 12 killed and 17 wounded. (Nat. Intell., September 7, 1814); See also Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., IV, 169-170.

96. Niles Register, VII, 32; Nat. Intell., September 12, 1814; See also David Porter, Memoirs, 257-260; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), 165-169.

97. Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXV, June, 1905, 511; Nicholas, Hist. Rec. Royal Marine Forces, II, 282-283, wrote that "in addition to the Army under Winder that had retreated from Washington, volunteers were flocking in from Pennsylvania and the seamen and Marines from Commodore Rodgers and Captains Perry and Porter had just arrived from the banks of the Potomac;" Paullin, Commodore John Rodgers; See also Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., IV, 45-49; Nav. Inst. Proc., CXXX, June, 1909, 507; Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 536, wrote that the 16,300 troops had been reinforced by the seamen and Marines of the ships of Rodgers, Perry, and Porter."

98. Grimshaw, Hist. U.S., 291-292.

98a. Star Spangled Banner (Nat. Intell., January 24, 1843); for location of flag See A.&N. Reg., March 16, 1907, 3.

99. Miles Reg., Supplement to VII, 156-157; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., (Off. Doc.), IV, 196; and 61 of the Annals; on March 23, 1842, Commodore Charles Stewart wrote that "the appearance in the streets" of Baltimore "of a gallant body of seamen and Marines under Commodore Rodgers restored the drooping spirits of the citizens and authorities." (See Res. of Cong., January 29, 1854).

100. For an appreciation of Comm. Rodgers' work See A.&N. Chron., III, January 18, 1844, 90-91.

101. See Williams, Sketches of the War, 426-429.

102. Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., IV, 63.

103. Navy Let. Bk., Masters Commandant, September, 1814.

104. D. of C. Hist. Soc., II, 257; Nat. Intell., September 20, 1814; According to Nat. Intell., of September 20, 1814, the 13th Congress met on the 20th.

105. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 332; Frost, Book of the Navy, 228-229; United Service, II, July, 1902, 107-109.

106. John M. Gamble was one of four brothers. His father was Major William Gamble, an officer in the Revolution, who died January 15, 1833. (Nat. Intell., January 16, 1833); His eldest brother, Captain Thomas Gamble, died in the Mediterranean in 1818 or 1819 while in command of the U.S.S. Erie; His next oldest brother Peter Gamble, was killed at the Battle of Lake Champlain, 1814, while acting as First Lieutenant of the flagship; His third brother, Lieutenant Francis Gamble, died in the West Indies while in command of a schooner of the Navy; John M. Gamble entered the Marine Corps in January, 1809, as a Second Lieutenant; He married the daughter of John Lang; He died September 11, 1836; in New York; He was buried in New York City with the honors of war performed in the absence of the Marines in the Creek Country, by a detachment from the 27th Regiment of the New York State Artillery and two companies of Brooklyn; "In feelings, manners and character, Col. Gamble was thoroughly a gentleman. As an officer, amiable, gentle, yet firm, he knew how to conciliate the authority of command, with due consideration for the feelings of all subordinate to him. As a member of the Episcopal Church, he was strictly, yet unostentatiously observant of his religious duties. In his private relations he was exemplary." (A&EN. Chron., September 22, 1836, III, 175, 181-182); "But his merits did not exist alone in his military career. In all the relations of life, Col. G. was eminently conspicuous for strict honor and integrity of purpose, and his duties as husband, father, and friend, were always performed in a manner to excite admiration. To his bereaved family his loss is irreparable, but he has left them an unclouded name." (Nat. Intell., September 15, 1836); On November 16, 1848, in Washington, D. C., Lieutenant W. Decatur Hurst, U. S. Navy, was married to Mary Lang, daughter of the late Colonel Gamble, (Nat. Intell., November 18, 1848).

107. Cooper, Hist. Navy, U.S., II, 217, 233-236; Hawes, Whaling, 113-115.

108. Cooper, Hist. Navy, U.S., 234-245; Naval Temple, 118.

109. M.C. Muster Rolls.

110. Cooper, Hist. Navy, U.S., 234-245; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 164; Hildreth, Hist. of U.S., VI, 430-431; Porter's Memoir, 124-126; Hawes, Whaling, 116.

111. Report of Porter, July 2, 1813, pub. in Niles Weekly Reg., V, 268; Nat. Intell., December 16, 1813.

112. Porter's Memoir, 144; See also Cooper, Hist. Navy, U.S., II, 247.

113. Maclay, Hist. of Navy, I, 556.

114. Cooper, Hist. Navy, U.S., II, 249-250.

115. Alexander M. Montgomery on July 15, 1813.

116. In 1825, Lieutenant Gamble memorialized Congress asking prize compensation for this capture. For reasons, expressed in its report, this memorial was not approved by the Committee, but the Committee in reporting stated that it could not close the report without "expressing their sense of the gallantry, skill and enterprise, displayed by Captain Gamble in the capture of the Seringapatam."

117. Niles Register, VI, 350; Porter's Memoir, 193-194; On August 10, 1813, on James Island in the South Pacific Ocean, 1st Lieutenant John M. Gamble, U.S.M.C., killed Midshipman John S. Cowan of the Essex in a duel. (Niles Register, VII, 23, Supplement; Porter's Memoir, 160-162) for operations against Typees See Abbot, Naval Hist., U.S., 419-424.

118. Naval Temple, 122 - left 3 prizes "in charge of Lt. Gamble of the Marines and 21 men;" Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 23.

119. Cooper, Hist. Navy, U.S., II, 258.

120. Report of Gamble, August 30, 1815, pub. in Niles Register, IX, 293, and in Analectic Mag. & Nav. Chron., VII, 18; Maclay, Hist. Navy, I, 571, 574-575; Lieutenant Gamble was alone on the Greenwich "while two boats full of savages, were approaching with evident hostile intent. Notwithstanding the excruciating pain from his wound he managed to hobble from gun to gun (which were loaded with grape shot), and to fire them

120. (Continued)

effectively, as not only to drive back the savages in the boats, but also to clear the beach." On November 28, 1828 Gamble wrote to Archibald Henderson that he had with him only four Marines and was "deprived of one of the most faithful of the only four, Commodore Porter would consent to leave with" him and "he was drawn in the surf by the upsetting of a boat." I "verily believe" wrote Gamble "that the sacrifice of these lives * * * might have been averted, if I had had two or three more Marines." (M.C. Arch.).

121. See Nat. Intell., September 4, 1814 and December 19, 1815.

122. Report of Gamble.

123. For references to "With Porter in the South Pacific," See Niles Register, IX, 29, 293; Idem, VII, 43; Idem, V, 269; Naval Temple, 204-213; North American Review, I, 247-259; Palmer, Hist. Reg., U.S., IV, 111; Niles Register, VI, 350, 426; M.C. Muster Rolls; Porter's Journal; Memoir of Porter; Amer. St. Pap. II, 95; Naval Monument, 125; Letter, Smith to Wharton, February 5, 1816, about Peter Coddington; Lossing, Amer. Rev., War of 1812, 159; Hill, Twenty-Six Historic Ships, 223-245; Headley, Second War With England, II, 48-49; See Private Resolution of Congress July 2, 1836, reimbursing Gamble for rations for seamen, 4 Marines and 6 prisoners.

124. Report of Captain Gamble to Sec. Navy, August 30, 1815, in Analectic Mag. & Naval Chron., VII, January, 1816, 18.

125. Cooper, Hist. Navy, U.S., II, 255-272; Mahan, Seapower, War of 1812, II, 245-253.

126. Nat. Intell., July 11 & 13, 1814.

127. A nephew of Stephen Decatur and the son of Captain James McKnight of the Marines who, in 1802, was killed in a duel.

128. Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 340, 342.

129. Naval Monument, 109; James, Naval Occurrences, Appendix cxi-cxxvii.

130. See Niles Register, VI, 426.

131. M.C. Size Rolls show only Schloscher missing.

132. Nat. Intell., July 1, 1814; Niles Register, VI, 343, 351.

133. Nat. Intell., August 2, 1814.

134. Niles Register, VI, 391.

135. Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 517; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 371.

136. M. C. Arch.

137. Nat. Intell., September 3, 1814, September 17, 1814; See also Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 372-373; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), IV, 248; Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 517; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 107-110; Williams, Sketches of the War, 396-397; "Return of the killed, wounded and missing * * * affair of the 4th of August, 1814. * * * United States Marines -- Wounded, one Sergeant." (Niles Reg., VII, September 10, 1814, 6); a Sergeant Tull was apparently engaged. (Let. Johnston to Wharton, March 12, 1816).

138. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 104-106; Nat. Intell., September 9, 1814 and September 17, 1814 and July 29, 1815; See also Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), IV, 78 and "Off. Doc." of same, 24-25; Kingsford, Hist. Canada, VIII, 514-519.

139. Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, I, 80; Report of Ct. of Ing. in Nat. Intell., July 29, 1815; Nat. Intell., September 17, 1814; See also Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., IV, 260-261; Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 517-520; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 372-374; Kingsford, Hist. Canada, VIII, 514-519; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 107-110.

140. Niles Register, VII, Sup., 133; Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 517-520; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 374; Kingsford, Hist. Canada, VIII, 495-496; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 107-110; Williams, Sketches of the War, 396-397.

141. Morris to Sec. Nav.; September, 20, 1814, in Niles Register, October 6, 1814, 63; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., IV, 76 and Off. Doc., 244-246; Maclay, Hist. Navy, II, 1-5; See also Nat. Intell., September 16, 1814; The War, III, 54-55.

142. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 337-338.

143. Lossing, Amer. Rev., III, 900; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 54-62.

144. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 338.

145. Lossing, Amer. Rev., III, 900.

146. Watson to Commandant, October 16, 1814.

147. Private Frederick Luddis was captured by the enemy 3rd September, 1814, returned, and discharged, June 30, 1816. (M.C. Size Rolls).

148. See Letter of Morris in Nat. Intell., September 16, 1814, and Report of Morris in Nat. Intell., September 6, 1814.

149. Nat. Intell., February 26, 1827.

150. On December 2, 1814, Captain Watson obeyed the order of Captain Hull (through Captain Hanna) "to repair on board the Congress with the guard of the late Adams."

151. Watson to Commandant, December 3, 1814.

152. See Nav. Inst. Proc., September-October, 1914, for an interesting Article by H.C. Washburn.

153. Navy Let. Bk., Masters Commandant, I, 89. A photo-stat of a list of enlisted men serving in this battle shows the names of 252 "Acting Marines," including 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 musician, and 243 privates. This number is about one-third of the total number of names in the list. (Navy Arch. MSS Div., NN).

154. "Lieutenant of Marines" Erastus Loomis received \$1,443.20 as prize money. (Amer. St. Pa. - Nav. Aff. - I, 582); Amer. St. Pap. - Nav. Aff. - I, 698.

155. Nat. Intell., July 2, 1830, gives death on June 26, 1830, at Niagara, N.Y., in 44th year. "He volunteered and was selected as an officer of Marines on board the Ticonderoga."

156. Niles Register, VII, 218.

157. Gen. View of the Rise, Prog., & Brill. Achieve. Amer. Navy, 378; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), IV, 225.

158. Amer. St. Pa., Nav. Aff., I, 311; Byron N. Clark, Battle of Plattsburg.

159. On May 23, 1815, Geo. Beale, Agent for the Captain, reported to Secretary of the Navy Crowninshield the

159. (Continued)

mode he had "adopted as to the distribution" of prize money and mentioned "Captains of Marines," "Lieutenants of Marines" and "Marines." (Navy. Let. Bk., Off. Ships of War, XII, 132).

160. Harris, Life of Bainbridge, 187-188; On January 26, 1815, William Bainbridge; "believing it very probable that the enemy will be induced the next summer to attempt the destruction of this valuable naval establishment and the seventy-four, and knowing the delays incident to recruiting a number of men, must be my apology for troubling you so early with this communication. (Navy. Let. Bk., Captain's Letters, I, 75).

161. Denison, Pictorial Hist. Wars of U.S., 440; Major Latour wrote that the British did not secretly encourage the Baratarian privateers. On June 23, 1813, the British attacked them and were repulsed with loss. On September 2, 1814, a British armed brig appeared opposite the Pass and fired at a vessel and forced her aground. The younger Lafitte went off and examined her. This is the instance when the British unsuccessfully attempted to secure Lafitte's assistance. (Latour, War in West Fla. & La., 17-25).

162. Nat. Intell., November 14, 1814; Nav. Inst. Proc., October, 1916, 1470; Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1200, 1203; Niles Reg. November 19, 1814.

163. Navy Let. Bk.; Masters Commandants, II, 64; Nat. Intell. October 17, 1814; Denison, Pictorial Hist., Wars U.S., 440.

164. Navy Let. Bk., Masters Commandant, II, 64; See also Niles Reg., VII, 92-93, 166-167; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 1203; Palmer Hist. Reg., IV, 96 & 282 of Appended Off. Doc.; Act of April 27, 1816, for prize money.

165. Navy Let. Bk., Masters Commandant, Patterson to Sec. Navy, October 14, 1814.

166. Navy Let. Bk., Master Commandant, Jones to Patterson, November 11, 1814.

INDEX for CHAPTER XXIII
Volume I.

Acting Marine Officers.....41, 42, 47, 56, 57
Acting Marines.....41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 69
Adams.....1, 45, 46, 69
Adjudant of the Marine Corps.....9
Adonis, Swedish brig.....42
Aires, Thomas, Private.....26, 29
Alexandria, Virginia.....49
Anderson, William, Captain of Marines.....42
Andrews, John, Private.....57
Andrews, T. P.....4
Appling, Major of Army.....24
Archives of the Marine Corps.....2
Argus.....43
Ariel.....15, 21
Armstrong, Secretary of War.....4, 16, 20, 25, 31, 51
Army.....44, 47, 49
Army, serving as Marines.....44, 47, 49
Artillery...7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 49, 57, 58, 59, 60
Artillery - "Marine Artillery of Baltimore".....64
Artillery - "Marine Artillery of Baltimore".....42
Ashmore, Henry, Private.....57
Asquith, Midshipman, Navy.....35
Atlantic (Essex Junior).....18
Attorney General.....1, 33, 34
Avon.....28
Bacon, Samuel, Captain of Marines.....34, 49, 70
Bainbridge, William, Commodore.....51
Balize, La.....58
Baltimore, Md.....1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 22, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33
Band, Marine.....2, 13, 15, 24
Band, "Band of Chosen Men" - Miller's Marines.....10
"Band of Music," Stephen Decatur's.....42
Bank's Bay, in the South Seas.....37, 38
Barataria.....1, 50, 51, 70
Barges.....11, 12, 58
Barnes, William O., Sergeant of Marines.....4, 34
"Barney's Circle".....18
Barney, Joshua, Commodore.....1, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22
Barney, Joshua, Commodore.....25, 26, 59, 62, 63
Barney, William B., Acting Marine Officer.....57
Battery - Artillery.....10, 11
"Battery" The - New York City.....42
"Battle of Bladensburg," by Lt. Col. R. I. Rees, U. S. Army.....56
Benedict, Md.....12, 14, 57
Biscuit.....4
Bispham, Benjamin, Private.....39, 40
Bladensburg, Md.....17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 56, 58, 60, 63

Bladensburg - "Battle of Bladensburg" by Lt. Col. R. I. Rees	56
"Bladensburg Races".....	62
Blake, Mr.....	57
Block House.....	44
Blodgett's Hotel, Washington, D.C.....	33
Boarding.....	4, 5
Boone, Leonard J., 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	4
Borer.....	48
Boston.....	7, 49
Boyd, John L., 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	3, 4, 55
Boyden, Theodore, Private.....	7
Bradley, John, Private.....	21
Brazil.....	40, 41
Breastwork.....	9
Brevet.....	24, 59
Bridge.....	16, 17, 18, 19
British Marines.....	5
Brooke, Edmund, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	13, 15
Brooks, John, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	43
Broom, Charles R., 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	4
Buccaneers.....	50
Burnham, J., seaman.....	40
Burrows, James, Private.....	21
Cable, George, Private.....	42
Cabot's Head.....	44
Caledonia.....	43
Canada.....	51
Cannister.....	11, 58
Cape Horn.....	1
Carberry, Colonel, Army.....	57
Carlisle, John, Private.....	40
Carmick, Daniel, Major, Marines.....	22, 53
Carolina.....	51, 52
Cartel.....	41
Carthaginian, Colors or Flag.....	50, 51, 52, 53
Castilian, British War vessel.....	33
Castine, Me.....	45
Cecil Furnace, Md.....	6, 27, 28
Center House, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.....	22, 23
Charlestown, Mass. (Boston).....	49
Charlton.....	36
Chauncey, Isaac, Commodore.....	1, 3, 4
Cheniere Caminada Island.....	53
Cherub, British war vessel.....	40, 41
Chesapeake Bay, Defense of.....	58
"Chewed tobacco" - Commodore Porter.....	36
Chile.....	34
Clapp, Midshipman of Navy.....	40
Cobb, Ebenezer, Corporal.....	48
Cockburn, Admiral.....	5, 22, 23
Coddington, Peter, Private.....	39, 40, 67
Carlow, John, Private.....	7

Commandant's House in Washington.....	22, 23
Commendations of Marines.....	2, 5, 6, 24-26, 30, 32, 35, 37, 42, 44, 46, 47
	48, 49, 52, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66
Common - "Navy Yard Common".....	16
Condon, John, Private.....	48
<u>Congress</u>	69
Congress - Marines guard.....	33
Congress, Thanks of.....	2, 5, 43
Constitution.....	34, 49
Coombe, Griffith.....	16
Cooperation - Marines with Navy.....	9
Cooperation - "Cordial cooperation" and "utmost harmony", between Navy and Army.....	52
Couriers.....	12, 13
Cowan, John S. Midshipman, Navy.....	66
Crabb, John, Captain, Marines.....	62
Creek Indians.....	65
Creighton, Captain, Navy.....	26
Croghan, Lt. Col. Army.....	43, 44
Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy.....	69
 Dance.....	2
Dartmoor Prison, England.....	7
Day, James, Private.....	48
Decatur, Stephen, Commodore.....	42, 67
Defense, National.....	2
Denny, Charles, Corporal.....	33
Deserters.....	39
Detroit, Michigan.....	43
Discipline.....	16, 25
Diseases.....	10
District Line, District of Columbia.....	19
"Dolly" Madison.....	2
Drowned, Private John Witters (Wetter).....	39
Duel.....	66, 67
 Eagle.....	47, 48, 53
Eastern Branch, of Potomac River.....	16, 17
Elk Ridge, Md.....	60
Elkton, Md.....	1, 5, 6
Engineers.....	59
<u>Epervier</u>	1, 2
Episcopal Church.....	65
Erie.....	3, 55, 65
Erie, Fort.....	45
Erie, Lake.....	1, 42, 43, 44
Erie, Pa.....	43
<u>Essex</u> , frigate.....	1, 29, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 66
Essex Junior (Atlantic).....	35, 38, 41, 42
Expeditionary Battalion.....	8
Expeditionary Force of Marines.....	53

Felters, William, Midshipman, Navy.....	40
Felucca.....	52
Fernando Noronha.....	34
"Field service".....	9
Fire - Greenwich burned.....	40
Fire ships.....	29
Flag - "Star Spangled Banner".....	64
"Flotilla Men".....	19
Forde, Henry M. 1st lieut. of Marines.....	56
Fort, at Nookaheevah.....	38
Fort Erie.....	45
Fort Gratiot (Head of St. Clare Straits).....	43
Fort McHenry, Baltimore.....	31, 64
"Fort or Battery," garrisoned by Miller's Marines.....	10
Fort Washington.....	14, 15, 29
"Fought at anchor".....	48
Fourth of July - Celebrated in Washington, D.C.....	13
Fozier, John, Private.....	21
Fredericktown.....	5, 23
Freemach, Nicholas, Private.....	7
French River.....	44
Frenchtown, Md.....	3, 5
Fritz, George, Private.....	42
Fulsner, John, Private.....	42
Furnace.....	6, 10, 27, 28
Gale, Anthony, Captain, Marines.....	5, 6, 64
"Gallant Marines".....	25
Gallies.....	23
Gamble, Francis, Lt. Navy.....	65
Gamble, John M., Captain, Marines.....	1, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 65, 66, 67
Gamble, Lieutenant, Navy.....	32
Gamble, Peter, Lt. Navy.....	65
Gamble, Thomas, Captain, Navy.....	65
Gamble, William, Major, Army.....	65
Gattenewa, Chief.....	39
General Bolivar.....	52, 53
General Officers for Marine Corps.....	59
Georgetown, Md.....	5
Georgianna.....	35
Grand Terre Island.....	50, 51, 53, 54
Grande Island.....	53
Grape.....	11, 58, 66
Gratiot, Fort.....	43
Grayson, Alfred, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	9, 11, 28, 30, 55, 62, 63
Greenwich.....	35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 66
Guerriere, frigate.....	5, 6, 28, 31, 32
Gunboats.....	50, 51, 53, 58
Halifax, Canada.....	7

Hall, John, Captain, Marines.....	28
Hall, William, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	4, 5
Hamm, Robert, Private.....	7
Hampden, Me.....	45
Hampstead - Baltimore.....	31
Hanna, Charles S. Captain, Marines.....	69
"Handful of Marines".....	25
Harris, John, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	6, 28
Havre de Grace, Md.....	1, 5, 6, 41
Havre, France.....	41
Hawaiian Islands.....	1, 40
Headquarters, Marine Corps.....	7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16
Heath, John, Captain, Marines.....	4, 62
Heaton, Joseph, Private.....	48
Henderson, Archibald, Commandant, Marine Corps.....	67
"Heroes of Valparaiso".....	42
"Hitching Post" - In front of Washington Barracks.....	22
Holliday, Sergeant of Marines.....	20
Hooks, Conrad, Private.....	21
Hornet.....	34
Horse.....	22
Hot shot.....	57
Hotels.....	13, 14, 33
Hovey, Luke, Corporal.....	21
Howell, William B., 2d. Lieut. Army.....	48
Howitzers.....	59
Hull, Captain, Navy.....	69
Hurst, W. Decatur, Lt.....	65
Hyde, Benjamin, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	43, 44
"I'll make you a Prince" - Porter to Gamble.....	36
Independence.....	49
Indian Head, Md.....	29
Indians.....	4, 43, 44, 65
Isle of Haute, Me.....	45
Jackson, Andrew.....	1
Jackson, Benjamin, Private.....	48
James Island.....	66
Java.....	28
<u>Jefferson</u> , brig.....	3
Johnston, Samuel B., Lieut. of Marines.....	41, 42, 68
<u>Jones</u> , brig.....	3
Jones, Henry, Private.....	48
Jones, Thomas A. C., Lieut. Navy.....	53
Jones, William, Sec. of Navy.....	12, 17, 24, 27, 30, 32, 42, 47, 48, 53
Kamehameha, King of Hawaiian Islands.....	40
Kelley, Sergeant of Marines.....	21, 61
Kellogg, Lyman, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	4, 55

Ketter, Joseph, Private.....	48
King Kamehameha of Hawaiian Islands.....	40
King, Thomas, Private.....	42
Kuhn, Joseph L., Captain, Marines.....	5, 6, 7, 28, 31

"Lads of the Ocean Ashore".....	64
Lafittes.....	50, 70
Lake Champlain.....	1, 47, 48, 65
Lake Erie.....	1, 42, 43, 44
Lake Huron.....	1, 43, 44
Lake Ontario.....	1, 3
Lake Superior.....	1, 43, 44
Lang, John, Mr.....	65
Lang, Mary.....	65
Langdon, Henry S., Jr., Midshipman, Navy.....	56
Leadis, Frederick, Private.....	46, 69
Leander, British frigate.....	7
Legge, Thomas, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	3, 4, 55
Lindon, John, Private.....	21
Loire.....	12
Loomis, Erastus, Lieut. of Marines.....	47, 69
Lord, Charles, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	15
"Lost at Sea" - the Wasp.....	41
Loudenslager Hill - Baltimore.....	31
Louisiana.....	50
Lower Bridge.....	16
Lower Marlborough.....	14

MacDonough, Commodore.....	1, 47, 48
Macedonian.....	3
Mackinaw.....	43, 44
Macomb, General, Army.....	48
Madison, James, President.....	2, 18, 24, 38
Madison, "Sweet Dolly".....	2
Madison's Island in South Pacific.....	38
Mainwaring, George, Private.....	48
March, fatiguing.....	9, 20, 46
Marine Band.....	2, 13, 15, 24
"Marine Battery" - Baltimore.....	64
Marine, William H., Mr.....	62
Marlborough, Lower, Md.....	14
Marquesas Islands in South Pacific.....	39
Martin.....	62
Maryland.....	13, 19
Massacre.....	40
Masser, Enoch, Private.....	7
McCarty, John, Private.....	48
McKeowin's Hotel, Washington, D.C.....	13, 14
McKim, James, Q.M. Sergeant, Marines.....	12, 59

McKnight, James, Captain, Marines.....	67
McKnight, Stephen Decatur, Acting Lt. Navy.....	41
McNeil, Laughlin, Private.....	21
Medals.....	2, 5, 49
Melwood, Md.....	17
Mexican Flag.....	50
Michilimackinac.....	43
Militia.....	29, 45, 46
"Military Mob".....	25
Miller, Samuel, Captain, Marines.....	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63
Mink.....	43
Mob - "Military Mob".....	25
Monroe, James, Secretary of State.....	14, 33
Montezuma.....	35
Morgan, Lt. Navy.....	5, 6
Morris, Captain, Navy.....	45, 46
Morrison, Lt. Army.....	47
Mortars.....	59
Mount Pleasant.....	14
Mount Vernon.....	1, 29
"Murder of the Essex".....	1, 41
"Musics", Marine Corps.....	15
Mutiny.....	39
Nancy.....	44
Narborough.....	37
Narcissus.....	12
Nautauwasaga River.....	44
"Navy Yard Common".....	16
Nereyda, Peruvian privateer.....	35
Newcastle, Del.....	5, 6, 27, 33
New London, Conn.....	3
New Orleans, Battle of.....	1, 50, 52
New Year's Day.....	1, 2
New York.....	3, 7, 28
New Zealander.....	36, 38
Newark, Canada.....	61
Niagara.....	43
Nicoll, William, 2d Lt. of Marines.....	9, 11, 15, 21
Nopton.....	34
Nookaheevah.....	1, 38, 41
Norfolk, Va.....	13, 58
North Point, Baltimore.....	31
Nottingham, Md.....	12, 13, 14, 15, 16
Ohio.....	45
"Old Center" House, Washington Barracks.....	22, 23
"Old Fields," Md.....	15, 17
"Old man".....	40
Oliver Ellsworth.....	41

<u>Ontario</u>	3, 55
<u>Ordnance</u>	59
<u>Oswego, N.Y.</u>	4
<u>Palisades</u>	49
<u>Palmer, Morris, Sergeant of Marines</u>	55
<u>Parole</u>	42
" <u>Patapsco Neck</u> " - Baltimore.....	31
<u>Patapsco River, Md.</u>	31
<u>Patterson, Daniel Todd, Commodore, Navy</u>	1, 50, 51, 52, 53
<u>Patuxent River, Md.</u>	7, 8, 13, 14, 56, 58
<u>Pay</u>	49
<u>Paymaster of Marine Corps</u>	24
<u>Peace</u>	40, 41
<u>Peacock</u>	1, 2
<u>Penobscot, Maine</u>	45
<u>Perry, Oliver Hazard, Commodore, Navy</u>	28, 29, 30, 31, 42, 64
<u>Perseverance</u>	43
<u>Peru</u>	35
<u>Peter</u>	54
<u>Philadelphia</u>	1, 3, 5, 6, 27, 32
<u>Phoebe, British war vessel</u>	41
<u>Piracy</u>	50, 51, 53
<u>Pitinger (Pettinger), John, Private</u>	39, 40
<u>Plaquemine, La.</u>	51, 54
<u>Policy</u>	35
<u>Porcupine</u>	45
<u>Port Praya, Island of St. Jago</u>	34
<u>Porter, David, Commodore, Navy</u>	1, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38 42, 64, 67
<u>Portsmouth, N.H.</u>	46, 47
<u>Potomac River</u>	26, 29, 30, 64
<u>Preparedness</u>	2
<u>President</u>	56
" <u>President's Palace</u> " - The "White House".....	22
<u>Prison, Dartmoor in England</u>	7
<u>Prisoners of War</u>	20, 21, 22, 23, 46, 62
<u>Prize-Master, Captain Gamble of Marines</u>	57
<u>Privateer, Peruvian</u>	35
<u>Privateering</u>	35, 50, 70
<u>Prize-money</u>	69, 70
<u>Ramage, Sailing Master, Navy</u>	32
<u>Rations</u>	67
<u>Rattlesnake, brig</u>	7
<u>Recruiting Officer</u>	63
<u>Reindeer</u>	1, 4
<u>Rees, R. I. Lt. Col. Army</u>	56
" <u>Review of Marines</u> ".....	16
<u>Revolution, American</u>	65
<u>Richardson, Benjamin, 2nd Lieut. of Marines</u>	9, 15

Ridgely, Captain, Navy.....	55
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	40, 41
Rodgers, John, Commodore, Navy.....	1, 5, 6, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 64
Roosevelt, Theodore.....	24, 45
Ross, General.....	23, 31
Rush, Richard, Attorney General.....	18
"Ruse".....	17

Sacketts Harbor, N.Y.....	3, 1
Salem, Mass.....	49
Sandwich Islands.....	1, 40
Sandy Creek Affair - near Sacketts Harbor.....	4, 55
Sansbury, R., ordinary seaman.....	40
Saratoga.....	43
Schloscher, George, Private.....	42, 67
Schools.....	58
Scorpion.....	43, 44
Scriven, Matthew, Private.....	48
Sea Horse.....	51
Secretary of War.....	10, 15, 21, 32, 43
Seringapatam.....	36, 37, 38, 39, 66
Sevier, Alexander, Captain, Marines.....	9, 15, 21, 22, 24, 59, 61, 62
Sharp, John, Private.....	48
Sharpshooters.....	20
Shoes.....	19
"Silver service".....	32
"Simultaneous attack".....	10
Sinclair, Arthur, Captain, Navy.....	1, 43, 44
Sir Andrew Hammond.....	38, 39, 40
Small, P. G., Sergeant.....	42
Smith, Joseph, Corporal.....	21
Smith, Richard, Captain, Marines.....	3, 4, 55, 67
Smith, Samuel, General, Army.....	31, 32
Smuggling.....	50
Soadabscook River, Me.....	46
Somers.....	45
Southwest Pass.....	51, 52, 53, 54
Spain.....	34
Sparrow's Point, Md.....	32
Spence, R. T., Captain, Navy.....	33, 55
Staff of Marine Corps, Adjutant.....	9
Staff of Marine Corps, Paymaster.....	24
Stage.....	3
Star Spangled Banner.....	64
Stewart, Charles, Commodore, Navy.....	64
Stiles - commanding "Marine Artillery of Baltimore".....	64
Stockton, Master's Mate, Navy.....	6
St. Clair River.....	44
St. Clare Straits.....	43
St. Jago Island.....	34
St. Joseph.....	43
St. Leonard's Creek.....	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 57
Stone, Isaac, Private.....	42

Stratton, Robert, Private.....	48
Strong, William, 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	3, 4, 55
Subsistence.....	10
"Sunset", Philadelphia.....	5
<u>Superior</u> , American frigate on Lake Ontario.....	3
<u>Surprise</u> , British frigate.....	22, 62
Susquehanna, Md.....	6
Swedish ships.....	34, 41
"Sweet Dolly" Madison.....	2
Swoak, Peter C., Private.....	39
Tammany Hall, New York City.....	42
Target.....	11
Tarterus, British war vessel.....	33
Thanks of Congress.....	2, 5, 48
Think, Deodrick, Private.....	48
Thunder Bay.....	43
Ticonderoga.....	48, 69
"Tight Little <u>Essex</u> ".....	42
Tigress.....	43, 44
Tingey, Thomas, Commandant, Washington Navy Yard.....	23
Toasts.....	13
Tobacco - chewed by Porter.....	36
Treasury.....	22
"Trot" - Barney's men "came up on a trot".....	19
Tull, Sergeant.....	68
Twiggs, Levi, 2d Lieut. of Marines.....	9
Typees.....	66
Upper Canada.....	61
"Upper Lakes".....	43
Upshur, Secretary of the Navy.....	61
"Valor of Ignorance".....	2
Valparaiso, Chile.....	34, 36, 39, 41, 42
Vanhorn, Jesse, Private.....	48
Vergennes.....	47
Virginia.....	13
Volunteer Marine Officers.....	47, 69
Volunteers.....	30, 47
Wadsworth, Colonel of Army.....	10
Wagons.....	11
Wallace, John, Private.....	48
"Wanton destruction".....	5
War Office.....	22
Warrington, Captain of Navy.....	2
Washington, D.C.....	13, 14
Washington Navy Yard.....	7
<u>Wasp</u>	1, 4, 5, 33, 34, 41

Watson, Samuel E. 1st Lieut. of Marines.....	45, 46, 47, 69
Wetter (Witters) John, Private;.....	39
Whaling.....	66
Wharton, Franklin, Commandant, Marines.....	8, 9, 13, 22, 23, 55, 56
	58, 61, 67
"White Flag".....	51
White, John, Private.....	7
"White House", Md., Battle of.....	1, 29, 30
Whiteley, Nicholas, Private.....	21
Whitney, William, Private.....	42
Wilkinson, General.....	25
Winder, General.....	14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 64
Witters (Wetter), John, Private.....	39
Wood, John, Private.....	7
Woodyard, Md.....	14, 15, 16
Woolsey, Captain of Navy.....	4
Worth, William, Seaman.....	40
Yahoo Island.....	40
Yarnall, John B. Private.....	42
York, Canada.....	61
Young, James, 2nd Lieut. Army.....	48
Youngs, White, Captain, Army.....	47, 48

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS - THE PRIVATEERS

Chapter XXIV, Volume I,

History of the United States Marine Corps

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FORENOTE

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond the scope and size planned. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

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CHAPTER XXIV
THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS - THE PRIVATEERS

Four months and six days before January 8, 1815 - the date of Andrew Jackson's glorious victory¹ - (and three months prior to General Jackson's arrival at New Orleans), Commodore Daniel Todd Patterson, commanding the naval forces at New Orleans, in a letter to Andrew Jackson, refused his request to repair to Mobile with the naval force and, moreover, clearly pointed out that it was New Orleans, not Mobile, that should be defended.²

Fifty-one days before the final battle around New Orleans Patterson, in a report to Secretary of the Navy William Jones, foretold just what the British did on January 8.³

Ask any class of American school children studying the history of the United States this question, "Who won the Battle of New Orleans?" The composite answer would be something like this: "General Jackson's army fighting behind cotton bales."⁴ Then if you asked a second question as to whether the Navy or Marines had anything to do with it your answer would probably be a blank stare. Again, as in the case of the battles of Trenton and Princeton, we find historians overlooking the fact that if it had not been for the splendid achievements of the American Navy during the six weeks prior to January 8, 1815, the American soldiers, bluejackets and Marines under General Jackson would never

have fought, let alone won, a spectacular battle on that date. The glory of Andrew Jackson will live as long as these United States, and it should, but since there is always "glory enough for all" a few sprigs of laurel should be placed where they rightly belong.⁵

The opening of the Second War with Great Britain found Commodore Daniel T. Patterson at New Orleans. Having completed one long tour of duty there he returned in 1808, and finally assumed command in December, 1813. Major A. LacARRIERE LATOUR, according to Roosevelt the only trustworthy American contemporary historian of this campaign,⁶ wrote that Commodore Patterson "was perfectly familiar with our coast, and consequently knew what means were necessary to defend it."⁷

Associated with Commodore Patterson were several officers, who, during the war, served gallantly and some of whom in later years reached national greatness. Among them were Thomas A. C. Jones, John D. Henley, Isaac McKeever, Otho Norris, Louis Alexis, Charles C. B. Thompson, Thomas S. Cunningham, and the two Marines, Daniel T. Carmick and Francis de Barbin Bellocue.

General Jackson did not arrive at New Orleans until December 2, 1814, and although history has not recorded all the far-sighted efforts of Commodore Patterson to lay the plans that Jackson later used to defeat the enemy, nevertheless documents have disclosed the facts. Commodore Patterson, being thoroughly familiar with the Gulf coast, planned to meet the enemy at New Orleans and not at Mobile. His plan

was to control the Lakes (as long as possible) and river, so as to force the enemy to make a suicidal frontal attack, over the narrow strip of land between the river and the morass.

In a letter of November 18, 1814, to Secretary Jones, Commodore Patterson was a prophet, because he foretold the movements of the British. Having planned, with his gunboats and other small craft, to retard the enemy on the lake, and to use fire vessels against them on the river, the Commodore informed the Secretary that he was planning to man the Louisiana so as to render her useful in "cooperation with the batteries on shore; to cover any attack that may be made upon the enemy by land, in event of their landing troops and marching up, on the borders of the river, and to annoy them on their march, from her upper deck guns which are high enough to fire over the levee with great effect; nor can the enemy get beyond the reach of her guns, having but a narrow slip of land to march on, on one side of which is the river and on the other side an impenetrable morass, through which an army cannot march, nor transport artillery." All this was written two weeks before General Jackson arrived in New Orleans, and fifty-one days before January 8. The enemy did attack over this "narrow slip" of land and the Louisiana's battery was tremendously effective on both December 28 and the fateful January 8.

The Treaty of Peace concluded with England at Ghent on December 24, 1814, was announced in America in 1815, too

late to prevent the Battle of New Orleans.⁸

The four outstanding features of the defense of New Orleans during the latter part of 1814 and early 1815 were: The operations of the five gunboats (on which Marines served) under Lieutenant Thomas A. C. Jones on Lake Borgne; the night attack of the forces (including a company of Marines) of General Jackson on the British Army, December 23rd; the successful repelling by Jackson's soldiers, sailors and Marines of the British attack on December 28th; and the remarkable victory of the Americans on January 8, 1815, in which battle Marines shared the glory with the soldiers and the bluejackets.

The Marines participating in these operations consisted of Major Daniel Carmick, who served with Plauche's Battalion of Volunteers but who supervised all Marines at the New Orleans station; those on all the gunboats; those on the Carolina,⁹ Louisiana, Actna, etc.; those at the Tchifonte Navy Yard; and the splendid company under First Lieutenant Francis Barbin de Bellevue that formed a part of Jackson's victorious army.

Early in December, Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, commanding the Naval force at New Orleans, received information that a British Expedition was on its way to attack New Orleans. Acting on this information the Commodore sent five gunboats (Numbers 5, 23, 156, 162 and 163),¹⁰ the schooner Sea-horse and the tender Alligator, under Lieutenant Thomas A. C. Jones, toward the Passes Marianne and Christian to

watch the enemy's movements on Lake Borgne. Lieutenant Jones had a total of twenty-five guns, seven officers, and 204 enlisted men, including ¹²Marines. In the battle that followed this force was attacked by about fifty barges and launches well-mounted with cannon, carrying over 1,000 armed men.

Between December 9th and 13th, the American gunboats kept watch on the British force. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 13th a large flotilla of barges left the British fleet and shaped its course towards Pass Christian which was gained at about two o'clock. The intention of the enemy to attack the five American gunboats at anchor near the Malhuerousse Islands was evident.

The schooner Sea-horse that had been sent into the St. Louis Bay that morning to assist in the removal of the public stores was the first target of the enemy. However, the gallant crew of that schooner repulsed the attack destroyed the public storehouse and stores, and blew up their vessels, to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands.

The tender Alligator was the second objective of the British and was captured by the enemy on the next morning. Having eliminated these two vessels, the British, with between forty and fifty barges, then concentrated their attack upon the five gunboats. Seldom has such gallantry and courage been equalled in the history of the world than were shown in this engagement by these outnumbered Americans. All the gunboats were captured, but the action added laurels to the already brilliant history of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Moreover, Lieutenant Jones accomplished his mission, though defeated, since he delayed the British a sufficient length of time to permit General Jackson time to prepare his defense.¹³

Small Marine guards served on each of these five gun-boats, sharing the glory and suffering the losses with the Bluejackets. Six Americans were killed and thirty-five wounded while the casualties of the enemy were much greater. The Marine Guard of the Flag gunboat No. 156, suffered severely with three privates killed and one corporal and one private wounded.¹⁴ The killed were Privates Laurence Collins,¹⁵ James Vasbinder,¹⁵ and James Robinson.¹⁵

Many historians have written of these operations around New Orleans but probably none have analyzed them from the staff viewpoint of the Army and Navy. All have admitted that Jackson needed time in which to prepare; all have praised the heroic sacrifices of Lieutenant Jones and his comrades; all have emphasized the necessity of the British eliminating the naval force, on the lake, before they could advance; all have agreed that the flotilla of Jones delayed the enemy; but none have pointed out that the delay it caused the enemy was vital, if not decisive.¹⁶

The enemy having command of the lakes were enabled to effect a passage to the Mississippi at a point on the side of New Orleans, and about nine miles below it, on December 23, 1814.¹⁷ By four o'clock that morning they were at the extremity of Villere's Canal. General Jackson soon received information of the enemy's approach¹⁸ and hastened to attack him

in his first position. By 2:30 P.M., two field pieces man-
ned by a detachment of artillery supported by part of the
7th Infantry "and a detachment of Marines, commanded by
Lieutenant Bellevue, were all formed on the road, near
Montreuil's Plantation."¹⁹⁻²⁰ Within the next hour and a half
the other American troops had taken position along Rodriguez
Canal.²¹ The total strength of this force was about 2,000.

"The Navy, with characteristic ardor pressed for their
share of the danger."¹⁹ Commodore Patterson hearing of the
approach of the enemy, repaired on board the Carolina,¹⁷ with
Captain Henley, weighed anchor at 4:00 P.M., and it being
calm, dropped down with the current.

About 6:30 Commodore Patterson received a request from
General Jackson to anchor abreast the enemy's camp and open
fire on the enemy.²² It being still calm the Carolina got out
her sweeps, and a few minutes after seven having been fre-
quently hailed by the enemy's sentinels, anchored, veered out
a long scope of cable, sheered close in shore abreast of the
British camp¹⁹ and commenced a very heavy and most destructive
fire from the starboard battery and small arms of the Marines.
This was returned most spiritedly by the enemy with Congreve
rockets and musketry from the entire enemy force, when, after
about forty minutes of the most incessant fire, the enemy
were silenced. The guns and small arms of the American ves-
sel drove the enemy from their camp, slaughtering hundreds of
them before they could gain shelter. When the Carolina had
obtained her proper position, and just before her guns first

spoke, the voice of Patterson was distinctly heard, by those on shore, shouting to his crew - "Now then, give it ²³ to them for the honor of America!"

The American troops in the meantime were advancing. The right of the troops, under the personal command of General Jackson, was composed of the regulars, Plauche's and Daquin's battalions, McRea's artillery supported by a detachment of Marines under First Lieutenant Francis B. ²⁴ De Bellevue. ²⁵ Also 200 "men-of-color," chiefly from Haiti, raised by Colonel Savary and acting under the command of Major Daquin. Major Daniel Carmick, of the Marines, served ²⁶ with Plauche's Battalion in this battle. The Americans moved down the road along the levee and soon attacked the British camp which had already been bombarded by the ¹⁷ Carolina. ²⁷ "The artillerists advanced up the levee road with the Marines, when the British made a desperate attempt to seize their guns. There was a fierce struggle. Jackson saw it and hastening to the spot, in the midst of a shower of bullets, he shouted, 'Save the guns, my boys, at any sacrifice.'" They did so. Major Latour wrote that he saw General Jackson "in advance of all who were near him, at a time when the enemy was making a charge on the artillery... spiriting and urging on the Marines... who, animated by the presence and voice of their gallant commander-in-chief, attacked the enemy so briskly that they soon forced him to retire." ²⁸ Reinforcements then arrived and the engagement became general. A second force of

Americans then attacked the enemy from another point and reached the center of the British camp. The British suddenly retired to their original line, where they remained unmolested.

17-29

While Commodore Patterson was on board the Carolina, Lieutenant Honley actually commanded her. Only one man was wounded on the Carolina but the naval service suffered 30 casualties ashore where Privates of Marines John C. Ward and Michael McCarthy ³⁰ were killed and Lieutenants Bellevue and Thompson ³¹ wounded. The latter was a private of Marines at the time, but was appointed an Acting Lieutenant by Major ³² Carmick. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on April 12, 1815, upon the earnest recommendation of Major Carmick.

Unquestionably, had it not been for the magnificent work of the Carolina this night attack on the British camp on December 23, would not have succeeded, and Major Latour and others wrote that the victory resulted in the saving ³³ of Louisiana. Commodore Patterson modestly reported on January 27, 1815, to the Secretary of the Navy that the Carolina's fire proved "truly destructive to the enemy and producing disorder and confusion in their troops, giving to our army a manifest advantage."³⁴

The Louisiana anchored about a mile above the Carolina on the twenty-fourth.

The British believed that after they had once landed they would march straight into New Orleans, without much opposition; but they did not figure out the American Navy

correctly. Valuable weeks were lost to the British in crushing naval opposition on the lakes and later. Wherever the British operated, they found the American naval forces in their path tripping them up and delaying their progress. All this, of course, is what saved New Orleans for it gave General Jackson the needed time to prepare. Historians have touched lightly on this subject, but they have been content, in most cases, to accept the conclusions of those who wrote before them. They have gone away out to the Azores to locate an incident by which the Navy assisted in saving New Orleans.³⁵ Roosevelt wrote that the action of the privateer General Armstrong with the British squadron in the harbor of Fayal (Azores) "May be said to have helped in saving the Crescent City" because the action prevented the enemy vessels from arriving at New Orleans in time to assist in the battle.³⁶

The disastrous night attack of December 25, just described, was ample proof to the enemy that they must first destroy the Carolina before they could advance,³⁷ but they little realized that even after the Carolina was destroyed they would then have to meet the offensive Louisiana.³⁸ The Navy dominated the River and its brilliant work inspired the citizens and created a psychological condition that assisted in recruiting.

Before Packenham could advance "a serious obstacle had to be removed. Those terrible floating batteries the Carolina and Louisiana, still retained their position near

the opposite bank of the river, and kept up a continual cannonading on the British camp It was impossible to form a column under the fire of these vessels. Orders were therefore issued to hurry up all the large cannon which could be spared from the fleet, for the purpose of bringing them to bear on the two formidable little vessels. By incredible exertions, the chief labor being performed by the Marines and sailors under Cochrane and Malcolm, a powerful battery of twelve and eighteen-pounders was brought up on the night of the twenty-sixth and planted on the levee so as to command the Carolina and Louisiana.³⁹" Now let us return to the Carolina. Just as Mother Nature, with her unexpected low water in the lakes and fog, had assisted the British to overcome the obstacle of Jones' five gunboats, she again helped the British, with adverse winds and currents, in removing the Carolina from their path.

Late on the night of the twenty-third, the Carolina swepted across the river, in hopes of a breeze the next morning to enable Commodore Patterson to renew the attack upon the enemy should they have returned to their encampment. The commodore was disappointed on the twenty-fourth by a light air from north-north-west, which toward evening hauled to northwest and blew a heavy gale compelling the Carolina to remain during the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth at anchor in a position abreast the enemy, although every possible exertion was made by Captain Henley to warp the schooner up, without success, from the extreme rapidity

of the current, occasioned by the very uncommon rise of the river. During this period the Carolina fired at the enemy whenever they could be seen from the ship.⁴⁰

At daylight of the twenty-seventh the American lines were aroused by a severe and prolonged cannonading from the British camp. This was the first intimation of the presence of heavy artillery among the enemy. The five guns of the British opened up on the Carolina with shells and hot shot. The American schooner returned the fire with the long twelve-pounder, the only gun on board that could reach across the river, the remainder of the battery being light twelve-pound caronades.⁴¹

Walker wrote that the fire of the enemy battery "was gallantly and briskly returned from both vessels. Never were broadsides given with more rapidity and accuracy. From the dormer window of the Macarte House, Jackson narrowly watched the combat through a telescope. Packenham stood on the levee near his battery, cheering and encouraging the artillerists."³⁹

A tempest of shells and hot cannon balls was poured upon the Carolina, amid which gleamed, like flaming comets, red hot shot, whilst bursting shells and streaming rockets spread a halo of fire around her. It was not long before the American schooner was aflame. Her firing ceased. Presently her officers and crew were seen clambering down her sides, and taking to the boats. In good order, without alarm or confusion, the boats pushed off for the shore.

Then, when all had left her, the flames reached her magazines which exploded, sinking the vessel. One American was killed and six wounded.

"Well the British might shout and rejoice" wrote Walker. "That little vessel had not given them an hour's respite since they reached the banks of the Mississippi. It had saluted them on their arrival with a broadside which placed a hundred of their men hors de combat. For the three days following, there was not an hour that it did not sweep the field in which the British lay with its terrible battery. Its destruction, therefore, might justly be celebrated as a jubilee in the British camp."³⁹

While the British were at work on the Carolina, Lieutenant Thompson, commanding the Louisiana, was straining every nerve to get his ship beyond the reach of the batteries of the enemy. The Carolina had been blown up, so near that her burning fragments fell on the deck of the Louisiana. Both wind and current were against her. The balls of the enemy guns began to fall thickly around her. She was finally towed safely beyond danger. A shell fell on her deck and wounded several men. As she moved up stream, and gaining a position out of range of the enemy guns, nearly abreast of the American camp, let go her anchors, at the same time firing a defiant shot at the British, the Americans gave three loud cheers that could be distinctly heard in the British camp. The Louisiana thus lived to give vital annoyance to the British in the later operations.

Thus four days were expended by the British in destroying the Carolina. These were four golden days for Jackson, and he took full advantage of the respite they afforded.

The enemy advanced on December 28, and attacked General Jackson's prepared defenses but, due to the effective fire from the Louisiana's batteries, were compelled to retire with severe losses. In this battle "the Company of Marines commanded by Lieutenant Bellevue" was stationed in the center of the line.⁴³ The enemy's advance was a feint to try what effect would be produced on the raw troops by the sight of columns marching, displaying and forming in order of battle. The absolute failure of the demonstration to impress the Americans was a bitter disappointment to the British.⁴³ Lieutenants Norris and Crowley with the greater part of the crew of the destroyed Carolina manned the heavy cannon in Jackson's line.⁴⁴

The Louisiana performed an important part in this operation with her guns, as they were better calculated than any other to annoy the enemy, since they were in an oblique direction to his line of march. She fired upwards of eight hundred shot.⁴⁵

Major Carmick, while commanding Pleuche's Battalion, was severely wounded.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁷ The Louisiana Gazette of February 2, 1815, as quoted in the Washington National Intelligencer of March 6, 1815, reported that among the wounded "we have to lament Major Carmick, of the Marine Corps, who lost his thumb, and was otherwise severely wounded; the service was

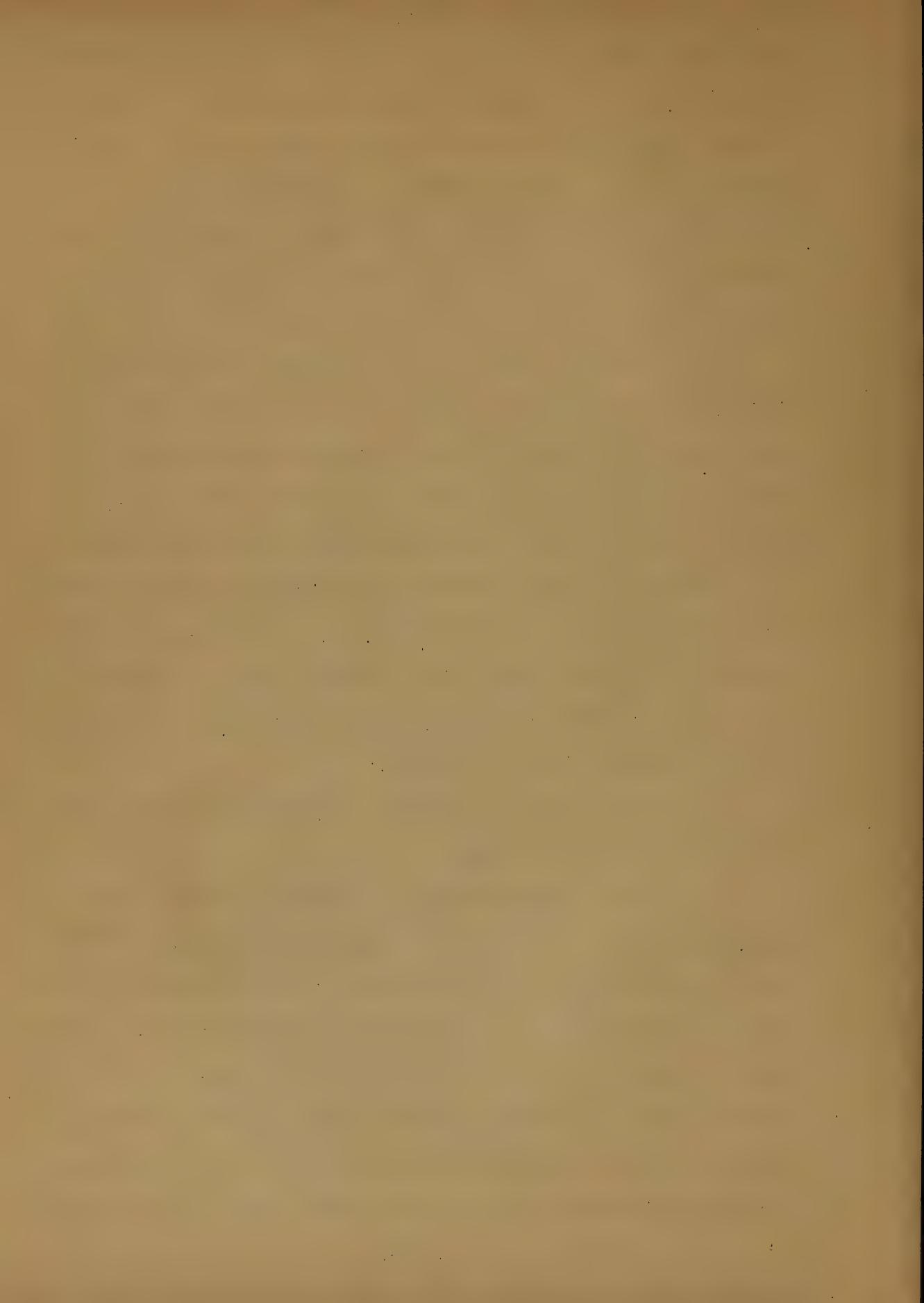
thus deprived of the experience, discipline, and gallantry of this valuable officer." General Jackson's Adjutant-General reported among other things that "Major Pleuche's battalion of volunteers, though deprived of the valuable services of Major Carmick, who commanded them, by a wound which that officer received in the attack of the 28th of December," performed excellent service.²⁶

Alexander Walker wrote: "That gallant officer, Major Carmick, of the Marine Corps, was among the wounded. Whilst delivering an order to Major Pleuche near the centre of the American line, he was struck by a rocket, which tore his horse to pieces and wounded the Major in the arm and head."⁴⁸

Latour, in describing the wounding of Major Carmick, wrote that "during the whole day, the enemy incessantly threw Congreve rockets, which wounded some of our men. By one of these, Major Carmick, of the Marines, had his horse killed, and was himself wounded."

In this battle of the 28th the Americans lost nine killed and eight wounded.

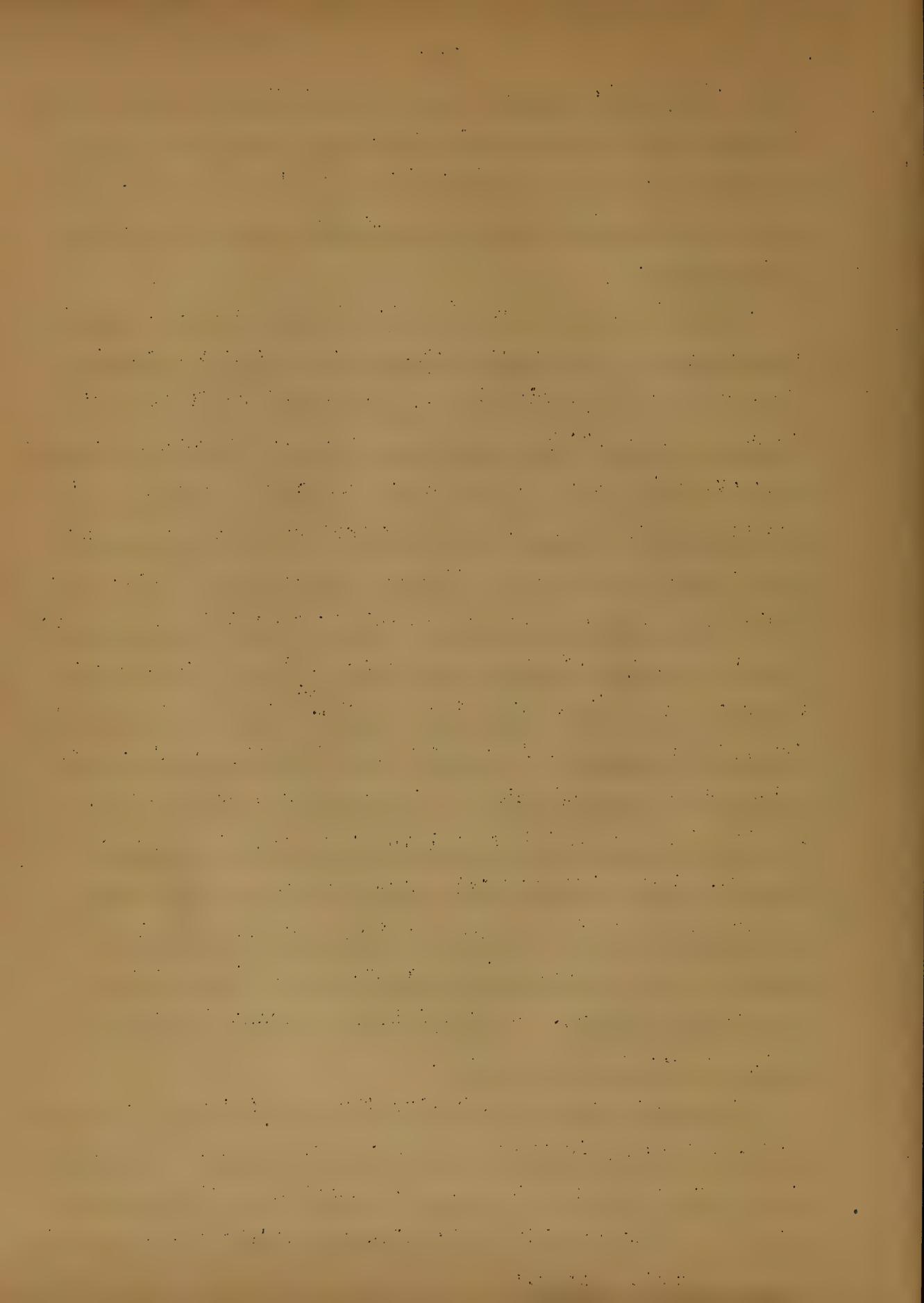
The enemy, now realizing, as in the case of the Carolina that they could not advance successfully until they had eliminated the Louisiana, planted special batteries to destroy her. ("A furnace of shot was kept in readiness at each of their batteries to burn her.") The efforts of the enemy to destroy her were unsuccessful, however. The presence of the formidable battery of the Louisiana caused the enemy to delay their final attack from December



28 to January 8. Coming to the conclusion that no efforts on their part could destroy her, they finally attacked on January 8, over the suicidal "narrow slip" of land, according to the prophecy made by Commodore Patterson fifty-one days before.

On January 1, 1815, at 10:00 in the morning, after a very thick fog, the enemy commenced a heavy cannonading upon General Jackson's lines, and Commodore Patterson's "marine battery," from batteries they had thrown up during the preceding night on the levee in front of Chalmette's and Bienvenu's houses. Both General Jackson's artillery and Commodore Patterson's battery returned the fire. The artillery exchange terminated, after a most incessant fire from both sides of nearly five hours, in the enemy being silenced and driven from their works.⁴⁹ Commodore Patterson praised the conduct of his men and officers, particularly Lieutenant Campbell, Acting Sailing Master John Gates, Acting Midshipman Philip Philibert, and Sailing Master Haller. Major Latour wrote that on this date the enemy had infantry ready to attack but our artillery being superior, they abandoned the plan. A carriage of the thirty-two pounder, commanded by Lieutenant Crawley, U. S. Navy, was damaged by a ball.

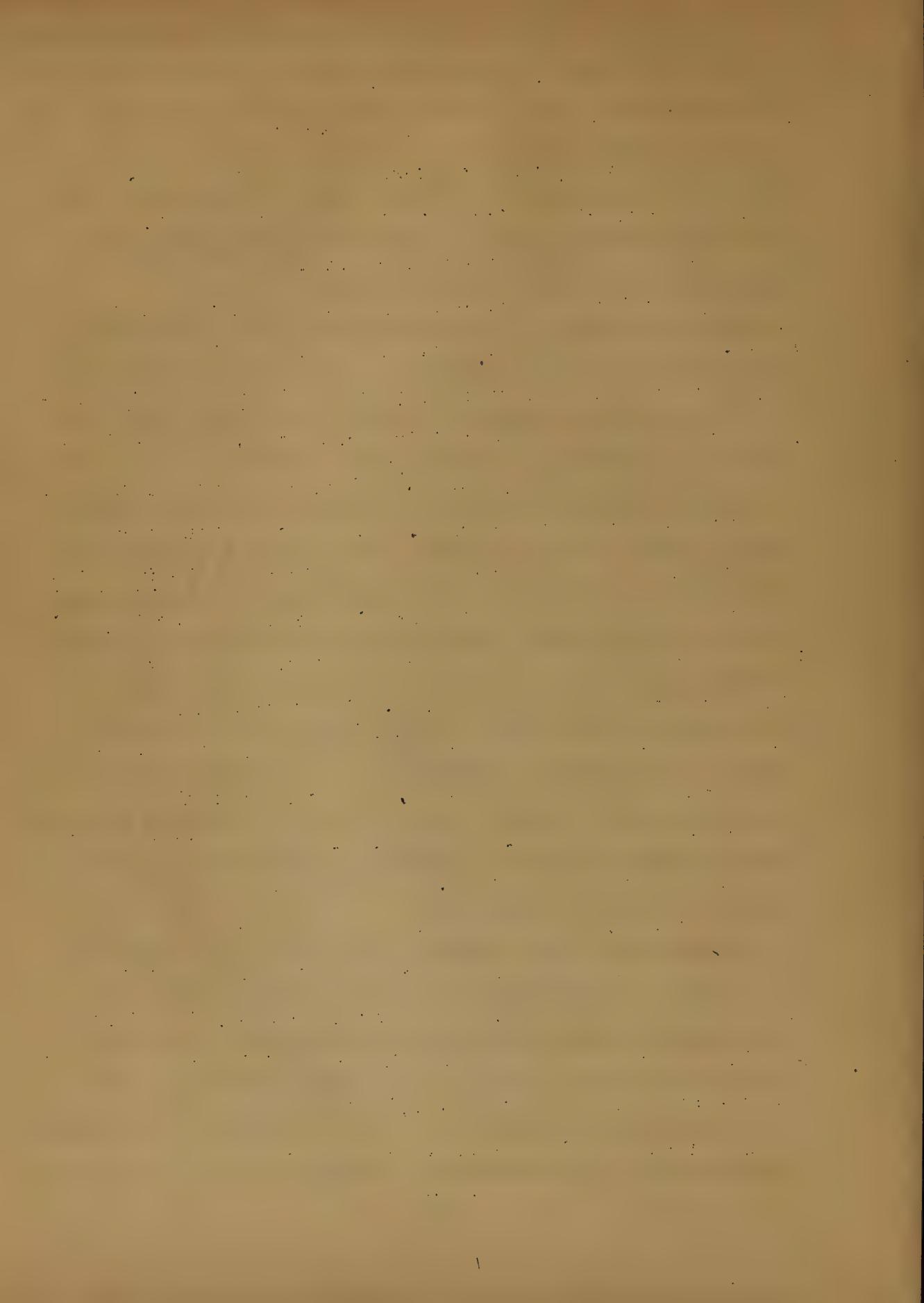
Commodore Patterson having thus so admirably controlled the river with his naval forces at New Orleans, the British were forced to make the frontal attack down that suicidal lane, the "narrow slip of land" between "the river" and the "impenetrable morass."



In this spectacular battle the forces of General Jackson occupied both banks of the Mississippi River immediately below New Orleans. His main body was posted on the East Bank along Rodriguez's Canal extending from the river on the right to an impenetrable cypress swamp on the left. Nine different batteries, with a total of fifteen guns, were ⁵⁰ stationed at intervals along the line.

Captain Beall's Rifle Company occupied the extreme right. Then came Battery No. 1. Next, the Seventh Regiment with Battery No. 2, manned by part of the Carolina's Blue-jackets and Marines, posted in its centre. On the left of the Seventh was Battery No. 3. ⁵¹ Then came Major Plauche's battalion and that of Lacoste. Lieutenant Crawley's No. 4 Battery manned by Bluejackets and Marines of the Carolina was on Lacoste's left, while on his own right was Daquin's battalion of free Haitian "men of color." Then came the 44th Regiment and Battery No. 5. Lieutenant Bellevue's ^{20, 52-53} Company of Marines (66 strong) was stationed between this Battery and Battery No. 6. General Carroll's command, including Batteries No. 7 and No. 8, and General Coffee's command, completed the line.

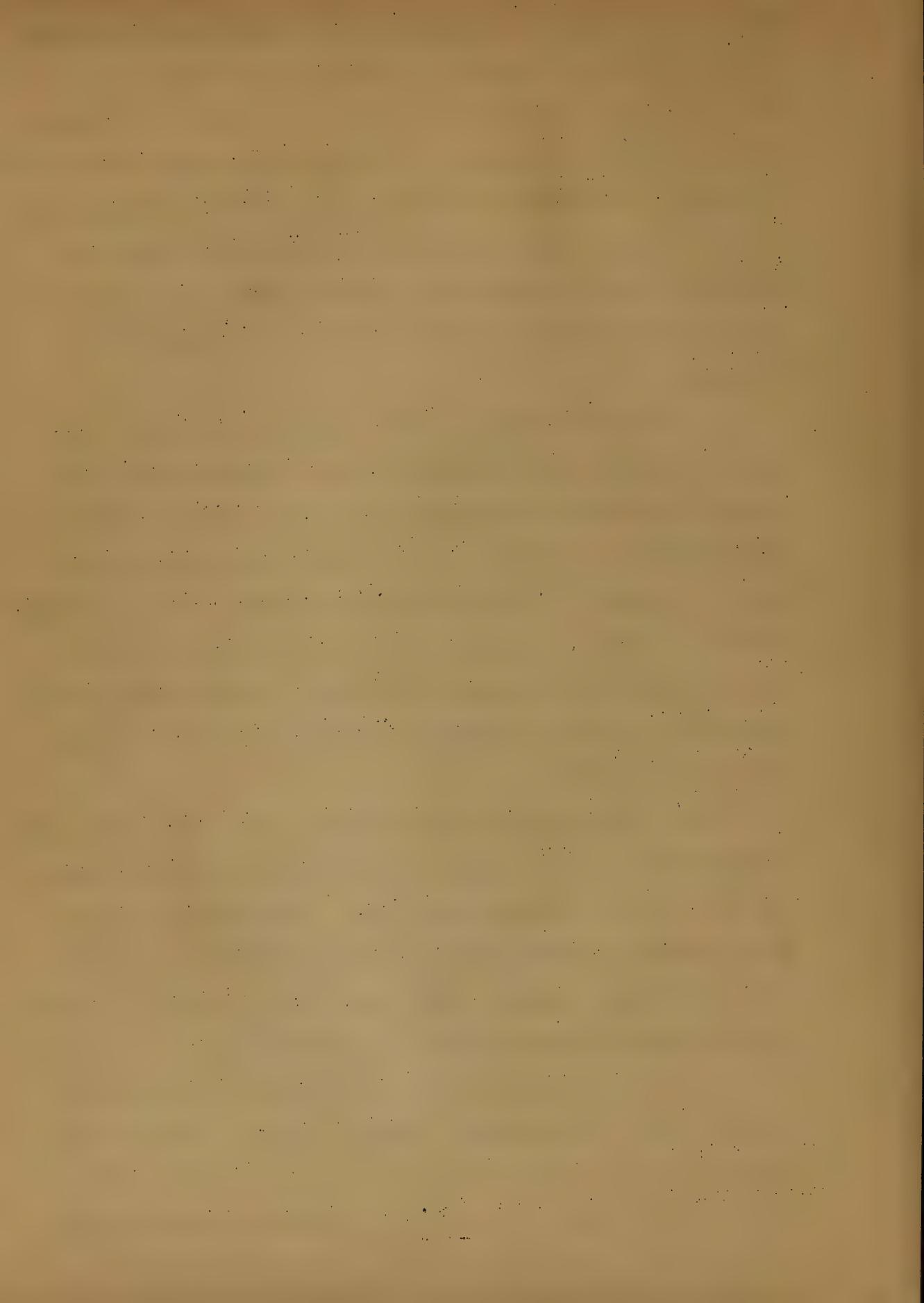
About dawn on the 8th the enemy shot off a Congreve Rocket which was the signal for the attack. About the same instant Battery No. 6 discharged a shot, the first American shot of the battle. The enemy "advanced nearly in the direction of Battery No. 7," on the right of which were stationed Bellevue's Marines. Batteries No. 6, No. 7, and



No. 8, now opened an incessant fire on the hostile column, which continued to advance in pretty good order until in a few minutes the fire of the infantry and Marines joining their musketry with that of the artillery, soon threw it in confusion. Sir Edward Packenham, the British commander-in-chief, fell at a spot about two hundred yards from the American lines and about four hundred yards in a forty-five degree left-oblique direction from the position of the Marines.

In the brief space of about twenty-five minutes the enemy lost over two thousand killed and wounded and five hundred surrendered as prisoners. This terrible slaughter was attended on our side by the loss of but seven killed and six wounded. An attack on the extreme left on Coffee's ²⁰ troops was easily repulsed, and another advance of the enemy between the River and the Levee was also turned back although the enemy got into a redoubt, from which he was summarily expelled.

While thus engaged with Jackson's main body, the enemy attacked the American lines on the west side of the river and the American troops fell back. As Barney and Miller were deserted at Bladensburg, so was Commodore Patterson deserted at New Orleans. His guns, being placed to command the river and the British on the opposite shore, could not be turned on the enemy on the same side. He destroyed his powder, spiked his guns and abandoned them. The navy 12-pounder in the intrenchments was served until the last moment and did great execution. Patterson warped up the

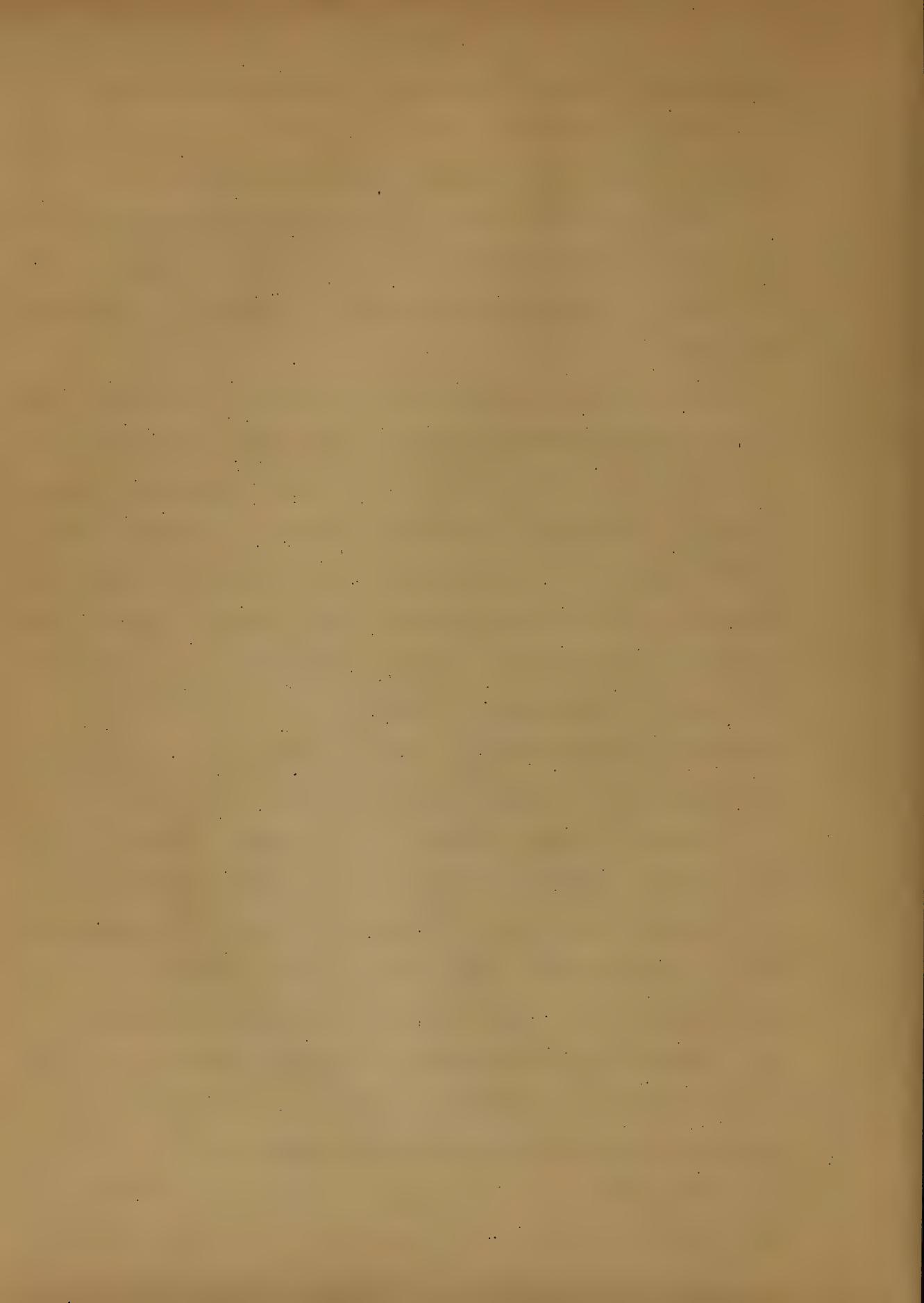


Louisiana and joined the army troops to assist them. The disaster to the British on the opposite, or east, shore, however, forced the enemy to retreat precipitately. ^{20,54}

The honors achieved in the successful defense of Fort St. Philip between January 8-January 19 were shared in the officers, bluejackets and Marines of gunboat No. 65, with ⁵⁵ the Army.

General Jackson commended the Marines in General Orders signed by his Adjutant General dated January 21, 1815, in these words: "Before the camp at these memorable lines shall be broken up, the general thinks it a duty to the brave army which has defended them, publicly to notice the conduct of the different corps which compose it. The behaviour of the regular troops, consisting of parts of the 7th and 44th Regiments of Infantry, and the Corps of Marines, all commanded by Colonel Ross, has been such as to merit his [Jackson's] warm approbation. * * *"⁵⁶

General Jackson having thus expressed his appreciation of the services of the Marines, Commodore Patterson, on January 27th, added his praise to that of General Jackson in these words: "My petty officers, seamen and Marines performed their duty to my entire satisfaction" and "to Major Daniel Carmick, commanding the Marine Corps on this station, I am indebted for the promptness with which my requisitions on him have been complied with, and the strong desire he has always manifested to further, as far as was in his power, my views."⁵⁷ Patterson commended



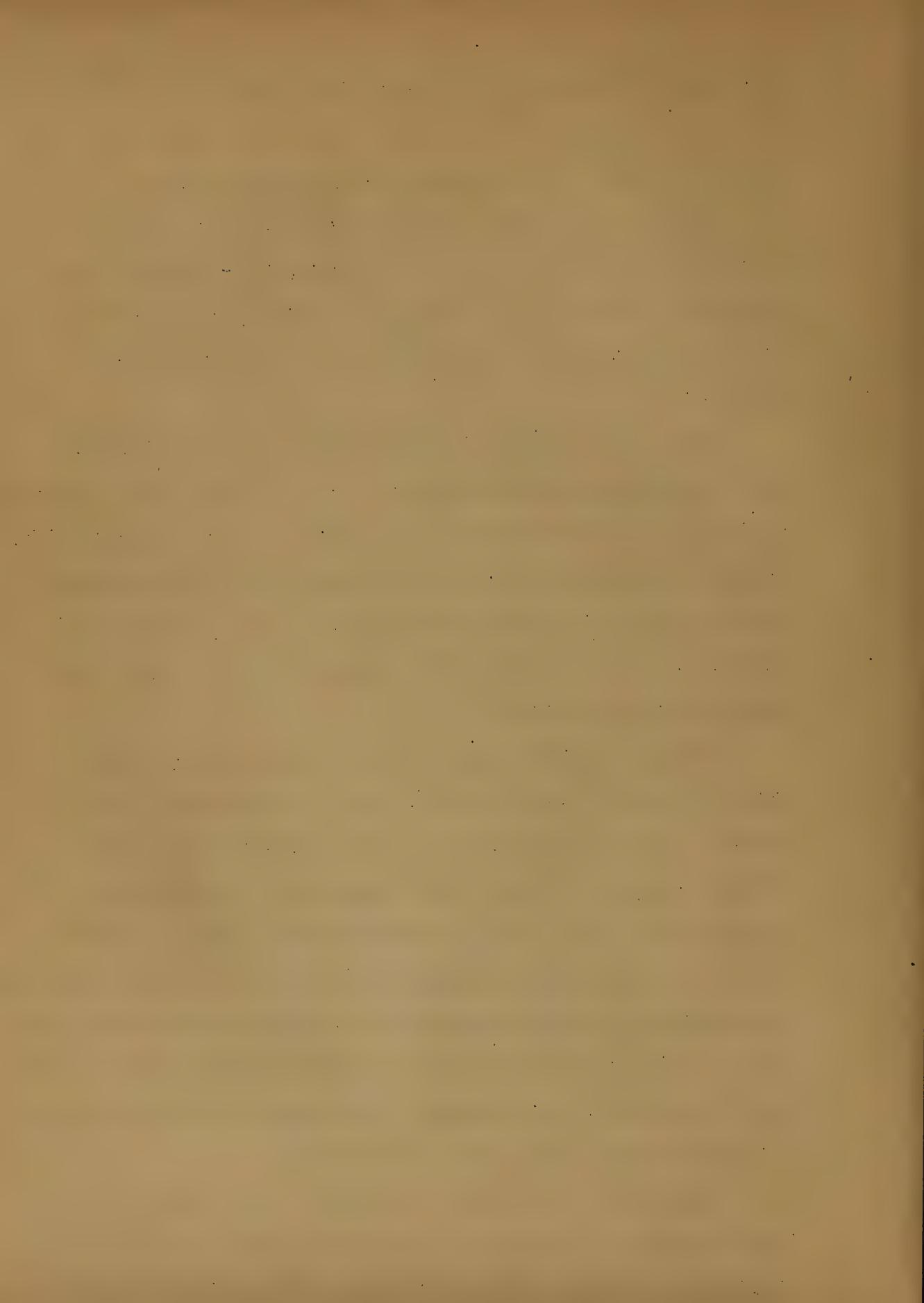
"Dr. Robert Morrell, attached to the Marine Corps."⁵⁷

Then on February 22, 1815, Congress recognized the splendid achievements of the Marines when it resolved to "entertain a high sense of the valor and good conduct of Major Daniel Carmick, of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and Marines, under his command, in the defense of the said city [New Orleans] on the late memorable occasion."⁵⁸

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton was very delighted with the victory. In a letter dated February 8, 1815, to Lieutenant Samuel E. Watson he referred to "the gallant deeds performed by our Countrymen at New Orleans," and that they had "performed acts of valor scarcely to be credited, and will justly be entitled to all that a grateful country can bestow."

Colonel Wharton, in a letter dated February 4th, to Major Carmick, having in mind that the Major had been de-horsed, facetiously referred to the latter having been "thrown horse de combat," but suggested to the gallant Carmick that "many are so thrown without even a sprig" of laurel, of which Major Carmick had gathered "so fair a crop." The Commandant highly commended the Major and regretted to hear the "evil tidings" of his having been "severely wounded," and asked him to receive "his sincere congratulations and best wishes for an early recovery."

"The Marine Corps had its share, too," wrote J. Fenimore Cooper, in 1839, "in the honor of this glorious campaign, a small detachment of it having acted with its



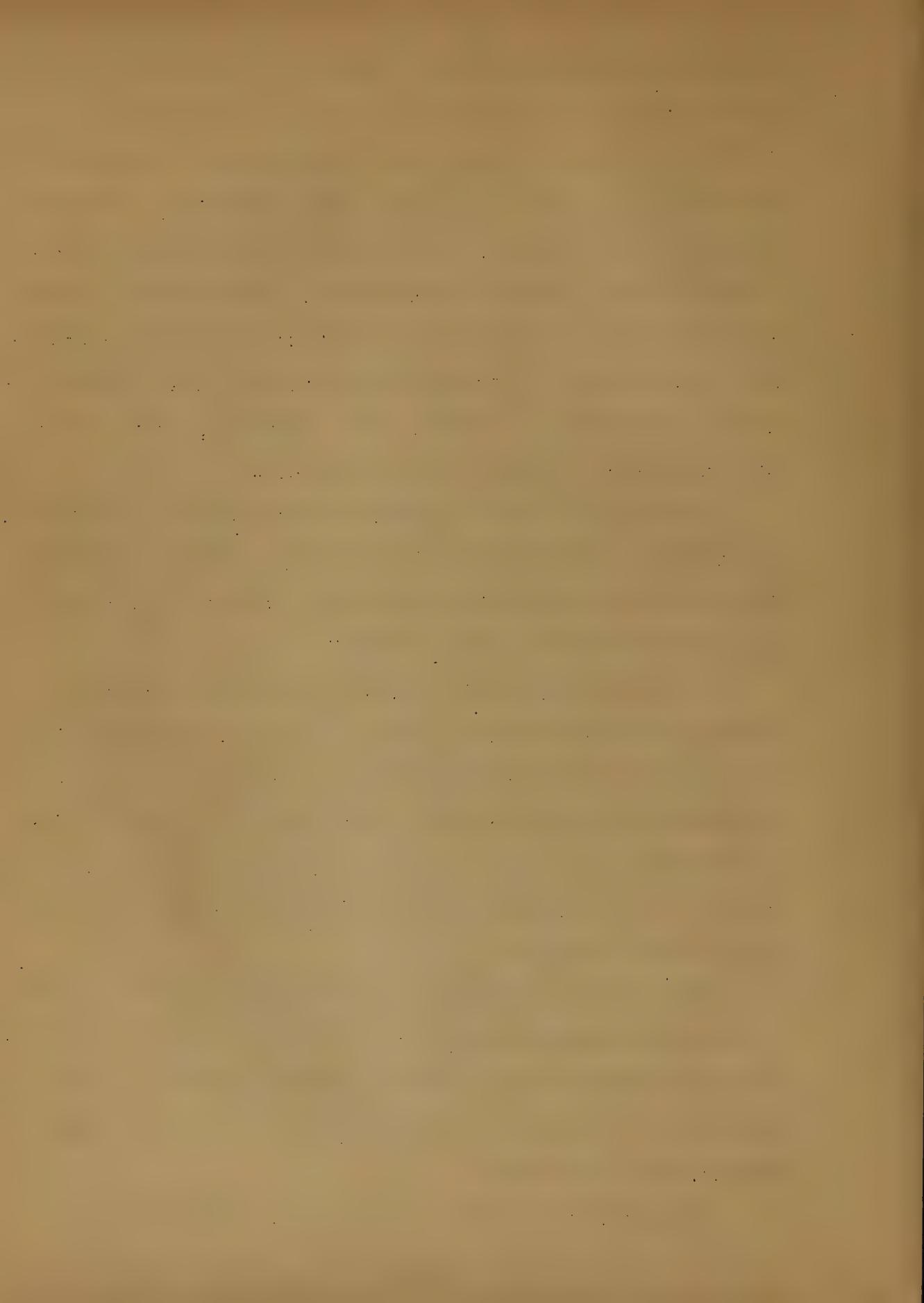
usual good conduct under the command of Major Carmick, who was wounded in the affair of the 28th of December."⁵⁹ In this connection it is only fair to Lieutenant Bellevue, to say that on the 28th he, and not Major Carmick, commanded the company of Marines, the latter on that date being attached to Major Plauche's battalion. Major Carmick having been wounded in the battle of the 28th, it is quite probable that he went to the hospital and thus did not participate in the action of January 8th. However, there is no absolute proof of this latter statement.

⁶⁰ Upton wrote that the "Marines and sailors at Norfolk, Bladensburg, Baltimore and New Orleans, afforded evidence that to the subordination and courage was due the lustre they had won for our name at sea."

The achievements of the American privateers supplemented in brilliant style those of our regular Navy. All the larger vessels carried Marines. Only the limitation of space prohibits a complete description of the efficient performance of duty by the thousands of Marines on these ships of the "Volunteer Navy." We will, however, refer to a few typical actions.

Wherever on the ocean the British merchantmen sailed, thither the American privateers followed. Their keels furrowed the waters of the Indian Ocean and the China Seas; and they made prizes of vessels that sailed from Bombay, Madras, and Hong Kong.⁶¹

They were the "militia of the sea," and "at times



their feats were brilliant to a degree; for, unlike the militia of the land, they were trained to the profession of arms, and they followed by choice a pursuit of peril and hazard.⁶²

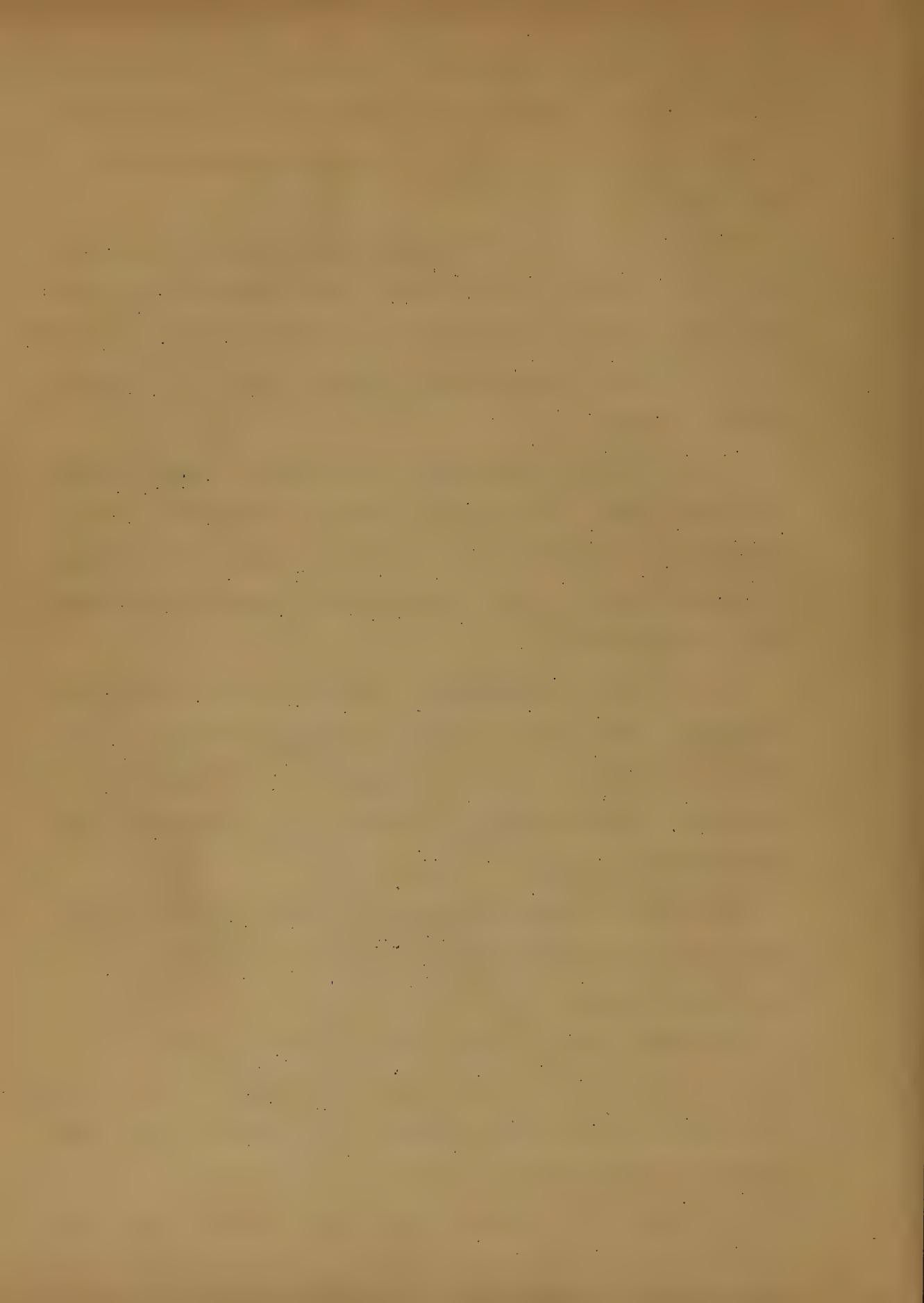
Perhaps the most formidable of all was the frigate-built ship America, a privateer. Next to the America the brig Grand Turk was, perhaps, the most noted privateer in this War.⁶⁴ The General Armstrong was also a well known private warship.

The privateer brig Yankee defeated the Royal Bounty in August, 1812. The Yankee's Journal states that "the officers and Marines poured into the enemy a full volley of musketry and the three divisions at the same time gave her a broadside."⁶³

One of the first American privateers that sailed was the Atlas. She fell in with the Pursuit and Planter on August 3, 1812. The action commenced by a "broadside of musquetry" from the Atlas. The two enemy ships were captured but the Planter was recaptured.⁶⁵

The famous privateer America of Salem carried a crew of 120 men including a Detachment of 20 Marines, under a Captain of Marines.

She made five cruises. She sailed from Salem on September 7, 1812. At this time her Captain of Marines was John Bailey. On the 25th of that month her Log shows the "Marines employed firing small arms at a target" and on the 9th of October the "Marines and topmen shooting at a target."



On this cruise six prizes were captured. She sailed again on March 29, 1813, and after capturing the Eliza on May 3 was back at Bath, Me., on July 21, 1813.

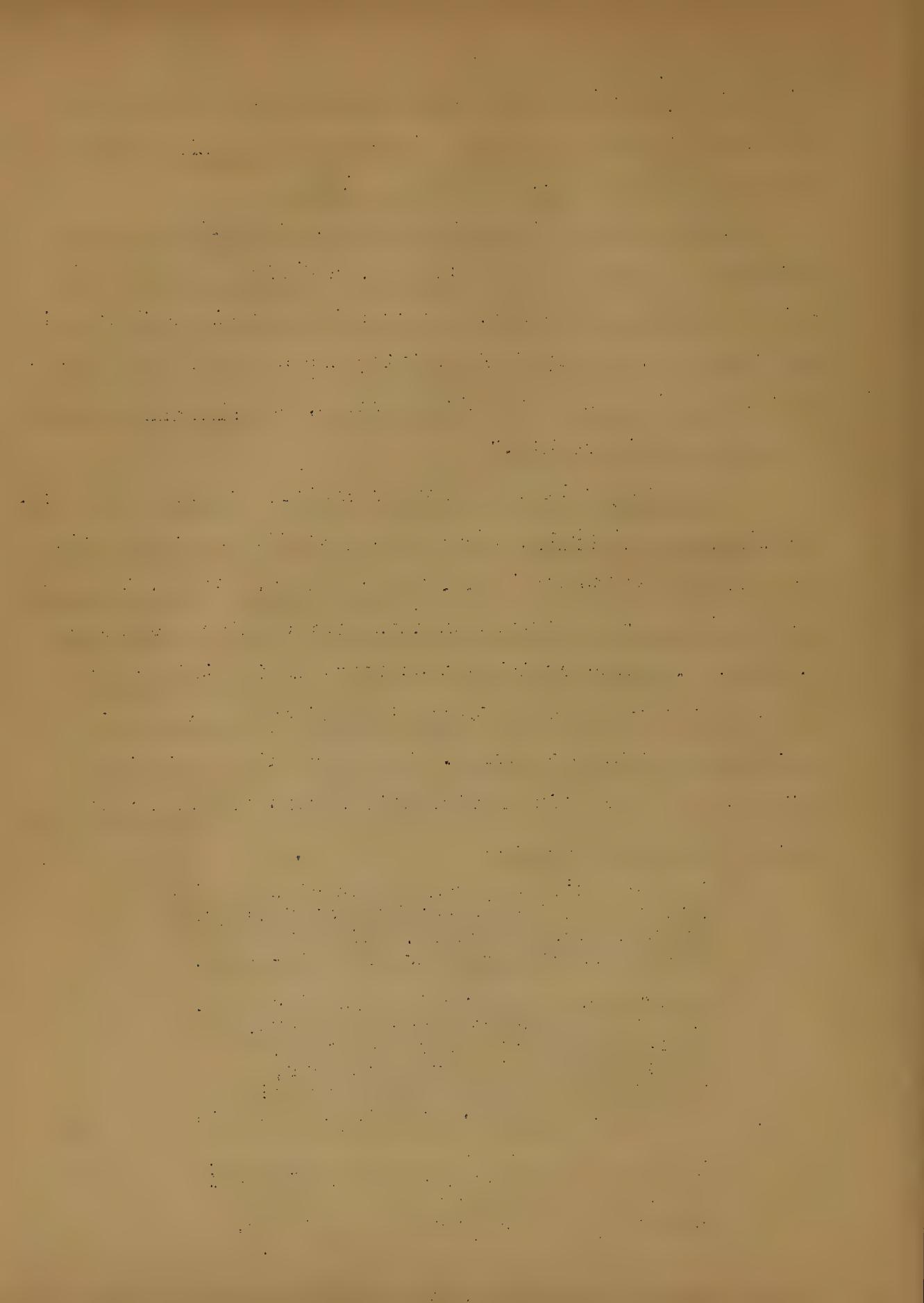
During another cruise she engaged an English ship on December 14, 1813. "John McIntire, a Marine, while in the act of loading his musket, was shot through his left breast and expired instantly." Perceiving the enemy to be a transport full of men and not of much value, the America "thought it prudent to leave him."

The America sailed on another cruise, November 24, 1814. The Princess Elizabeth, after being hit 700 times by solid shot, grape and musket balls, was captured. Samuel Chadwick was her Officer of Marines on this cruise which ended April 8, 1815. A court-martial sat on board during this cruise and passed sentence of a "dozen lashes" on a seaman for stealing shoes from a Marine. The proceedings were reported in the following Hudibrastic strain of which a few sample lines must suffice:

This court's composed of men of knowledge
And genius; though not bred at College, -
Chever, Widger, Hugget, and Brown,
Whose firm integrity is now well-known.

Their minds being well on justice bent,
Aft on the lee-poop they were sent,
Where they debate upon the cause,
Governed by their country's laws,
They try the culprit: find him guilty
Of theft, a crime both mean and filthy.
* * *

The Boats'n pipes all hands to muster.
No time for whining, plea nor bluster!
The Judge announces the just sentence
And many stripes produce repentance.
* * *



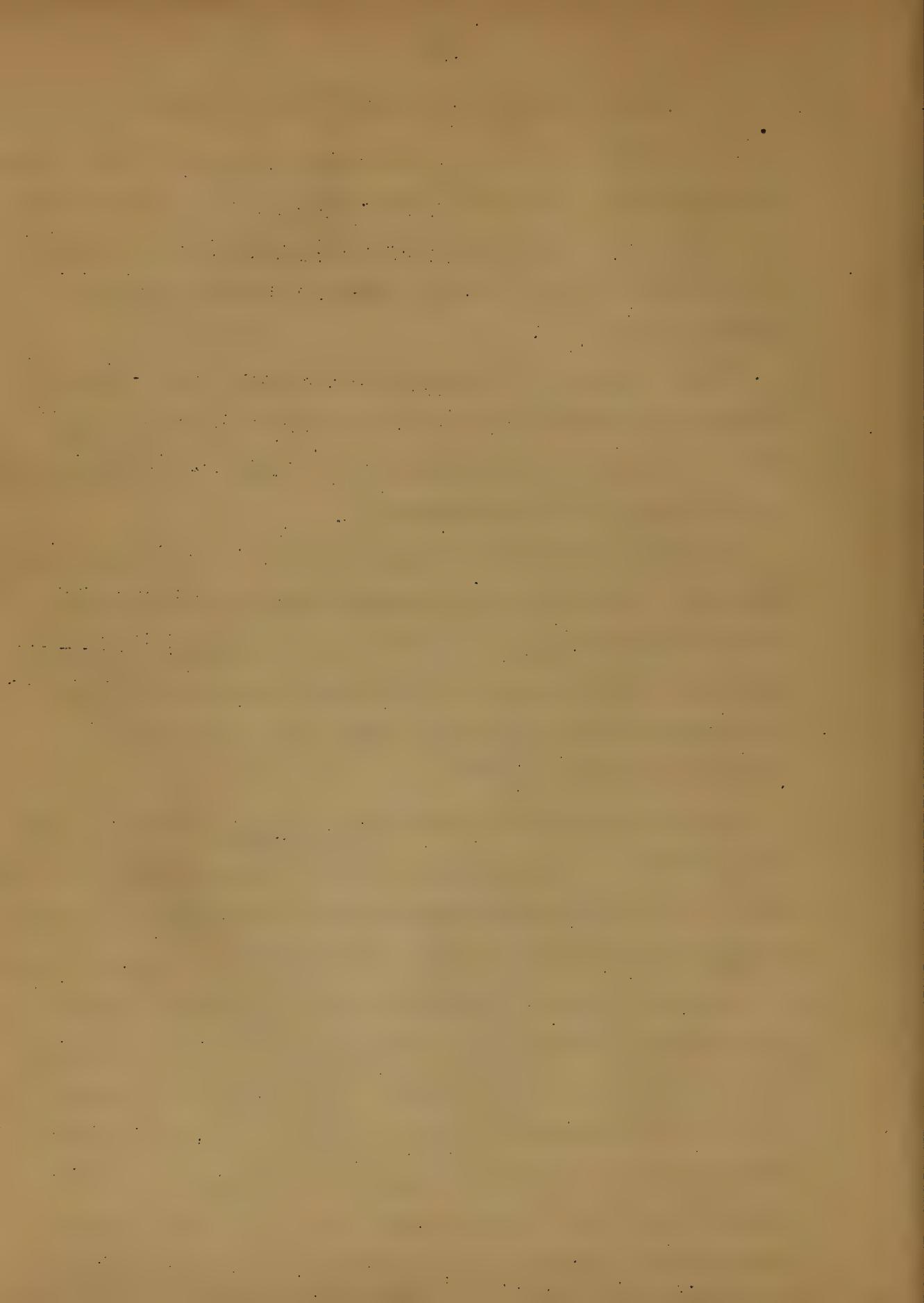
For the low cur, who'd meanly cozen ⁶⁶
A poor Marine, must take his "dozen."

On August 5, 1813, the privateer Decatur in West Indian waters captured H.E.M. Schooner Dominica. The victory was due to the "superior skill of the Decatur's crew in the use of musquetry" and the "adroit manner in maneuvering" the American vessel. ⁶⁷

The Globe with a "complement of ninety men, including officers and Marines" suffered severely in an engagement with two English brigs on November 3, 1813. Eight Americans were killed and fifteen wounded. ⁶⁸

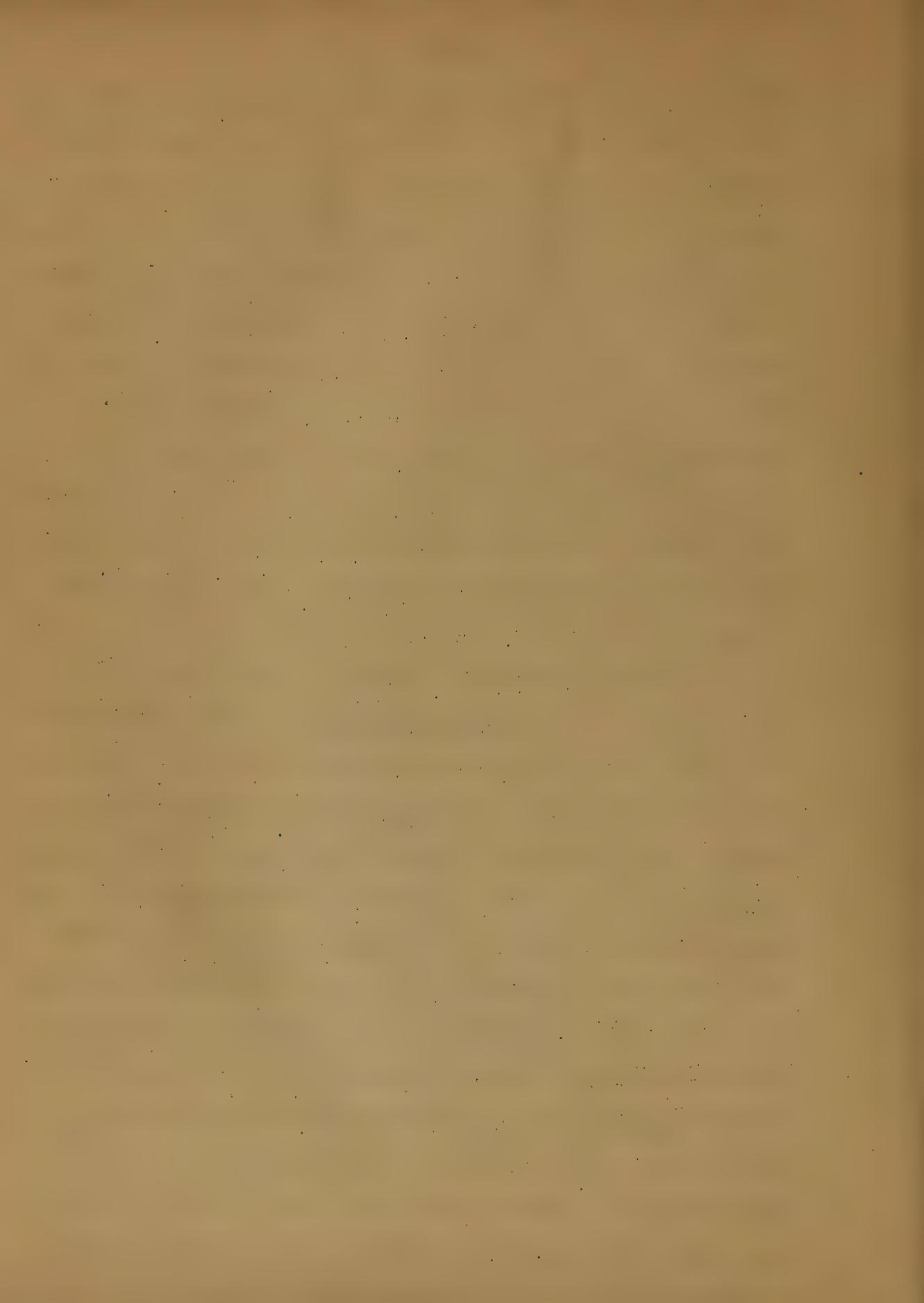
The so-called "Maddequecham Fight" off Tom Nevers' Head, Nantucket, on October 11, 1813 was between boats from the British frigate Endymion and the privateer Prince of Neufchâtel and resulted in an overwhelming American victory. The privateer was manned with "150 souls" including "officers and Marines." ⁶⁹

Early in 1814 the privateer Rattlesnake had a desperate battle with the heavily armed British transport Mary, the result of which was highly exasperating to our English cousins. The Mary was from Sicily bound for England, and had on board as prisoners sixty-two French officers, guarded by several English Army officers and a detachment of soldiers. The two vessels met in the Bay of Biscay, and immediately engaged in battle at close quarters, the privateer, of course, taking the initiative. In twenty minutes, the commander of the transport and two of his crew were killed and three others were wounded, upon which the survivors hauled down their



colors and asked for quarter. The Rattlesnake carried her into a French port. "In the privateer only one man was wounded. He was a Marine Officer, a handsome young man belonging to one of the most respectable families in New York! His injury was in the leg. On reaching LaRochelle, France he was taken to the hospital and was advised to have the limb taken off, and was warned that there was no time to be lost. He declined to submit to the operation, however, carelessly giving as a reason that it would spoil his dancing. He was "tenderly nursed by the Sisters of Charity, and lingered a few weeks and died, his funeral being attended by all the Americans in the place. The Mary was subsequently recaptured and sent to England.⁷⁰

It would be improper, however, to pass over the gallant defence of the General Armstrong in the neutral port of Fayal, Azores Islands, on September 26, 1814. On this date the British brig Carnation, frigates Rota and Plantagenet, 74, overpowered the American vessel. The General Armstrong got up anchor and began to sweep in nearer shore and four armed boats of the Carnation pursued her. Not replying to the repeated hails from the American privateer they were fired upon by the American Marines commanded by Captain Robert E. Allyn, their officer. The boats retired and the General Armstrong anchored within half a pistol shot of the castle and half a cable length from shore. About midnight a second boat attack was made on the American vessel and repulsed in forty minutes with an immense

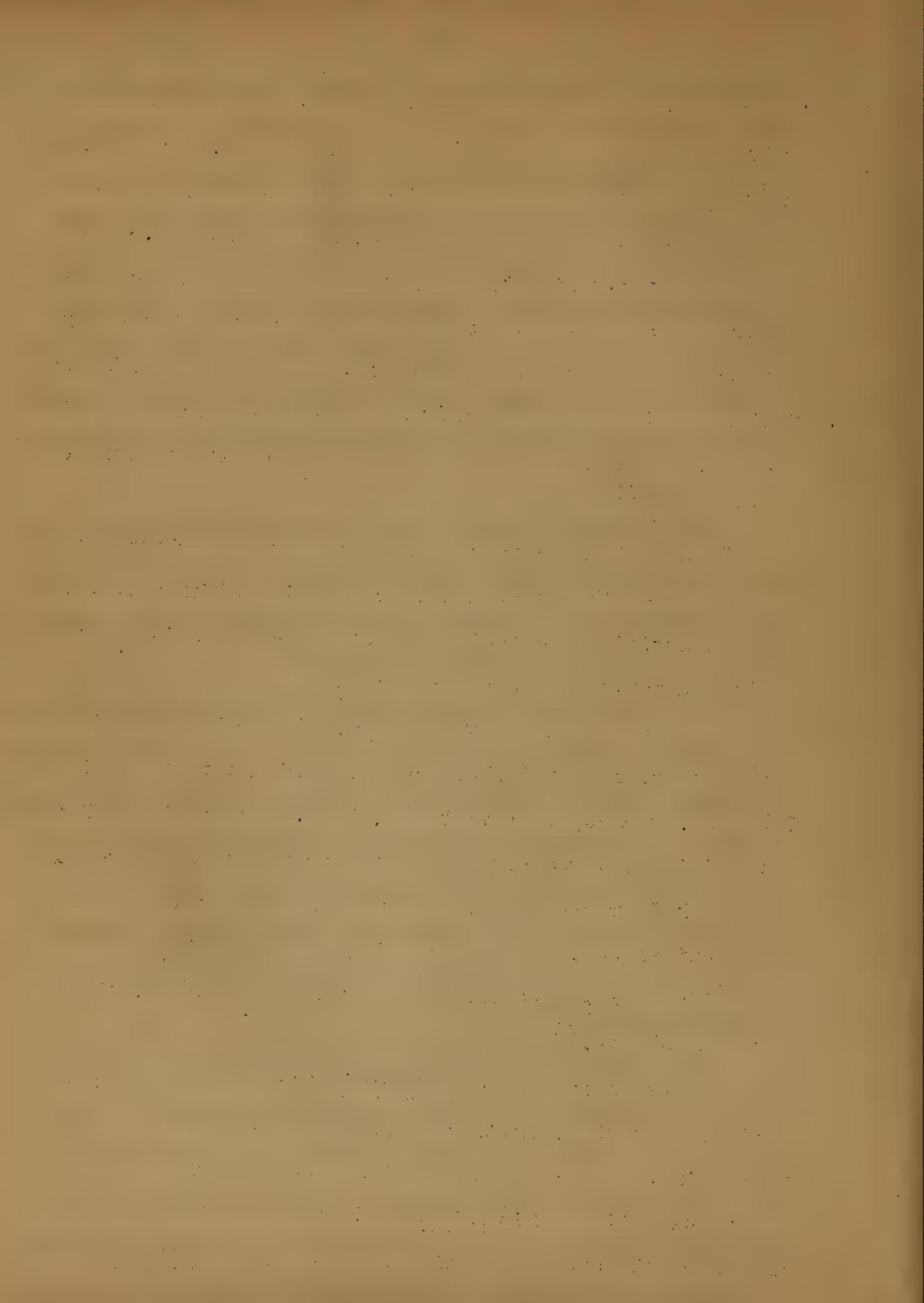


slaughter on the part of the British. The Governor of Fayal protested to the British unavailingly. About daylight the Carnation then stood close in and attacked but after being very seriously damaged she hauled off. She attacked again. Finally the Americans scuttled the Armstrong and her officers and crew went ashore. The enemy then boarded her and set her afire. The American loss was 2 killed and 7 wounded, and the British 120 killed and 130 wounded, including the 1st and 2nd lieutenants of Marines of the Rota.⁷¹

"The British squadron was bound for New Orleans, and on account of the delay and loss that it suffered it was late in arriving, so that this action may be said to have helped in saving the Crescent City."⁷²

The crew of the privateer Leo, "including the officers and Marines, numbered about 100 souls." Ready to sail from L'Orient, France, on November 6, 1814. The next day French authoritics ordered her to disarm except one 12-pounder. But 20 or 30 muskets were smuggled on board and she then stood out to sea. On November 13, 1814, the Leo sighted an English brig. One shot was fired at the enemy, who promptly struck.⁷³

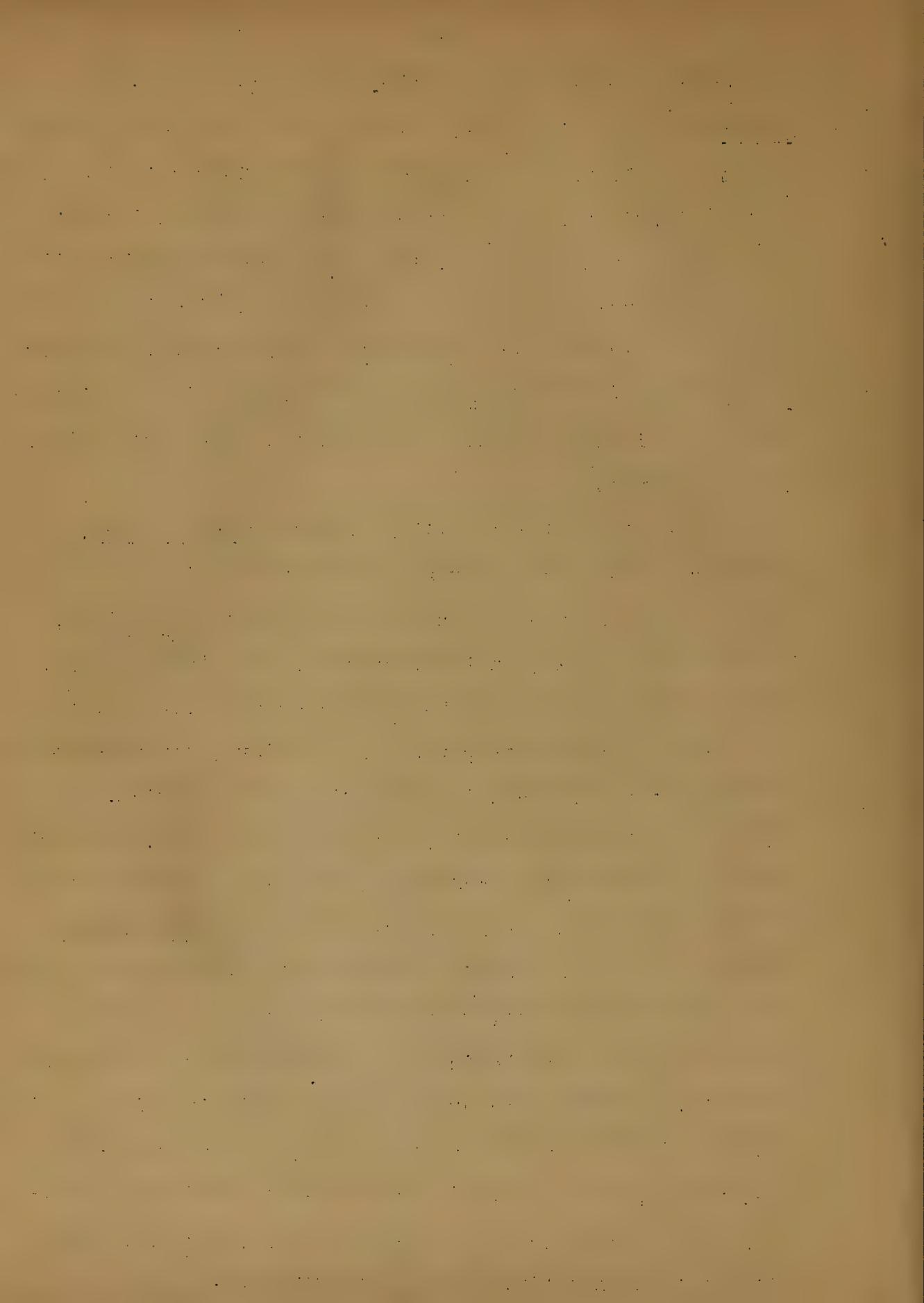
The privateer schooner Brutus slipped out of Salem early in November, 1814, and captured six prizes in six weeks time. Near the coast of France she came up with the armed British ship Albion. At three o'clock in the afternoon she was within pistol-shot and the Albion struck



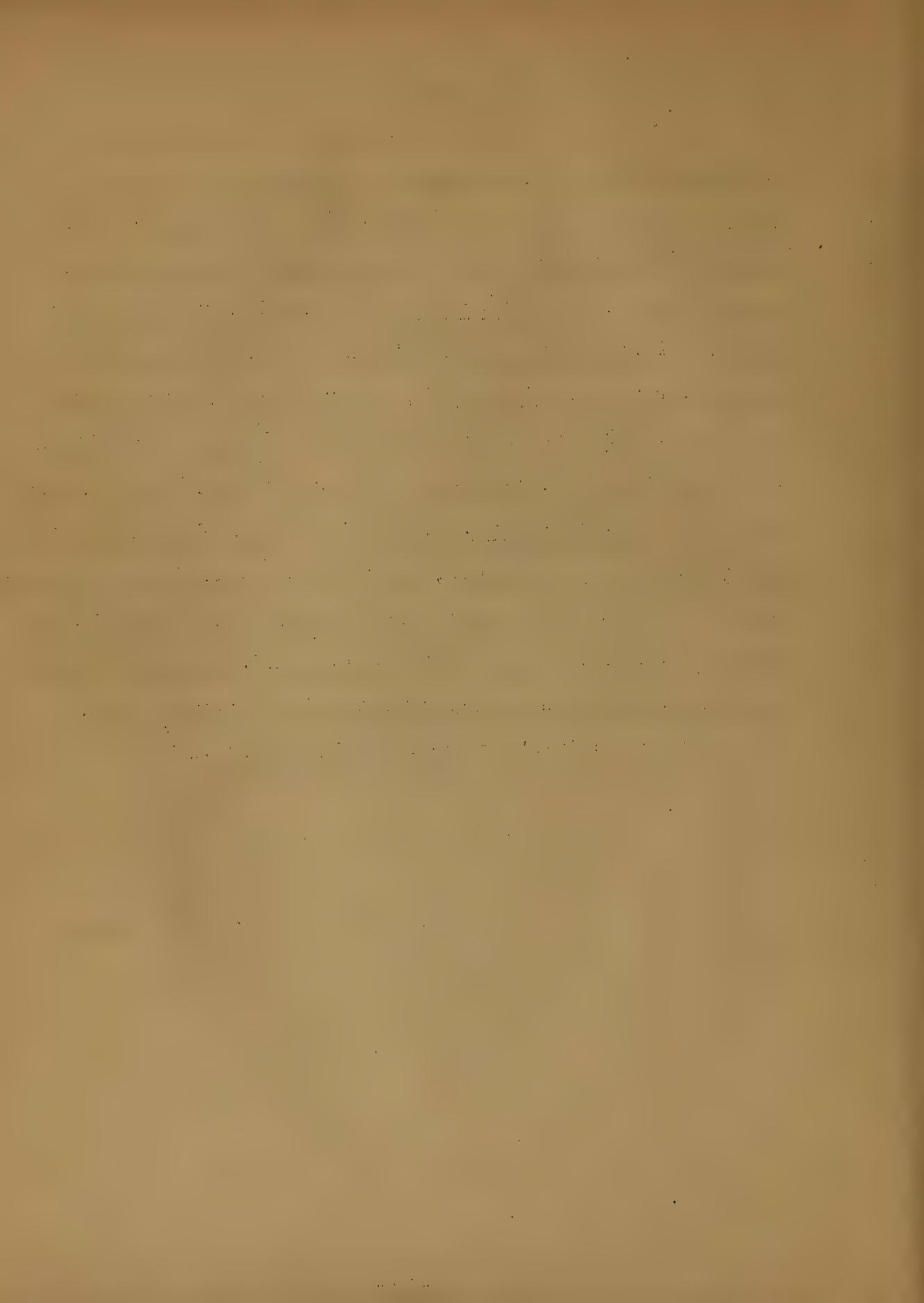
her colors a half an hour later. Three days later the Brutus put in at "Quimper, Brittany, where one of her crew 'was put in Irons for striking the First Sergeant of Marines. He then insulted all the officers and to prevent further insolence he was gagged for two hours with a pump bolt."⁷⁴

On February 26, 1815 - 6 leagues to windward of Havana the U. S. Privateer Brig Chasscur captured H.B.M. Schooner St. Lawrence (formerly Atlas of Philadelphia). Six Americans were killed, and seven wounded, including one Marine, Aquilla Weaver.⁷⁵

In the insignificant little schooner Snap Dragon, scarcely seventy feet over all, armed with only five small guns and manned by about one hundred seamen and Marines, Captain Otway Burns, in three cruises, kept the ^{sea} 358 days, replenishing his water casks from mid-ocean icebergs, boldly putting into English ports for provisions, and sweeping the Atlantic from Greenland to equatorial South America. He captured 42 English vessels, made many prisoners, and wrote a record of astounding audacity and brilliant success that has few parallels. On her second cruise the Snap Dragon appeared among the vessels of the English Newfoundland fishing fleet; but her identity remained unknown as the American officers, seamen and Marines were disguised in the British uniforms. Dropping anchor off a nearby fishing village, the American "Captain of Marines" was sent, "with twenty-five men, ashore," who 'treated' the town-folk handsomely, purchased such supplies as were needed, and returned on board without their identity having been revealed."⁷⁶

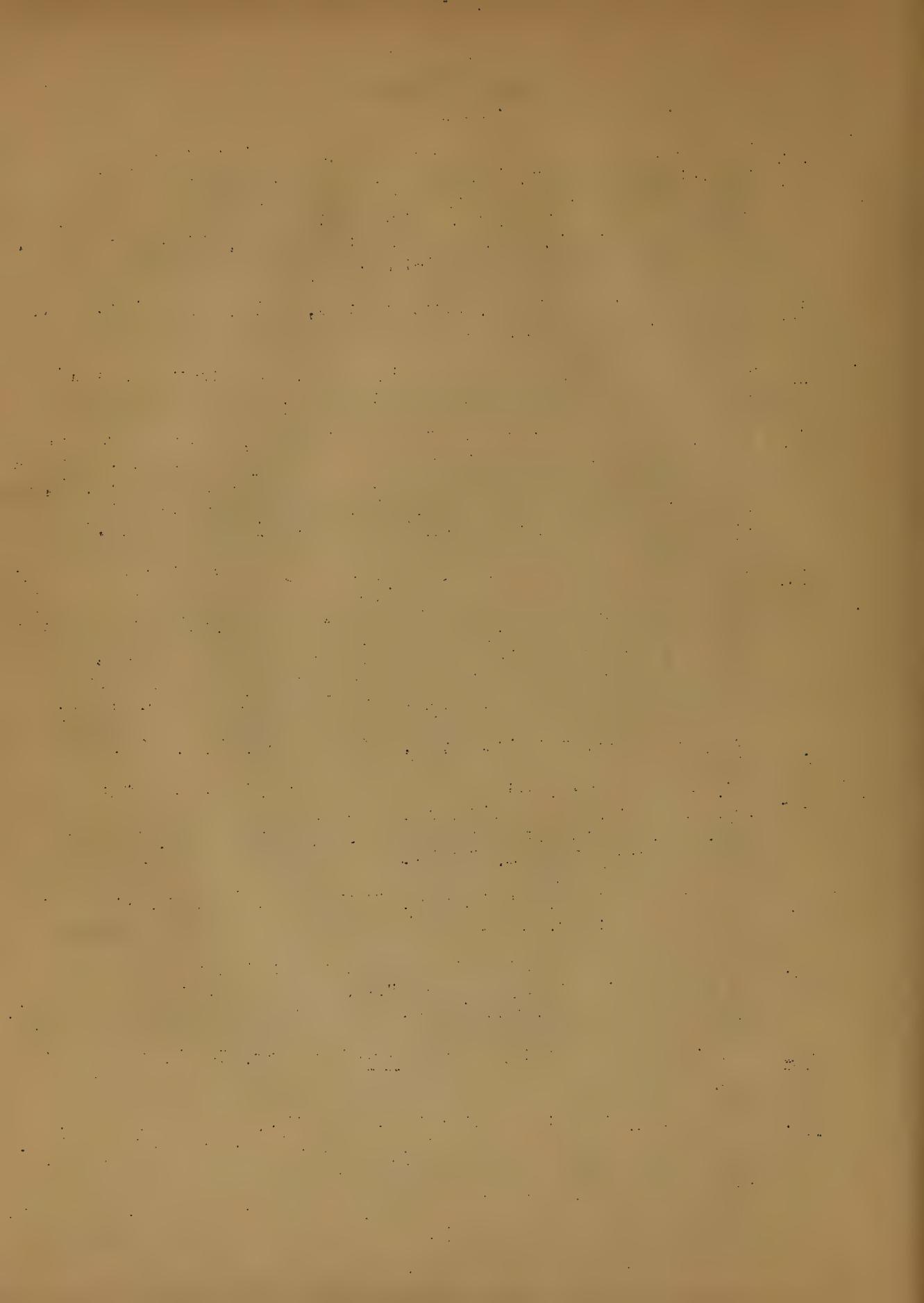


David Wallace was the Lieutenant of Marines and Alexander Glover, the Sergeant of Marines, of the Snap Dragon, on her third and last cruise. On March 4, 1814, while off Paramaribo, near mouth of the Surinam River, Dutch Guiana, the Snap Dragon described a sail and gave chase. A battle resulted between the little American privateer and the Liverpool, a large enemy, armed merchantman. The foe hurled "stink-pots [stone jars filled with explosives], bricks and glass bottles," down on the deck of the Snap Dragon. According to Nat Owens, one of the Snap Dragon's Marines, when the two vessels had sheered off a little distance from each other," his commanding officer "loaded his cannon with sailmaker's needles, which, discharged through the open ports of the merchantman, proved to be painful, if not fatal, missiles."⁷⁶



NOTES.
CHAPTER XXIV

1. Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1924, and Marine Corps Gazette, December, 1923, contain most of the information concerning the Battle of New Orleans in this Chapter; See also Analeptic Mag. & Naval Chronicle, May, 1816, VII, 454; Williams, Sketches of the War, 466-467; Paine, Fight for a Free Sea, 214-215.
2. Patterson to Jackson, September 2, 1814, Navy Let. Bk., Master Commandants, 2.
3. Patterson to Secretary of the Navy, November 18, 1814 (Navy Let. Bk., Master Commandants).
4. For humorous article on "cotton bales", which words do not appear in any official report, See Wash. Nat. Journal, November 2, 1827, 2; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, I, 188 cites Polton, Jackson, III, 635 as quoting Jackson to effect that "no cotton bales were in his works."
5. See Nat. Journal, Wash., November 8, 1827, for imaginary dialogue between George Washington and Thomas Jefferson concerning Jackson; See also Nat. Intell., September 12, 1827, 3, regarding "a Doubt" expressed by Secretary of the Navy Southard "of the exclusive agency of Gen. Jackson in bringing about the repulse of the British at New Orleans"; National Journal, September 8, 1827.
6. Winsor, Narr. & Crit. Hist. of America, VII, 436.
7. Patterson purchased five horses to pull around "two pieces of flying artillery," at the Navy Yard. (Navy Let. Bk., Captains Letters, IV, 9, Patterson to Secretary of the Navy, June 2, 1815).
8. Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 572; Walker, Jackson and New Orleans, 195.
9. On September 9, 1814, Patterson wrote Secretary of the Navy that the Carolina had "been furnished with a guard of Marines." (Navy Let. Bk., Master Commandants Letters).
10. For biography of Patterson See Fortier, Louisiana, III, 296.
11. Wilkinson, Memoirs, 535; Nat. Intell., July 17, 1815; Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 561-562; Latour, Hist. Memoir, Appendix, v-vii; Latour, Hist. Memoir., 57-64; Navy Let. Bk., Master Commandant, II, 97, 97a; Eaton, Life of Jackson, Chapter VIII, 163-164; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 389-391.



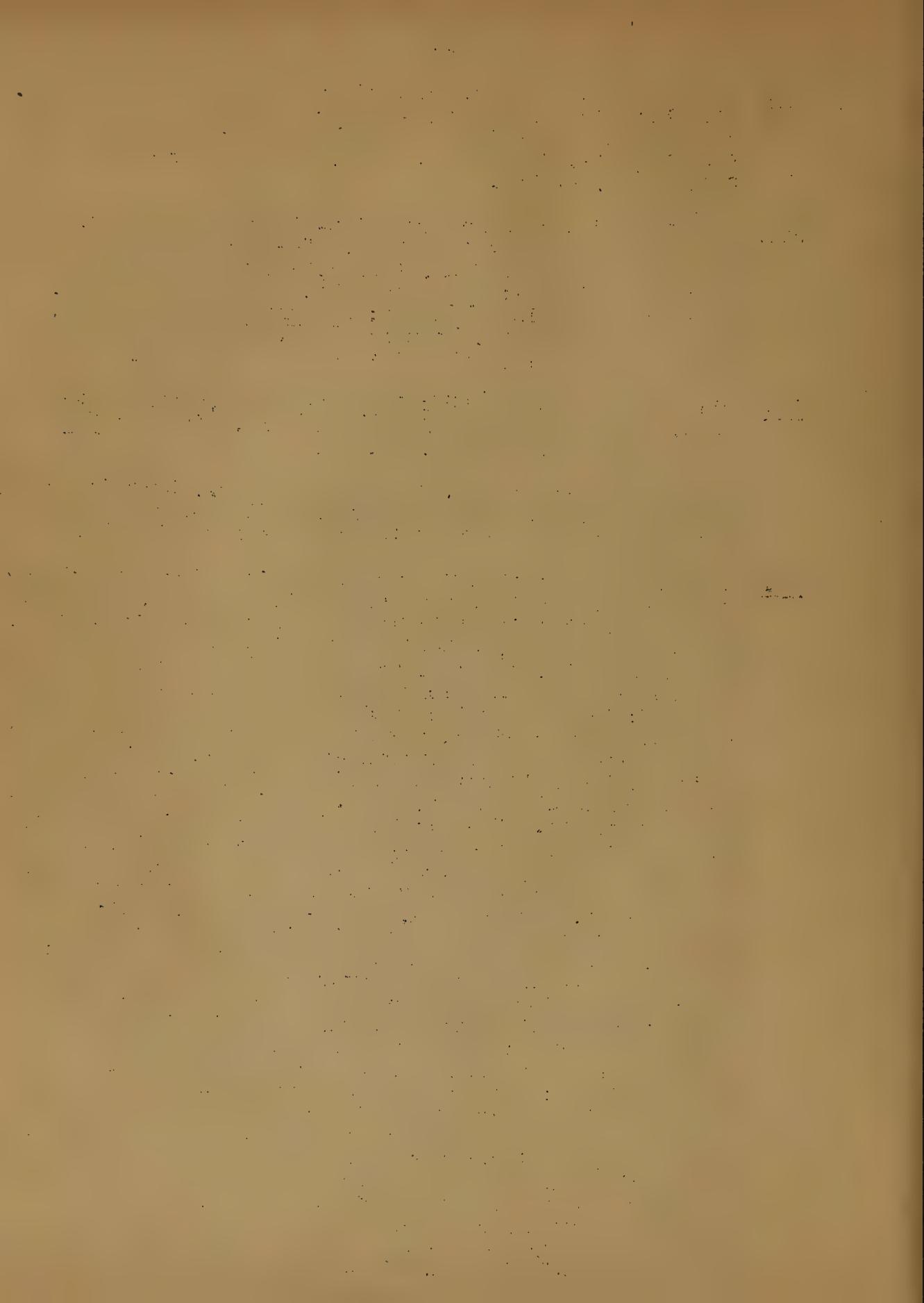
12. Latour, Hist. Memoir., Appendix; See also The War, III, 64; Neff, Army and Navy, America, 597-598; Illustration of this battle will be found in MacPherson Collection (Catalog, Ex. Old Naval Prints, Selected from McPherson Collection, p. 51).

13. Report of Jones in Latour, Hist. Memoir, Appendix; Sketches of the War (of 1812), 454-456; See also Palmer, Hist. Reg., of the U.S., (1816), IV, 97-98; Fortier, Louisiana, I, 601; See Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 459-463, for this operation; See also Navy Let. Bk., Master's Commandant, Patterson to Secretary of the Navy, December 16, 1814, for report of battle.

14. Wilkinson, Memoirs, 535; See also Emmon, Navy of the U.S., 26; Miles Weekly Register, VIII, 345-346; See Parton, Life of Jackson, II, 51.

15. Size Rolls; Report No. 22, House of Rep., 39th Congress, 2nd Sess., erroneously states that "the senior Marine Officer was also killed" in the Malherruse battle.

16. Roosevelt wrote that "it was impossible for the British to transport their troops across Lake Borgne, as contemplated, until this flotilla was destroyed." (Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 343-347, 459-463). Clowes, in his Royal Navy, VI, 148-149, wrote that "the first duty" was "to destroy five American gunboats" which lay in Lake Borgne"; "Yet the attack made on us was within a hair's breadth of succeeding; for had the enemy appeared a few weeks sooner, before General Jackson arrived in New Orleans, he might have entered the city with little or no opposition." (Latour, Hist. Memoir of the War in West Florida and La., 57-64); This "gallant resistance made by the few gun vessels appears to have roused the spirits of the people, animating to the highest pitch," reported Commodore Patterson. (Patterson to Secretary of the Navy, December 19, 1814 - Navy Let. Bk.); "The check of nine days which the taking of the gunboats caused, was of incalculable advantage to the operations of General Jackson, as he never failed to acknowledge with that candor and generosity which ever accompanies true greatness." (Navy Let. Bk., Captains Letters, October 5, 1845); The five "Jeffersonian Gunboats offered the only resistance." (Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 1204); Let us take the word of Alexander Cochrane the British Commander-in-Chief, as to the delaying effect the presence of these American gunboats had upon the British advance. On December 16th, according to Latour, Cochrane reported that since "our principal means of transport [was] open boats, it became impossible that any movement of the troops could take place till this formidable flotilla was either captured or destroyed." (Latour, Hist. Memoir, Appendix); It took



16. (Continued)

over nine days to accomplish this preliminary mission. General Jackson, "the Old Chief," reported the National Intelligencer, "delighted to speak of the heroism displayed in the naval conflict alluded to, and spoke of Jones as a man after his own heart." (Nat. Intell., September 1, 1843); On March 3, 1815, Commodore Patterson reported to the Secretary of the Navy of the safe arrival at New Orleans of the "officers and crews captured in the gunboats." (Navy Let. Bk., Captains Letters, II, 2; this correspondence also describes some "unusual" conduct of Vice Admiral Alexander Cochrane regarding a "flag of truce."); Commodore Patterson classed it among the "most brilliant of the Navy" and that it reflected "splendor on our naval glory." (Navy Let. Bk.); Latour, Hist. Memoir, Appendix, xxxii-xxxiii); John Henry Eaton, who wrote under the very eye of Old Hickory himself, stated that it was "unnecessary to take up the time of the reader in commendation of this Spartan Band; their bravery will be long remembered and excite emotions stronger than language can paint." (Eaton, Memoirs of Jackson, 211-212); Governor Claiborne announced to the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana that the conduct of the naval forces had "been such as to reflect honor upon the American name and navy." (Latour, Hist. Memoir, 67-68, and entire Court of Inquiry in Appendix); The Naval Court of Inquiry found that the action had "added another and distinguished honor to the naval character of our Country."

17. Walker, Jackson and New Orleans, 171-172; Lossing, Amer. Rev., War of 1812, 1030-1031.

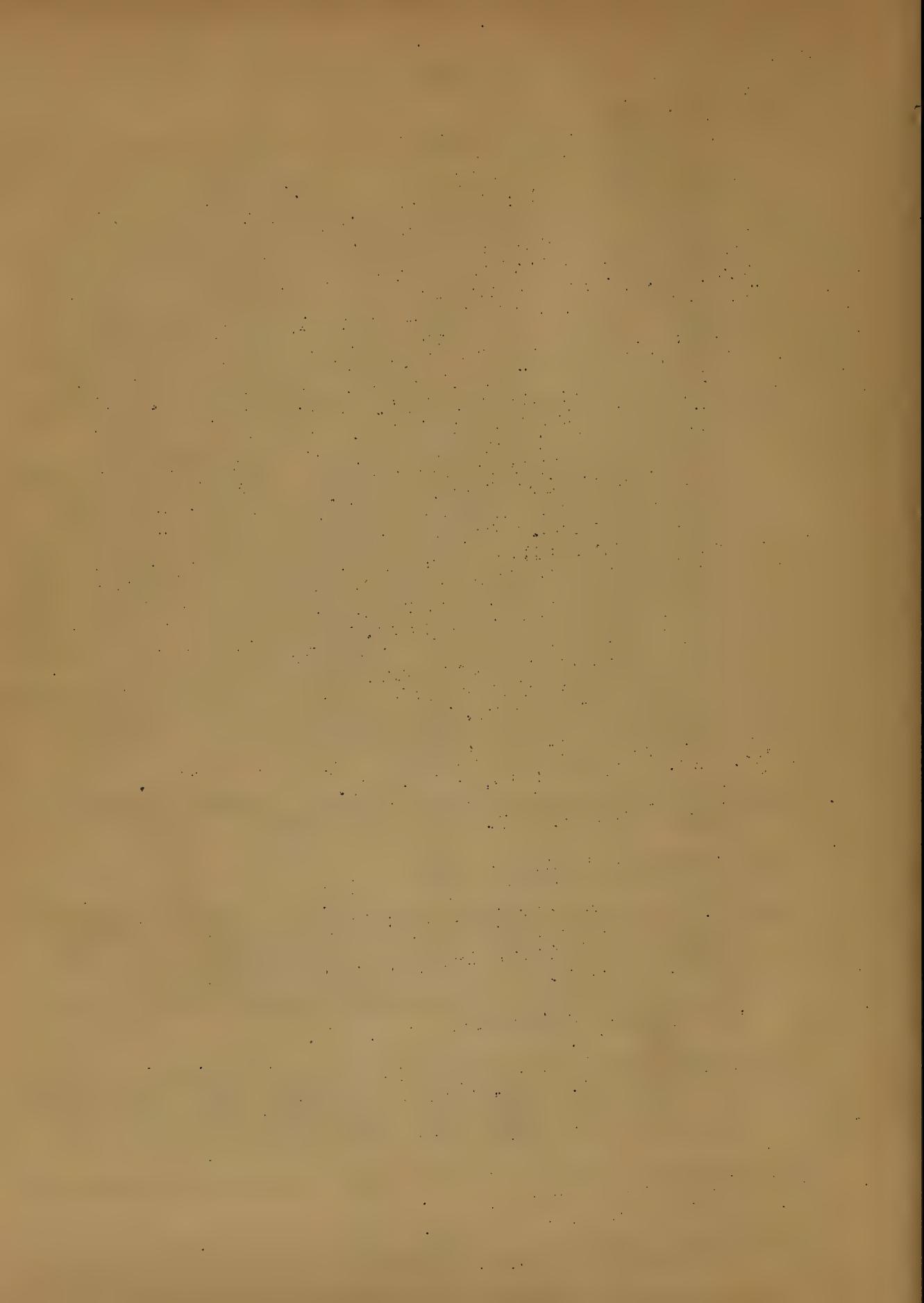
18. Wilkinson, Memoirs, 537.

19. Latour, Hist. Memoirs, Report of Patterson in Appendix; Headley, Second War with England, II, 209; Headley, Lives of Scott and Jackson, 302; Wilkinson, Memoirs, 527-528; Parton, Life of Jackson, II, 75; Grieg, Campaigns of the British Army, 412-414; Eaton, Life of Jackson, 188-189.

20. Upton, Mil. Pol. of the U.S., 134, 135; British losses given in Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 568-569; for British Marine casualties see Field, Britain's Sea Soldiers; Nicholas, Hist. Rec. Royal Marine Forces.

21. Parton, Life of Jackson, II, 75; Williams, Sketches of the War, 457-459.

22. Eaton, Memoirs of Jackson, 234; Garden, Anecdote Rev. War, 119-122; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 391.



23. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 466; Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 239-240; Nat. Intelli., September 23, 1839; Walker, Jackson & New Orleans, 167-168; Henry Cabot Lodge, Hero Tales From American Hist., 120-121; Cyrus Townsend Brady, American Fights and Fighters, Revolutionary, 289-294.

24. G. Thompson to Secretary of the Navy, June 10, 1847; Nat. Intelli., March 6, 1815; Louisiana Gazette, February 2, 1815; A. & N. Chron., of January 14, 1836, shows there were 82 "Marines and Artillery" present; Eaton, Life of Jackson, 199; See Nat. Intelli., January 30, 1815.

25. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 459-463, wrote that one band was "curiously pathetic. It was composed of free men of color who had gathered to defend the land which kept the men of their race in slavery."

26. Report of Adj't. General Robert Butler, January 21, 1815; Latour, Hist. Memoir, 121, and Appendix; Niles Register, VII, 405; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), IV, 296; Williams, Sketches of the War, 472-477.

27. For story of "save guns" see Parton, Life of Jackson, II, 90; Nat. Intelli., December 2, 1815; Lossing, Amer. Rev. & War of 1812, III, 1031-1032.

28. Latour, Hist. Memoir of the War in Louisiana and West Florida, 112; Nat. Intelli., December 2, 1815; See also Eaton, Life of Jackson, 192-193; Parton, Life of Jackson, II, 105; See also Walker, Jackson and New Orleans, 157-189; Eaton, Memoirs of Jackson, 240.

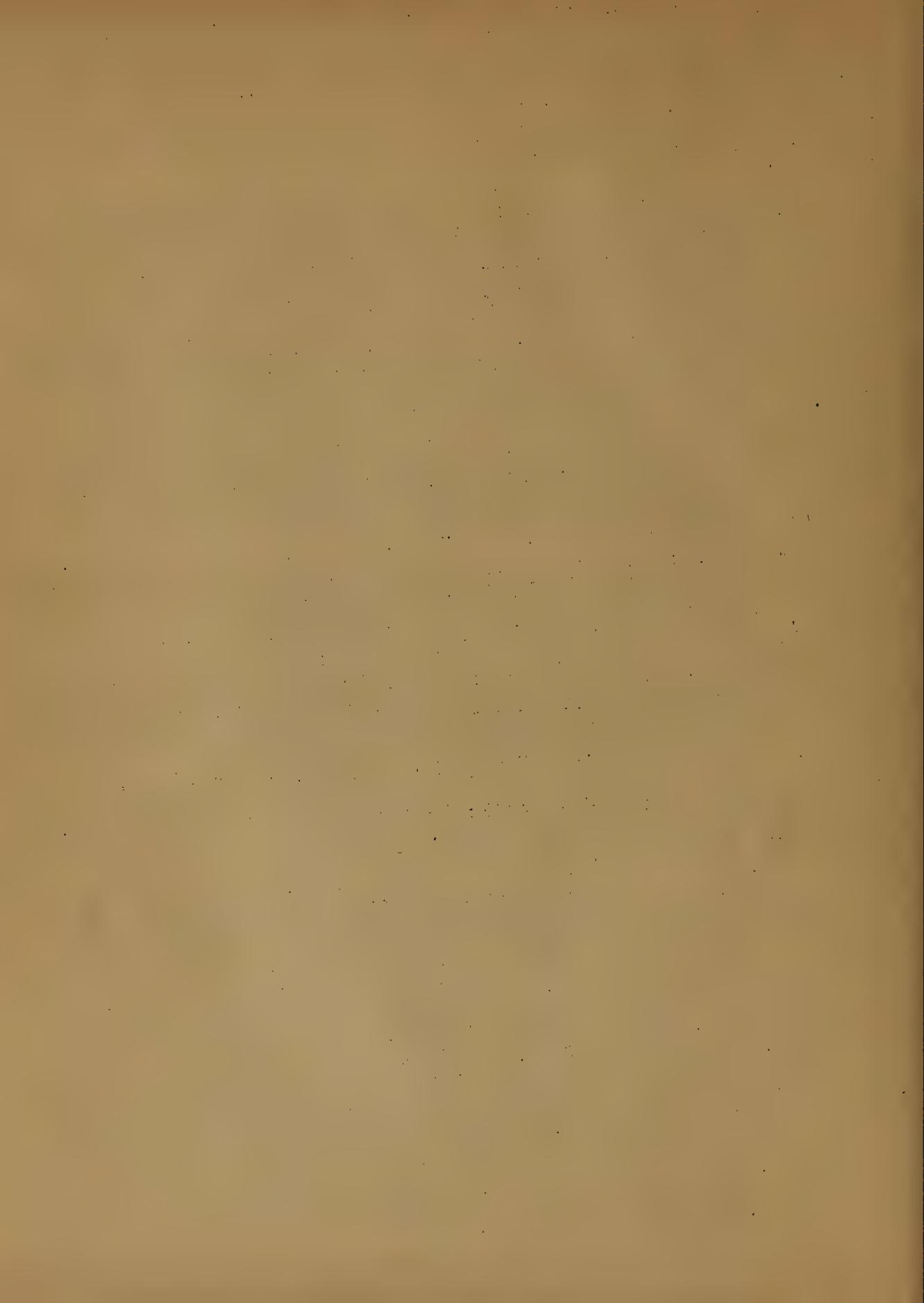
29. Lossing, American Rev., War of 1812, 1030-1031.

30. Marine Corps Size Roll; McCarthy was mortally wounded.

31. G. Thompson to Secretary of the Navy, June 10, 1847; T. Ewing of Department of Interior to Henderson, September 28, 1849.

32. Letter, Secretary of Interior Thomas Ewing, September 28, 1849 (Archives of Marine Corps Letters Rec'd.).

33. "The result of the affair of the twenty-third was the saving of Louisiana, for it cannot be doubted but that the enemy had he not been attacked with such impetuosity, when he had hardly effected his disembarkation, would, that very night or early next morning, have marched against the city which was not then covered by any fortification, and was defended by hardly five thousand men, mostly militia, who could not, in the



33. (Continued)

open field have withstood disciplined troops, accustomed to the use of the bayonet, a weapon with which most of the militia were unprovided." (Latour, Hist. Memoir, 112); When the Hon. Charles Watts delivered an address on January 8, 1840, on the occasion of the visit of Gen. Jackson to New Orleans, he said: "Let me say it; the victory of the 8th was conquered on the 23d! The desperate attack on that night dismayed the invaders, and enabled us to prepare and meet them in battle array." (Washington Globe, January 29, 1840); "The result of the battle was the saving of New Orleans." (Garden, Anecdotes of Rev. War, 119-122).

34. Navy Archives.

35. Nav. Inst. Proc.

36. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 340.

37. Fortier, Louisiana, II, 589.

38. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 469-470, apparently overlooked the Louisiana when he wrote that the Carolina's "destruction removed the last obstacle to the immediate advance of the army."

39. Report of Patterson, December 28, 1814, in Navy, Let. Bk., Masters Commandants; Walker, Jackson and New Orleans, 214-218; Headley, Lives of Scott and Jackson, 308; Latour, Hist. Memoir, 118.

40. Latour, Hist. Memoir, Henley's Report in Appendix; Navy Let. Bk., Master Commandants.

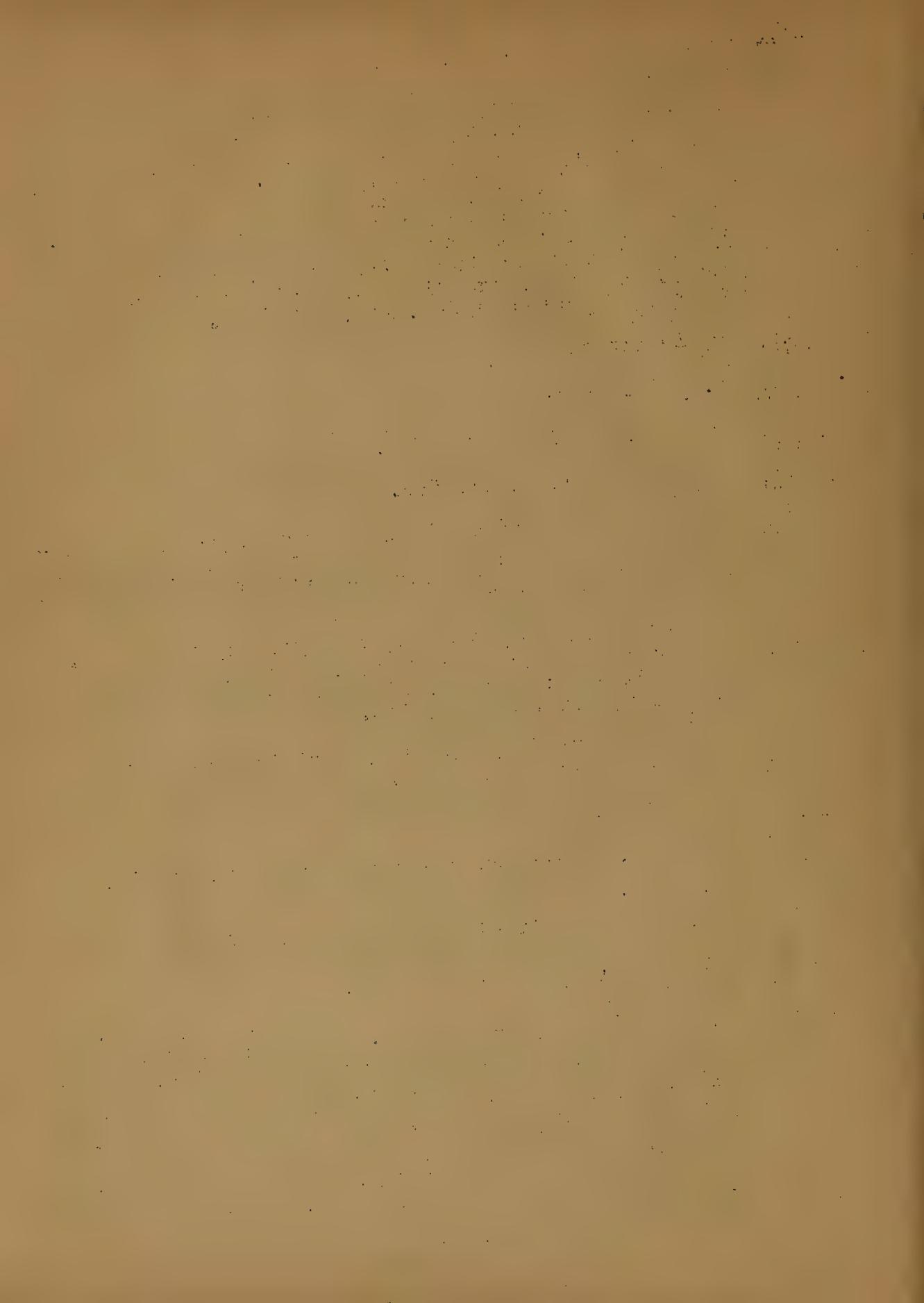
41. Navy Archives.

42. Nat. Intell., March 29, 1815; Latour, Hist. Memoir, 129.

43. Latour, Hist. Memoir of the War in La. & West Florida.

44. Navy Archives.

45. Navy Let. Bk.; Eaton, Life of Jackson; Latour, Hist. Memoir of the War in West Florida and La; Walker, Jackson & New Orleans; Theodore Roosevelt wrote that the Louisiana was "of great assistance in the battle of the 28th, throwing during the course of the cannonade over 800 shot," and that "afterward the American seamen and Marines played a most gallant part in all the engagement ashore; they made very efficient artillerists." (Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 348).



46. Nat. Intell., February 13, 1815, in Adjt. Gen. Robert Butler's Report.

47. Letter, Wharton to Carmick, February 4, 1815.

48. Walker, Jackson and New Orleans, 252.

49. Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S., IV, 100.

50. Upton states that two of these batteries were served "by the former Marines and sailors of the U.S.S. Carolina" (Upton, Military Policy of the U.S., 134-135).

51. According to Fortier, Louisiana, II, 590, Battery "No. 3 was commanded by Captains You and Beluche of the Baratarians and was manned by French Marines"; also called "canhoneers from the privateers of the Baratarians." (Idem, II, 666).

52. Marine Corps Muster Rolls and correspondence.

53. Lossing, Amer. Rev., War of 1812, 1043; Latour, Hist. Memoir, 129.

54. Navy Archives.

55. Kingsford, Hist. of Canada, VIII, 569.

56. Williams, Sketches of the War, 472-477.

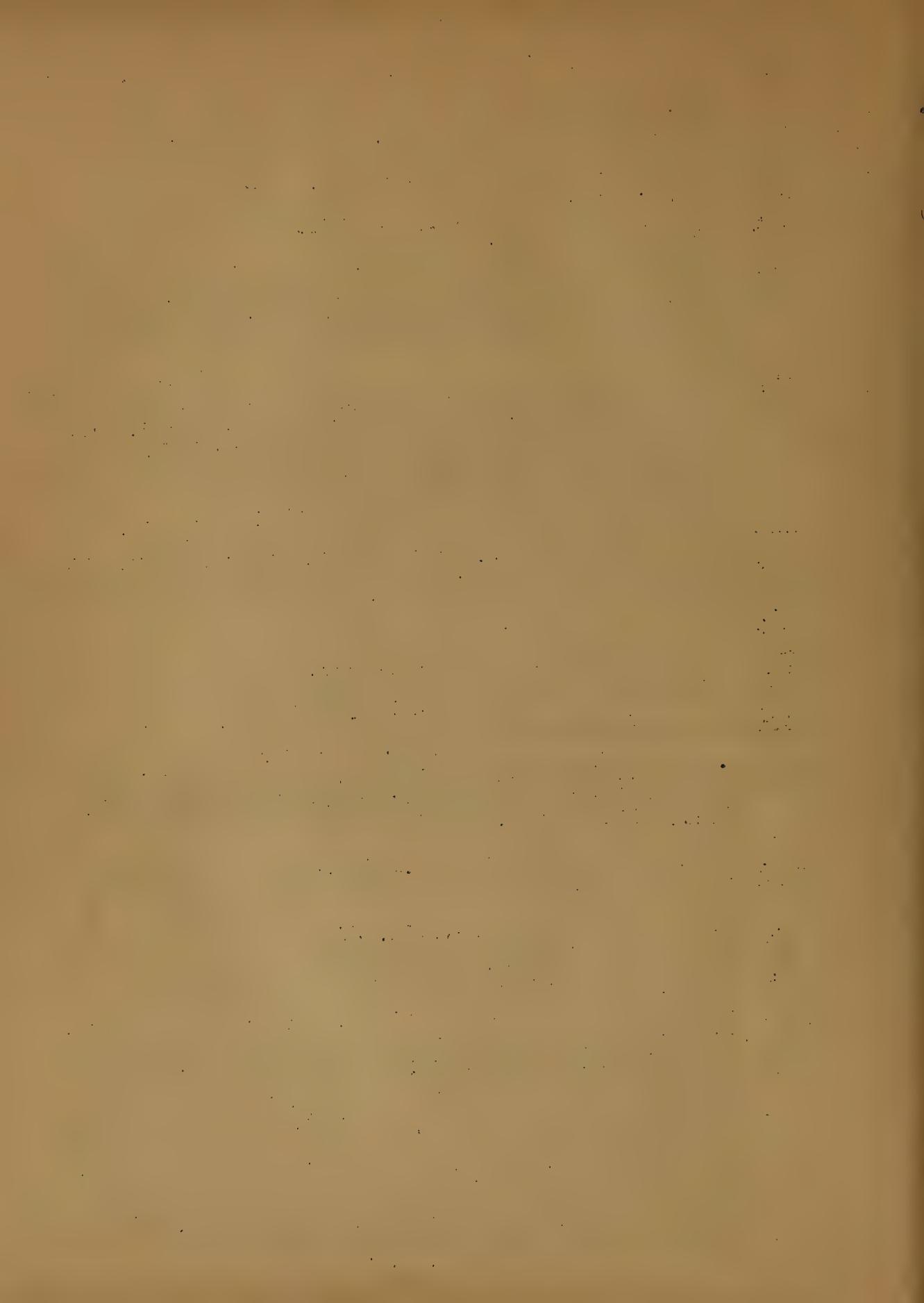
57. Report of Patterson to Secretary of the Navy, January 27, 1815, Navy Let. Bk., Masters Commandants; Nat. Intell., February 22, 1815; Miles Weekly Register, VIII, 421.

58. Statutes at Large; Latour, Hist. Memcir, Appendix, cxxii-cxxiv.

59. Cooper, Hist. Navy U.S., II, 372.

60. Upton, Military Policy of the U.S., 136.

61. Clowes, The Royal Navy, VI, 153; Thompson, Late War, 28; Williams, Liverpool Privateers, 433; See also Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, II, 240; In the War of 1812 there were over five hundred "privateers commissioned, as follows: One hundred and fifty from Massachusetts, one hundred and twelve from Maryland, one hundred and two from New York, thirty-one from Pennsylvania, sixteen from New Hampshire, fifteen from Maine, eleven from Connecticut, nine from Virginia, seven from Louisiana, and seven from Georgia, while fifty-five



61. (Continued)

were from ports not designated. These vessels are known to have captured one thousand three hundred and forty-five craft of all kinds from the enemy, though, like their brethren of the Revolution, our privateersmen of the later war were careless in matters of record, and it is highly probable that a large number of seizures were made of which little trace is left." (Maclay, Hist. of American Privateers, 506-507; See also Coggeshall, Hist. of American Privateers).

62. Clowes, The Royal Navy, VI, 97; See also Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 222-243.

63. The War, September 5, 1812.

64. Trow, Old Shipmasters of Salem, 95; Maclay, Hist. Amer. Privateers, 328; Maclay, Hist. Amer. Priv., 20.

65. Thompson, Late War, 28; The War, I, September 26, 1812, 61.

66. B.B. Crowninshield, Account of Private armed sloop America, of Salem.

67. Coggeshall, American Privateers, 172-176; The War, August 31, 1813.

68. Coggeshall, American Privateers, 160-163.

69. Douglas-Lithgow, Hist. Nantucket, 156-157, 371; Coggeshall, American Privateers, 241-244.

70. Coggeshall, Thirty-Six Voyages, 183-184; Coggeshall, Amer. Privateers, 197-198; Coggeshall, Voyages, I, 59-60; Maclay, Hist. of Amer. Privateers, 401-403.

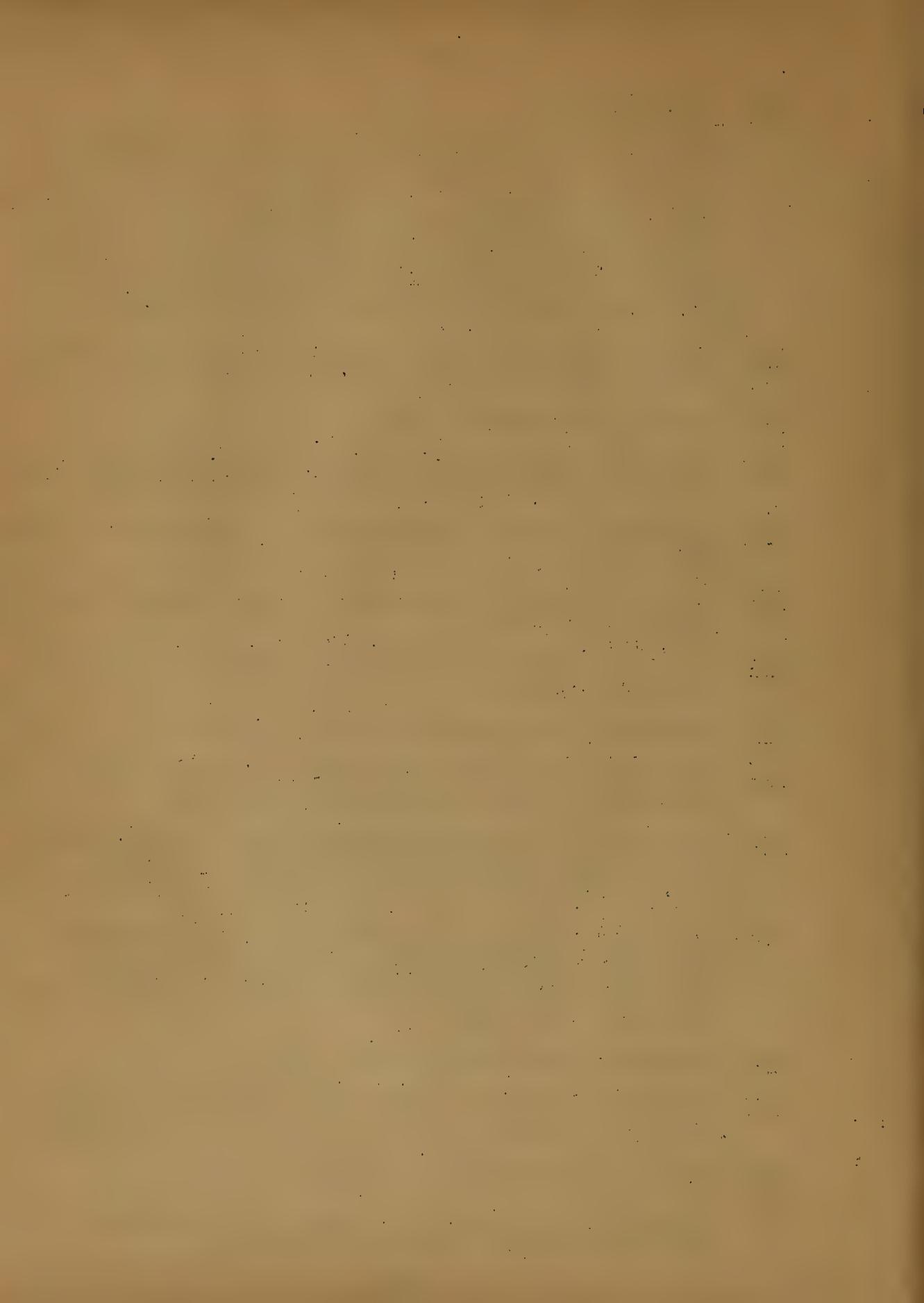
71. Coggeshall, American Privateers, 370-377; Maclay, Hist. American Privateers, 491-502; Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 155-157; Williams, Sketches of the War, 441-444; Palmer, Hist. Reg., U.S., IV, 119-120; Niles Reg., VII (Sup), 167.

72. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 340.

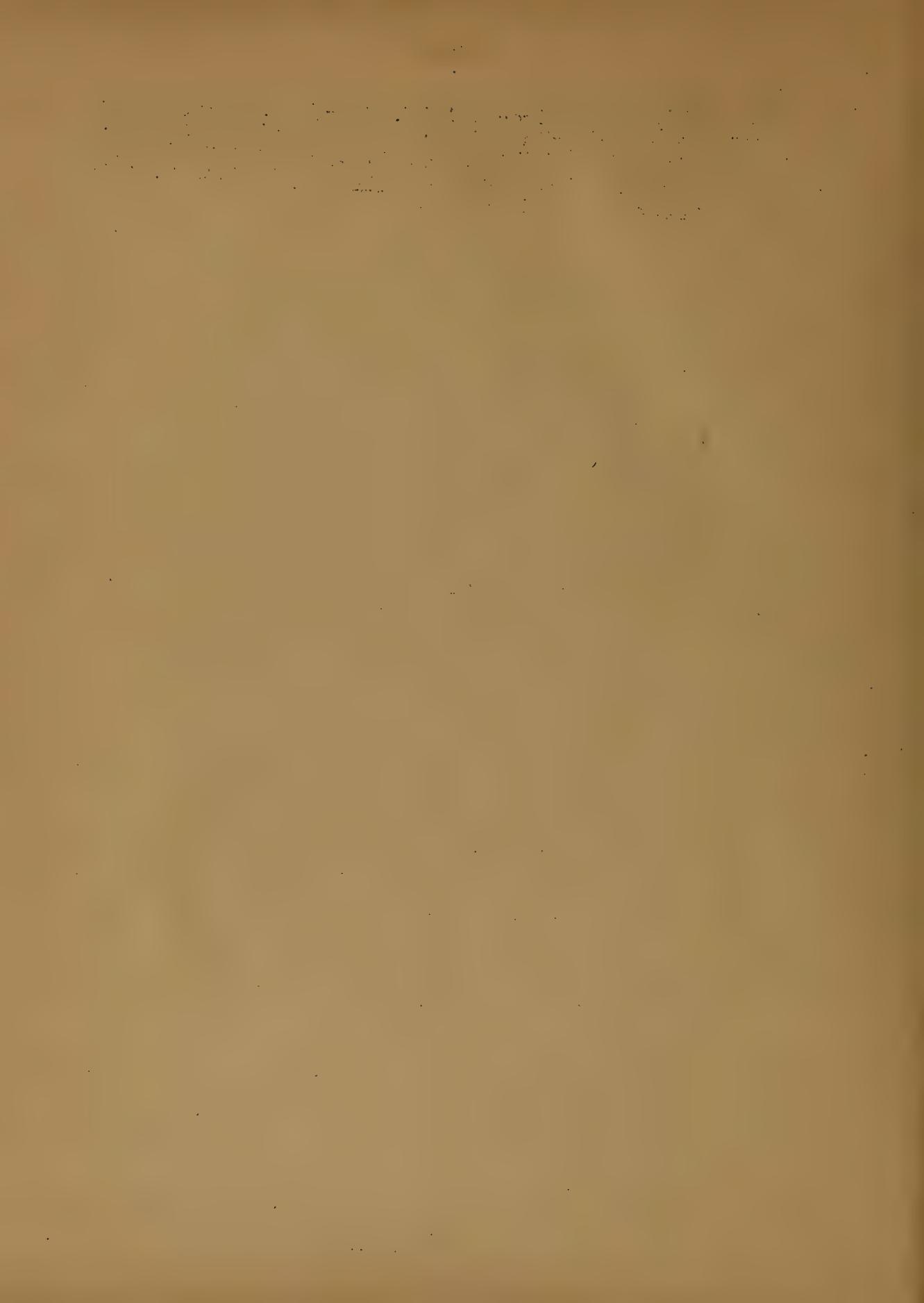
73. Coggeshall, American Privateers, 253-270; Coggeshall, Thirty-Six Voyages, 200-201; Coggeshall, Voyages, I, 78-80.

74. Morison, Maritime Hist of Mass., 200-201.

75. Coggeshall, American Privateers, 362-364; James, Naval Occurrences, Chapter 3, 480-483.



76. Nav. Inst. Proc., XLII, May-June, 1916, 873-909 citing Snap Dragon's original log archives by Univ. of N.C., and Raleigh Register, September, 1813; The English ship was the Liverpool (Williams, Liverpool Privateers, 442-443).



INDEX for CHAPTER XXIV
Volume I.

<u>Aetna</u>	4
<u>Albion</u> , British Ship.....	26
<u>Alexis</u> , Louis.....	2
<u>Alligator</u> , tender.....	4, 5
<u>Allyn</u> , Captain Robert E.....	25
<u>America</u> , frigate, privateer.....	22, 23
<u>Army</u>	1, 4, 6, 19
<u>Artillery</u>	7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 33
<u>Atlas</u> , privateer.....	22, 27
<u>Azores</u>	10, 25

<u>Bailey</u> , Captain John.....	22
<u>Barney</u> , Commodore Joshua, at Bladensburg.....	18
<u>Battle of New Orleans</u>	1, 4, 17, 18, 19, 29
<u>Battle of Princeton</u>	1
<u>Battle of Trenton</u>	1
<u>Bay of Biscay</u>	24
<u>Bellevue</u> , Lieutenant Francis de Barbin.....	2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 17, 21
<u>Bluejackets</u>	1, 4, 6, 17, 19, 34
<u>Brutus</u> , Privateer schooner.....	26, 27

<u>Campbell</u> , Lieutenant.....	16
<u>Carmick</u> , Major Daniel.....	2, 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21
<u>Carmick</u> "Thrown horse d ^e combat".....	20
<u>Carnation</u> , British brig.....	25, 26
<u>Carolina</u>	4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 34
<u>Carroll</u> , General, U.S. Army.....	17
<u>Casualties</u>	6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32
<u>Chadwick</u> , Captain Samuel.....	23
<u>Chasseur</u> , privateer.....	27
<u>Cochrane</u> , Alexander.....	30, 31
<u>Coffee</u> , General, U.S. Army.....	17, 18
<u>Court-martial proceedings reported in Hudibrastic Strain</u>	23, 24
<u>Crawley</u> , Lieutenant, U.S. Navy.....	16, 17
<u>Cunningham</u> , Thomas S.....	2

<u>Daquin's Battalion at New Orleans</u>	8, 17
<u>Decatur</u> , privateer.....	24
<u>Disposition of Jackson's Forces at New Orleans</u>	17
<u>Dominica</u> , H.B.M. Schooner.....	24

<u>Eliza</u> , British ship.....	23
<u>Endymion</u> , British frigate.....	24

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Flogging.....	23, 24
Fort St. Philip.....	19
Gates, John, Sailing Master.....	16
General Armstrong, privateer.....	10, 22, 25, 26
'Give it to them for the Honor of America' (Jackson).....	8
Globe.....	24
Grand Turk, privateer.....	22
Gunboats.....	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 19, 30
Haitian "Men of Color" at New Orleans.....	8, 17, 32
Haller, Sailing Master.....	16
Henley, Captain John D.....	2, 7, 9, 11
Jackson, General Andrew, U.S. Army.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, 33
Jones, Lieutenant Thomas A. C., U.S. Navy.....	2, 4, 5, 6, 11
Jones, William, Secretary of the Navy.....	1, 3, 9, 31
Lacoste, Major, U.S. Army.....	17
Lake Borgne.....	4, 5, 30
Latour, Major, U.S. Army.....	8, 9, 16, 30
Leo, privateer.....	26
Liverpool, British merchantman.....	28, 36
Louisiana.....	3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 33
McKeever, Isaac.....	2
"Maddequecham Fight".....	24
Malheurcuse Islands.....	5, 30
Marine Guards.....	4, 6, 21, 22
Mary, British transport.....	24, 25
"Men of Color" from Haïti, at New Orleans.....	8, 17, 32
"Militia of the Sea", (Privateers).....	21
Miller, Captain Samuel, at Bladensburg.....	18
Mobile.....	1, 2
Morrell, Dr. Robert of the Marines.....	20
Navy.....	1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 21, 31
New Orleans.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 26, 33
Norris, Otho.....	2
One Hundred <u>hors de combat</u>	13
Packenham, Sir Edward.....	10, 12, 18
Pass Christian.....	4, 5
Pass Marianna.....	4

Patterson, Commodore Daniel Todd, U.S. Navy.....	1,2,3,4,7,9,11,16 18,19,30,31
Philibert, Midshipman Philip.....	16
Plantagenet, British frigate.....	25
Powder, British frigate.....	22
Prauche's Battalion at New Orleans.....	4,8,14,15,17,21
Prince of Neufchâtel, Privateer.....	24
Princess Elizabeth, British Ship.....	23
Privateering.....	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,35
Prizes.....	21,23,26
Prophecy of Commodore Patterson.....	3
Pursuit, British Ship.....	22
Rattlesnake, privateer.....	24,25
Rodriguez Canal.....	7,17
Ross, Colonel, U.S. Army.....	19
Rota, British frigate.....	25,26
Royal Bounty, British Ship.....	22
Saint Lawrence, H.B.M. Schooner.....	27
Saint Louis Bay.....	5
'Save the guns my boys, at any sacrifice'.....	8,32
Sea-horse, Schooner.....	4
Secretary of the Navy William Jones.....	1,3,9,31
Snap Dragon, privateer schooner.....	27,28,36
"The Old Chief" (Jackson).....	31
Thompson, Charles C. B. Lieutenant.....	2,9,13
Treaty of Peace (Ghent) 1814.....	3
Villere's Canal.....	6
"Volunteer Navy" (Privateers).....	21
Wallace, Lieutenant David.....	28
Watson, Lieutenant Samuel E.....	20
Wharton, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin.....	20
Yankee, privateer.....	22

THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR - PEACE

Chapter XXV, Volume I

History of the United States Marine Corps

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FORENOTE

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond the scope and size planned. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., I, Chap. 25, p--)

CHAPTER XXV

THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR - PEACE

The year 1815 saw much fighting afloat and ashore for the Marines - all of which came after the agreement at Ghent for peace. The victory at New Orleans, the President's victorious defeat, the Constitution's inspiring capture of the Cyane and Levant, the Hornet's success over the Penguin, and the favorable rencontre between the Peacock and Nautilus convinced the enemy that they had committed no error in restoring the status of peace.

After the President had virtually defeated the British frigate Endymion off Long Island on January 15, 1815, the enemy was reinforced with other vessels, including the Pomone, and the President was compelled to surrender to a superior force.¹ The action was chiefly within pistol shot and "the Marines in particular, under Lieutenant Twiggs acquitted themselves with the highest honor, reported Decatur.²

"First Lieutenant Levi Twiggs,³ of the Marines, displayed great zeal," reported Captain Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy on January 18th, and "his men were well supplied, and their fire incomparable, so long as the enemy continued within musket range."⁴ Secretary of the Navy Crowninshield commended the gallant service of Decatur, his officers, seamen and Marines.⁴ At least three Marines were wounded - Privates Jacob Darling, Adam Hyler, and William Davison.⁵

The officers and crew, including the Marines under Lieutenant Twiggs, were carried to Bermuda, but on April 11, 1815 he reported his arrival with his detachment from Bermuda at New York to the Commandant and that they were stationed on board the Cyane, the Constitution's prize. On April 17, 1815, the Commandant wrote Lieutenant Twiggs that he was pleased to hear of his safe arrival at New York "with the guard of the late President." These Marines were used to fit out several ships of Decatur's squadron.

The Marines on the six gunboats stationed at Savannah, Ga., under Commodore Hugh G. Campbell, were prepared to defend that city against the expected attack by British naval forces in January, 1815. There was hardly a seaport city along the Atlantic that did not suffer a like apprehension and, according to Commodore Murray, it would have been the duty of the Marines to defend them. These Marines on the gunboats were the only Marines south of Norfolk.⁶ The Marine Corps post at Charleston, S.C., had been temporarily given up in 1813 to supply Sacketts Harbor with additional Marines, and no doubt it was due to the defenceless condition of the South Atlantic coast that influenced Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Wharton in making his recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy, on February 6, 1815, to re-establish the Barracks at Charleston.

Two thousand British troops landed from a fleet of fourteen sail and occupied Cumberland Island in the middle of January, 1815. After some skirmishes with a small military

force this expedition occupied St. Mary's, Ga., and the military post at Pt. Petre, where an old gunboat, No. 4, fell into their hands. The new barge Scorpion also fell into their hands. Next they occupied Jefferson, 24 miles from St. Mary's. The last of January found the British withdrawing from these towns to Cumberland Island, where they continued some time.⁷

The Constitution fell in with the Cyane and Levant on February 20, 1815, near Madeira Island. The battle started at 6:00 p.m., and "after a spirited engagement of forty minutes" both enemy vessels surrendered. At 6:10 the Constitution ranged up to the windward of the Cyane and Levant, the former on her port quarter, the latter on her port bow, both being distant about 250 yards from her "so close that the American Marines were constantly engaged almost from the beginning of the action."⁹

Among the American casualties were Privates Antonio Farrow,⁹ and William Horrell, who were killed, and Sergeant Benjamin Norcross and Privates Patrick Cane, William Holmes, and Andrew Chambers who were wounded.¹⁰

Captain Stewart in a General Order dated February 23, 1815, returned "his thanks to the officers, seamen, ordinary seamen and Marines" for "their gallantry, order and discipline displayed." Captain Stewart reported that to "Captain Archibald Henderson and First Lieutenant W. H. Freeman, commanding the Marines, he owes his grateful thanks for the lively and well-directed fire kept up by the detachment under their command."¹¹

By hard work after the battle, the crew of the Constitution got all three ships - Constitution, Cyane and Levant - in sailing order before two o'clock the next morning, and they sailed for the neutral port of Port Praya in the Island of St. Jago, Cape de Verde, which was reached on March 10, 1815. Here a merchant vessel was chartered as a cartel to carry the prisoners. While employed in transferring the prisoners next day the frigates Newcastle, Leander and Acasta appeared entering the harbor. It was a neutral port but the British regard for neutrality had been shown at Valparaiso in the case of the Essex and at Fayal, in the case of the General Armstrong.¹²

There was nothing to do but to run for it.¹²

"Captain Stewart knew that the neutrality of the port would not save him, and that there was not a minute to lose if he wished to escape;¹³ signalling for his prizes to follow, Captain Stewart cut his cable, and within ten minutes from the time that the first enemy ship was seen all three American ships were standing out of the harbor.¹²

It was a great race in which the Constitution and Cyane escaped the clutches of the enemy while the little Levant was chased back into the neutral port. Here after a severe bombardment from the ships and from shore the Levant surrendered to the overpowering force.¹² These events "justified the wisdom of Captain Stewart in not trusting to the neutrality of the port."¹³

The Cyane arrived at New York on April 10, 1815, and the Constitution at Boston in May, 1815.¹²

"Part of the officers and crew of the U.S. Frigate Constitution captured in a prize, the Levant, in the harbor of Porto-Praya," St. Jago Island, by a British squadron, arrived at Baltimore, Md., early in May, 1815.¹⁴¹⁵

Congress resolved on February 22, 1816, to present a gold medal to Captain Charles Stewart and silver medals to the commissioned officers "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct, and service, of Captain Stewart, his officers and crew in the capture of the British vessels of war, the Cyane and the Levant after a brave and skilful combat."

Captain Stewart sent the flags of the Cyane and Levant and one of the muskets to the Secretary of the Navy, on May 18, 1815, by Captain Archibald Henderson, for deposit in the Navy Department "as an evidence of the veracity of the late enemy." Captain Henderson upon reporting his arrival in Washington to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wharton on May 23rd, informed him that he had "just arrived under orders from Captain Stewart with the flags of the two vessels captured by the Constitution."¹⁶ In 1839 the State of Virginia presented a sword to Henderson for "gallantry and good conduct" in this engagement and "for other good conduct during said War."¹⁷

On April 29, 1830, Henderson wrote the Secretary of the Navy that "the services performed by Captain Freeman during the late War with Great Britain," gave "him a strong claim on his country for some mark of military distinction."

The Hornet captured the Penguin on March 23, 1815, in a twenty-two minute battle. During the battle, Captain Biddle, "directed the Marines and Musketry men to cease firing," on the British and hailing them asked if they surrendered.¹⁸ After the Penguin had repeatedly called out that they had surrendered, and Biddle had ceased his fire, two Marines on board the Penguin fired upon him and the man at the wheel. Biddle was struck on the chin, and the ball, passing around the neck went off through the cape of his surtout, wounding him severely, but not dangerously. These Marines did not escape however, for they were observed by two of Biddle's Marines, who leveled and laid them dead upon the deck at the instant.¹⁹ Captain Biddle in reporting this incident stated: "I directed the Marines and musketry-men to cease firing, and while on the taffrail asking if they had surrendered, I received a wound in the neck."²⁰

Among the casualties on the Hornet were Private David Town (killed).²¹

Captain Biddle reported to Secretary of the Navy B. W. Crowninshield that it was "a most pleasing part of" his "duty to acquaint you that the conduct of" First "Lieutenant Brownlow of the Marines," and the other "officers, seamen and Marines," was "in the highest degree creditable to them," and called for his "warmest commendation." "I cannot do justice to their merits," he wrote.²²

First Lieutenant W. L. Brownlow was ordered to Washington by Captain Biddle "with letters to Commodore Decatur and

the flag under which His B.M. late brig Penguin fought." Biddle wrote that he had "great pleasure in recommending Lt. Brownlow" to Secretary Crowninshield as his deportment since being under his command had "been uniformly correct" and in action with the enemy he animated and directed his detachment of Marines to his "entire satisfaction."²³

On February 22, 1816, Congress in view of the "good conduct and services" in the capture of the Penguin "after a brave and skilful combat," resolved to present medals to the officers of the Hornet.

The following anecdote, published in the National Intelligencer, and Niles Register forms part of our Naval traditions: "In the late action with the Penguin, a private Marine of the Hornet named Michael Smith (who had served under the gallant Captain Porter in the Essex, when she was murdered by the British squadron at Valparaiso) received a shot through the upper part of the thigh, which fractured the bone, and nearly at the same moment had the same thigh broken immediately above the knee by the spanker boom of the Hornet, which was carried away by the enemy's bowsprit, while afoul of her. In this situation while bleeding upon the deck and unable to rise, he was seen to make exertions to discharge his musket at the enemy on the top-gallant forecastle of the Penguin - this, however, the poor fellow was unable to accomplish; and was compelled to be carried below. This is what I call true blue.²⁴ The Yankees, like game-cocks, will peck to the last." "This was the last regular action of the War."²⁵

The British sloop of war Favorite, arriving at New York on February 11, 1815, under a flag of truce, brought two messengers, one British, the other American, bearers of an unexpected treaty of peace, already ratified by the British Government. It was late of Saturday night; but no sooner was the happy word Peace circulated through the city, and it spread like lightning, than the city was a tumult of joy. Expresses 26-29 were sent north and south with the news.

On February 17, 1815, James H. Blake, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Peace Jubilee, requested Lieut. Col. Commandant Wharton to furnish it with a "stand of American colors," the War Department having none, as it had been agreed to display both American and British colors together "in token of the amity about to take place between them."²⁷

The war being over, the importance of the post at Sacketts Harbor on Lake Ontario dwindled. Captain Richard Smith left Sacketts Harbor with a large detachment in April, 1815, and on May 1st reported his arrival at New York on April 30th, with Captains John Heath and William Strong, First Lieutenants William L. Boyd and Charles R. Broom, 13 sergeants, 12 corporals and 125 other enlisted men.²⁸

The Muster Roll of Sacketts Harbor shows that 67 Marines were transferred to First Lieutenant Lyman Kellogg by Captain Smith on April 15, 1815. From this date until July 7, 1815, Lieutenant Kellogg had a very small detachment with him, while from the latter date to October 12, 1815, he had 61 Marines at

his post. In 1816, this post was called "Fort Tompkins (Sacketts Harbor)."

The Peacock was the only one left of the squadron originally prepared for the East Indies. She kept on and went around the Cape of Good Hope, and cruised across the Indian Ocean, capturing four prizes.

On June 30, 1815, the Peacock (Captain Warrington) had a rencontre in the Straits of Sunda (between Sumatra and Java) with "the East India Company's Cruiser" Nautilus, a brig. Whs abreast of Anjier the Peacock closed with the Nautilus, which was completely cleared for action and appeared at the time to be a vessel of war. The British commander hailed and asked if the Peacock knew there was a peace. The Americans were totally unaware that peace had been concluded and believed that the question was but a "finesse on his part to amuse," the Peacock until the Nautilus could place herself under the protection of the fort at Anjier. Accordingly Captain Warrington ordered the Nautilus to haul down her colors or he would open fire. The Englishman elected to fight, and one of the forward guns of the Peacock opened the engagement. It was returned and a general engagement resulted in the capture of the Nautilus. The musketry fire of the Marines was very effective and an important factor in the victory. Upon finding out that his country and England were at peace, Captain Warrington, after making such repairs to the Nautilus as was practicable, released her.³⁰ The Peacock thus bore the distinction of having fired the last shot in the Second War for Independence.³¹

President Madison, in June, 1815, directed an "establishment for the Indian Trade at Fox River, near Green Bay," Lake Michigan in what is now Wisconsin. Captain Arthur Sinclair, the Commanding Naval Officer at Erie, Pa., was directed by Secretary of the Navy B. W. Crowninshield to despatch the schooner Ghent with Mr. Jouett, the Agent of Government, and all his goods to that point. It was further directed that the Niagara and Porcupine proceed "into Lake Michigan with orders to the Commanders to cruise around the borders of that Lake and make the best display of their force, to impress the Indians with the importance of our Naval Force, and superiority on the water of the Lake."³²

The Pirates of Barrataria became active again in the Spring of 1815. Commodore Daniel T. Patterson wrote to Secretary of the Navy B. W. Crowninshield in April that he had hoped that "the generous pardon granted by the President to the Barratarian Association, added to the opening for employment afforded by the return of Peace and their dispersion last year, would have had the desired effect of preventing a recurrence of such iniquitous practices." Their armed vessels appearing off Belize, the Commodore, on April 4, 1815, despatched gun-vessel No. 65 "strongly manned and armed" under Lieutenant Charles S. Cunningham, to the westward, where a French and a Russian had already been carried by the Pirates. Three days later he despatched "two heavy launches and one gun barge with heavy carronades and strongly manned on the same service," to subdue these "lawless freebooters." All of these

vessels were supplied with Marines from the command of Major Daniel Carmick. This expedition succeeded in capturing one pirate vessel.

It was under the Carthaginian flag that most of these piracies were committed, but the Mexican flag was also used. About this time the schooners Fire-brand and Surprise were purchased to assist in eradicating this evil.

In May Commodore Patterson informed the Secretary of the Navy that with the Firebrand, Surprise, Gunboat No. 65, and the four gunboats ordered from Norfolk, he would have sufficient force to conduct naval affairs at New Orleans in peace.

About May 1, 1815, "one of the United States armed vessels" at New Orleans, "went in pursuit of one of the vessels belonging to the pirates of Barataria which had then in company a Spanish prize," and captured her. The pirates including the Commanding Officer, jumped overboard and escaped.

On November 10, 1815, the U. S. Brig Tom Bowling sailed from New York for New Orleans with the announced purpose of pursuing pirates around New Orleans.

"The novelty of a steam frigate" being built by the Navy Department at Baltimore, Md., in February, 1815, attracted "so much attention that the persons employed there" had great "difficulty at working on her" and since it was "very desirable, without improperly interfering with the views of the inquiring or curious" persons to prevent interference with the work, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wharton directed Captain Alfred Grayson, who commanded the Marines at Baltimore, "to

furnish a small Guard of Marines." Captain Grayson received positive orders to have "no contentions" with "the citizens."³

Major John Peter, of Georgetown, presided at a dinner on November 28, 1815, to General Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, at Crawford's Hotel. "After the cloth was removed many excellent toasts were drunk, with great enthusiasm, accompanied with appropriate airs between each from the Band of the Marine Corps, and several sentimental and humorous songs." The toast to General Jackson was drunk standing, in a bumper, as the Marine Band, led by Charles S. Ashworth, ³⁷ played Jackson's March. The Marine Band played at the "Drawing Rooms" held at the President's house during this season, the first taking place on the sixth of December, ³⁸ 1815. On December 7, 1815, a ball to General Jackson was given at McKeowin's Hotel, American battle flags from New Orleans being used to decorate the rooms. The Marine Band was specially asked for by the Committee on Arrangements, ³⁹ and added much to the festivity of the occasion.

NOTES.

CHAPTER XXV.

1. Nicolas, Hist. of British Marines, 233-235; Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 397-403; See also Writings of Jefferson, XIV, 250; See James, Naval Occurrences, Chapter 3, 437, quoting Lieut. Twiggs.
2. Niles Register, VIII, 44; Idem, VIII, 45; Nat. Intelli., March 15, 1815.
3. Twiggs offered his resignation and it was accepted by Secretary of the Navy Wm. Jones on February 13, 1814, but his action was revoked by letter of Secretary of the Navy of February 12, 1814. (Navy Let. Bk., Mar. Off., I, 196).
4. Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, I, 50; Niles Register, VIII, 424-425; Frost, Book of the Navy, 241; Palmer, Hist. Reg. U.S. (Off. Doc.), IV, 34; Secretary of the Navy to Decatur, April 20, 1815, Navy Let. Bk., Officers of Ships of War, XII, 107; See also Nat. Intelli., November 22, 1847; Maclay, Hist. U.S. Navy, II, 71; James, Naval Occurrences, Chapter 3, clxxxvi; Williams, Sketches of the War, 490; Waldo, Life of Decatur, 252-257.
5. On January 26, 1815, Captain Robert Henley, commanding Gunboat Flotilla on North Carolina Station, wrote Acting Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Homans that the gunboats had "not half their complement of men" due to high wages and "strong inducements held out to them by Privateers." (Navy Let. Bk., Masters Commandant, No. 18).
6. Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, I, 50.
7. Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, I, 47, 53, 62, 90, 102, 106; "The crews of the gun vessels consist of all nations except Turks, Greeks, and Jews," reported Campbell on February 3, 1815, to Secretary of the Navy. (Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, I, 102).
8. Testimony of Lieut. B. Shubrick and Lieut. of Marines Archibald Henderson before Thomas Walsh, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Suffolk St., Boston; Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 418; For log book of Constitution See Naval Inst. Proc., February, 1917, 227-232; See also Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 404-406.
9. Marine Corps Archives.

10. Niles Register, VIII, 219; Letter, Commandant to W.P. Maclay, February 5, 1818; Marine Corps Muster Rolls; Size Rolls; Nat. Intell., May 19, 1815.
11. Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 406-407.
12. Spears, Hist. of Our Navy, III, 260-268.
13. Clowes, The Royal Navy, VI, 171-173.
14. Claim that a suggestion of Lieutenant W.H. Freeman saved the Cyane from recapture when chased by a British squadron from Porto Praya, is in letter, Freeman to Secretary of the Navy, February 20, 1835, Marine Corps Archives.
15. Henry E. Ballard to Secretary of the Navy, May 2, 1815; A General View of the Rise, Progress and Brilliant Achievements of the American Navy to October 20, 1827, 219: With reference to the action of February 20, 1815, Ballard wrote: "every officer, seamen and Marine on board did their duty."
16. See also Letters Henderson to Secretary of the Navy, May 25, 1825 and May 23, 1826; Niles Register, VIII, 382-383.
17. A. & N. Chron., April 18, 1839, 242.
18. Biddle to Commodore Decatur; Wyatt, Commanders, 312-313; the Penguin had "a crew of 132 men, she having taken on board 12 extra Marines from the Medway, 74." (Clowes, The Royal Navy, VI, 173).
19. Naval Monument, 191; Frost, Book of the Navy, 248-249; Frost, Pictorial Hist. Amer. Navy, 327; See also Hill, Romance of the Navy, 30; Nat. Intell., July 12, 1815; James, Naval Occurrences, Chapter 3, 487-489, quoting with disapprobation the New England Palladium.
20. Frost, Book of the Navy, 247; A General View of Rise, Progress, Brilliant and Achievements of the American Navy, 230; for report of Captain Biddle, "March 25, 1815, off Tristan d'Acunha," See Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, II, 112.
21. Size Rolls; Nat. Intell., July 7, 1815.
22. A General View of the Rise, Progress, Brilliant Achievements of the American Navy, 232; Palmer, Hist. Reg., U.S. (Off. Doc.), IV, 344; See also Maclay, Hist. of Navy, II, 75; Niles Register, VIII, 336, 343-344; James, Naval Occurrences, Chapter 3, ccv; Coggeshall, American Privateers, 335-339, giving also an interesting criticism of British Marines.

23. Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, III, 28; See also Nat. Intell., July 7, 1815.

24. Nat. Intell., August 9, 1815; Niles Register, VIII, 417; Frost, Book of the Navy, 277; A General View of the Rise, Progress & Brilliant Achievement of the American Navy, 235.

25. Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 173-175.

26. Hildreth, Hist. of U.S., VI, 565-566; Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, I, 121, David Porter to Secretary of the Navy, February 12, 1815. In a letter dated January 16, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wharton informed Major Carmick at New Orleans that Messrs. Henry Clay and Russell had been nominated by President Madison "as two Ministers" with Messrs Bayard and Adams "to repair to Gottenburg to meet British Ministers on our difference" and that "time can only show what the meeting will produce. The John Adams was selected to transport the American peace ministers to Europe. On February 6, 1814, the Commandant ordered Captain John Hall (commanding New York Barracks) to form the Marine Guard of the John Adams and when it was ready to deliver it "to Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Bacot" who had been selected to command it. Having landed the Ministers in Europe the John Adams was directed, on May 31, 1814, by Henry Clay, to carry Messrs. Adams and Russell to Antwerp, or Ostend, or other ports convenient to Ghent, where the negotiations for peace would be continued. The John Adams arrived back at New York October 5, 1814.

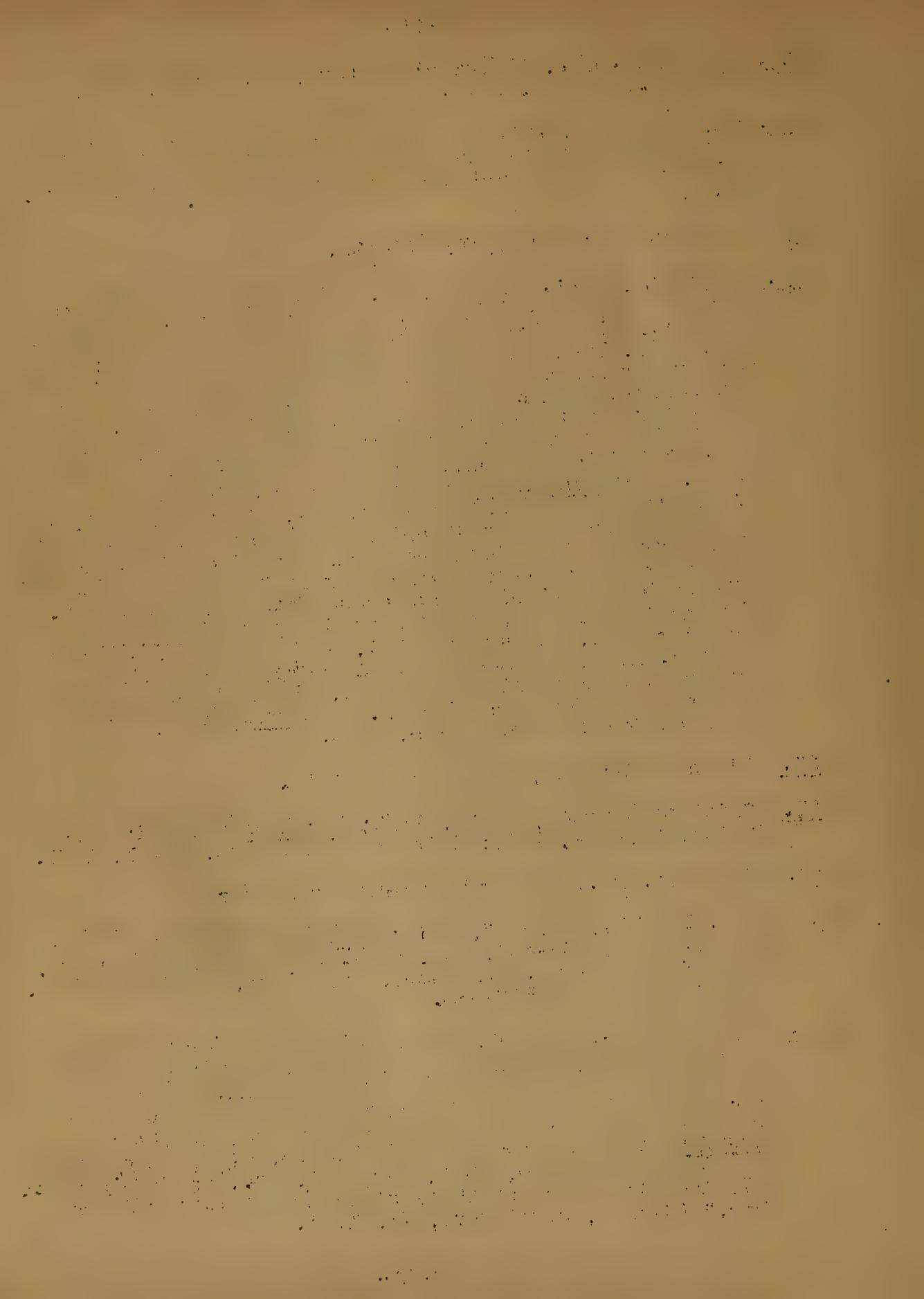
27. Blake to Wharton, February 17, 1815.

28. Smith to Wharton, May 1, 1815; See also Commandant to Smith, March 7, 1815; Smith to Commandant, May 1, 1815.

29. Navy Let. Bk., Master Commandant's Letters.

30. Nat. Intell., March 7, 1816; See also Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 435-436; Low, Hist. of the Indian Navy, I, 285; Maclay, Hist. U.S. Navy, II, 80-81; Hildreth, Hist. of the U.S., VI, 572-573.

31. Harper, Encyc. of U.S. Hist., VII, 105-106; Just before this rencontre the Peacock and Hornet in April, successfully eluded a large enemy ship. The Hornet arrived at St. Salvador on June 9, 1815, where information of the peace was secured. The Peacock, however, fought the Nautilus before learning of the peace. (Report of Biddle to Decatur, June 10, 1815, Navy Let. Bk., Captain's Let., IV, 19-20); "This was the last expiring sputter of the War." (Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 176).



- 32. Letters to Officers, Ships of War, XII, 155.
- 33. Patterson to Secretary of the Navy, April 7, 1815, Navy Let. Bk., III, 20; Navy Let. Bk., Captains Letters, 121; Navy Let. Bk., Captains' Letters, IV, 74.
- 34. Nat. Intell., June 6, 1815.
- 35. On October 12, 1815, the Secretary of the Navy directed the Commandant to order Major Carmick at New Orleans to put a Marine Guard on board her immediately upon her arrival there. (Nat. Intell., November 15, 1815).
- 36. Wharton to Grayson, February 2, 1815.
- 37. Nat. Intell., November 30, 1815.
- 38. Marine Corps Archives.
- 39. Nat. Intell., December 9, 1815; Committee on December 5, 1815 wrote Commandant requesting presence of band for this affair.

INDEX for CHAPTER XXV
Volume I

<u>Acasta</u>	4
Acting Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Homans.....	13
<u>Ashworth</u> , Drum Major Charles S.....	12
<u>Bacot</u> , Lieutenant Thomas W.....	15
<u>Barrataria</u> , Pirates of.....	10
<u>Bermuda</u>	2
<u>Bermuda</u>	2
<u>Biddle</u> , Captain, U.S. Navy.....	6, 7
<u>Blaké</u> , James H.....	8
<u>Boyd</u> , Lieutenant William L.....	8
<u>Broom</u> , Lieutenant Charles R.....	8
<u>Brownlow</u> , Lieutenant W. L.....	6, 7
<u>Campbell</u> , Commodore Hugh G.....	2, 13
<u>Cape de Verde</u>	4
<u>Cape of Good Hope</u>	9
<u>Carmick</u> , Major Daniel.....	11, 15, 16
<u>Carthaginian & Mexican flags used by pirates</u>	11
<u>Casualties</u>	1, 3, 6, 7
<u>Charleston</u> , South Carolina, Marine Barracks, at.....	2
<u>Congress</u>	5, 7
<u>Constitution</u> , frigate.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13
<u>Crowninshield</u> , B. W., Secretary of the Navy.....	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16
<u>Cumberland Island</u>	2, 3
<u>Cunningham</u> , Lieutenant Charles S.....	10
<u>Cyane</u>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14
<u>Decatur</u> , Captain Stephen.....	1, 2, 6
<u>East Indies</u>	9
<u>Endymion</u> , British frigate.....	1
<u>Essex</u>	4, 7
<u>Favorite</u>	8
<u>Fire-brand</u> , schooner.....	11
<u>Fort Tompkins</u> , (Sacketts Harbor).....	9
<u>Freeman</u> , Lieutenant W. H.....	3, 5, 14
<u>General Armstrong</u>	4
<u>Ghent</u> , schooner.....	10
<u>Grayson</u> , Captain Alfred.....	11, 12
<u>Gunboats</u>	2, 3, 10, 11, 13

Hall, Captain John.....	15
Heath, Captain John.....	8
Henderson, Captain Archibald.....	3, 5, 13
Henley, Captain Robert.....	13
Homans, Acting Secretary of the Navy Benjamin.....	13
<u>Hornet</u>	1, 6, 7, 15
Island of St. Jago.....	4, 5
Indian Ocean.....	9
Jackson, General Andrew.....	12
Jackson's March.....	12
<u>John Adams</u>	15
<u>Jones</u> , Secretary of the Navy William.....	13
Kellogg, Lieutenant Lyman.....	8
<u>Leander</u> , frigate.....	4
Lake Michigan.....	10
Lake Ontario.....	18
<u>Levant</u>	1, 3, 4, 5
Madison, President.....	10, 15
Marine Band.....	12
Marine Guards.....	12, 15, 16
<u>Medway</u>	14
<u>Murray</u> , Commodore.....	2
<u>Nutilus</u>	1, 9, 15
<u>Nowcastle</u> , frigate.....	4
<u>Niagara</u>	10
<u>Patterson</u> , Commodore Daniel T.....	10, 11
"Peace".....	8
<u>Peacock</u>	1, 9, 15
<u>Penguin</u>	1, 6, 7, 14
<u>Peter</u> , Major John.....	12
Pirates of Barrataria.....	10, 11
Point Petre.....	3
<u>Pomone</u> , British War Vessel.....	1
<u>Porcupine</u>	10
<u>Porto Praya</u>	4, 5, 14
<u>President</u> , frigate.....	1, 2
Pirates.....	13
Prizes captured.....	9

Sacketts Harbor.....	2,8,9
Saint Mary's, Georgia.....	3
<u>Scorpion</u> , barge.....	3
Secretary of the Navy B. W. Crowninshield.....	1,2,5,6,7,10,11,16
Secretary of the Navy William Jones.....	13
Shubrick, Lieutenant B., U.S. Navy.....	13
Sinclair, Captain Arthur.....	10
Smith, Captain Richard.....	8
Stewart, Captain Charles, U.S. Navy.....	3,4,5
Straits of Sunda.....	9
Strong, Captain William.....	8
<u>Surprise</u> , schooner.....	11
Tom <u>Bowling</u> , brig.....	11
Twiggs, Lieutenant Levi.....	1,2,13
Warrington, Captain, U.S. Navy.....	9
Wharton, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin.....	2,5,8,11,15,16

在這裏，我們可以說，我們的社會主義者，他們的社會主義，是屬於「社會主義者」的，是屬於「社會主義」的，是屬於「社會主義」的。

1. *What is the primary purpose of the study?* (e.g., to evaluate the effectiveness of a new treatment, to describe a population, to compare two groups).

N O T E

Major E. N. McClellan, U.S. Marine Corps, whose history of the corps you have been receiving in chapters, has been ordered to foreign shore duty and will resume the writing of his history upon his return to headquarters in 1927.

This chapter, XXV, is the last of those completed before his detachment from headquarters.

MARINES OF THE PRIVATEERS

WAR OF 1812

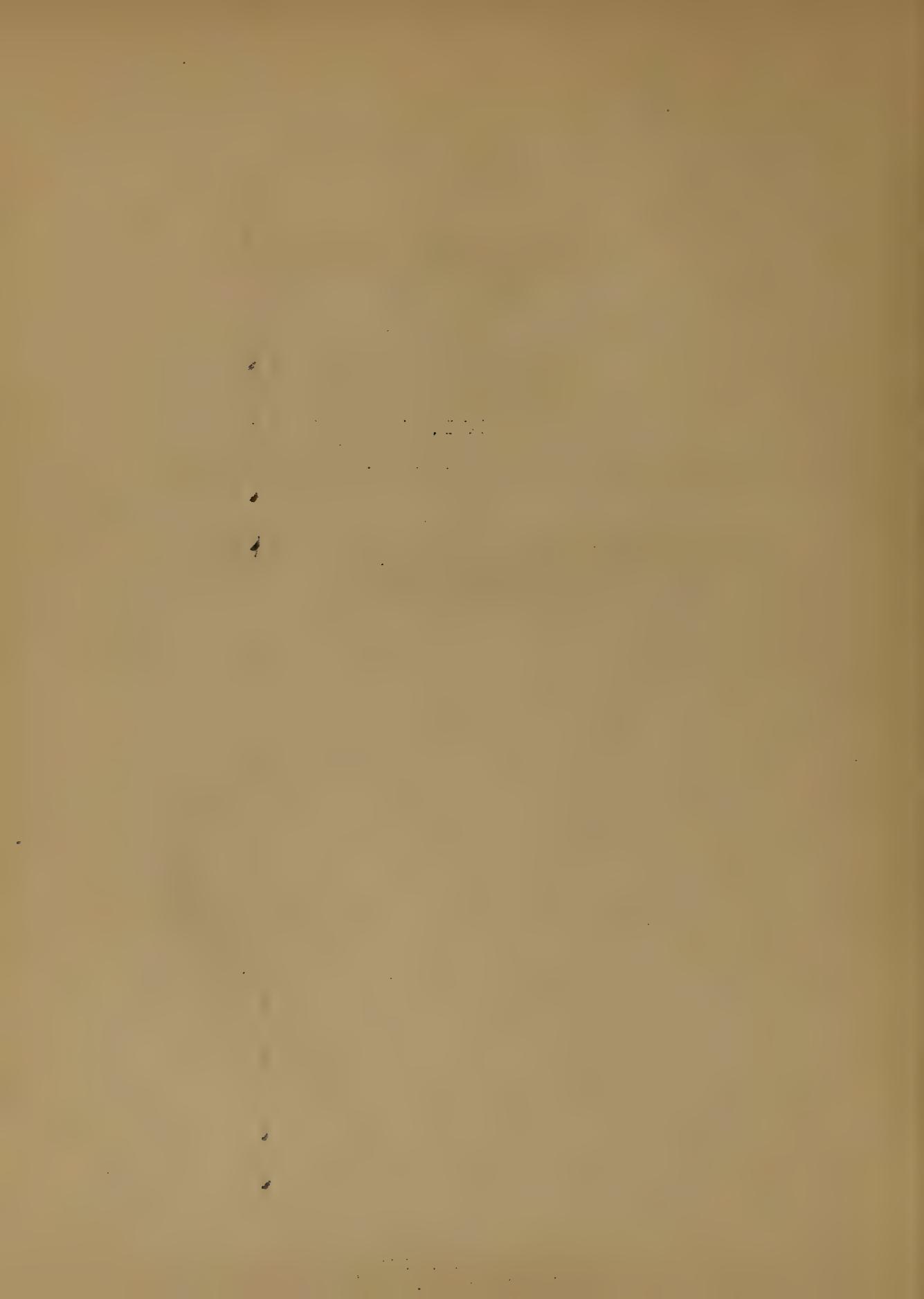
Material and Sources
of
Chapter XXVI, Volume I

History of the United States Marine Corps

By

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Historical Section.

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FORENOTE

Part of the material in this chapter appears in Chapter XXIV of Volume One. That material was taken out of that chapter and, with additional information, used to create this new Chapter XXVI.

This compilation is not the final manuscript of this Chapter but represents only material and sources upon which it will be based. Since the information expressed in this History required original research, which has not been completed, it was decided to publish it first in mimeographed form. Considerable additional information will have been collected by the time it is desirable to write the final manuscript for printing. It is purposely made voluminous in order to make public, details of early Marine Corps History that obviously will not be included in a printed work because of lack of space. The plan provides for seven large volumes divided into appropriate chapters.

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond a practical scope and size. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., I,
Ch. XXVI, p--)

CHAPTER XXVI, VOLUME ONE
MARINES OF THE PRIVATEERS
WAR OF 1812

The achievements of the American privateers supplemented in brilliant style those of our Regular Navy.

Wherever on the ocean the British merchantmen sailed, thither the American privateers followed. Their keels furrowed the waters of the Indian Ocean and the China Seas; and they made prizes of vessels that sailed from Bombay,
¹ Madras, and Hong Kong.

They were the "Militia of the Sea," and "at times their feats were brilliant to a degree; for, unlike the militia of the land, they were trained to the profession of arms, and they followed by choice a pursuit of peril and hazard."
²

Many of the privateers were constructed in record-breaking time. George Coggeshall wrote of the Reindeer "completed in 35 working days", the Governor Gerry the keel of which was "laid only forty-eight days previous to the launch," and the Avon which "was laid down to be finished in eighteen working days."
³

All the larger vessels carried Marines. Only the limitation of space prohibits a complete description of the efficient performance of duty by the thousands of

Marines on these ships of the "Volunteer Navy." We will, however, refer to a few typical actions.

Perhaps the most formidable of all was the frigate-built ship America, a privateer. Next to the America the brig Grand Turk was, probably, the most noted privateer in this War. The General Armstrong was also a well known private warship.

The privateer brig Yankee defeated the Royal Bounty late in August, 1812. The Yankee's Journal states that "the officers and Marines poured into the enemy a full volley of musketry and the three divisions at the same time gave her a broadside." Her later voyages were successful.

One of the first American privateers that sailed was the Atlas. She fell in with the Pursuit and Planter on August 3, 1812. The action commenced by a "broadside of musquetry" from the Atlas. The two enemy ships were captured but the Planter was recaptured.

The privateer Mars of Norfolk carried the brig Leonidas in 1812 "by boarding after a short resistance, in which she had one man wounded," and sent her into Savannah, Ga.

The famous privateer America of Salem carried a crew of 120 men including a Detachment of 20 Marines, under a Captain of Marines.

She made five cruises. She sailed from Salem on September 7, 1812. At this time her Captain of Marines

was John Bailey. On the 25th of that month her Log shows the "Marines employed firing small arms at a target" and on the 9th of October the "Marines and topmen shooting at a target." On this cruise six prizes were captured. She sailed again on March 29, 1813, and after capturing the ⁸ Eliza on May 3 was back at Bath, Me., on July 21, 1813.

During another cruise she engaged an English ship on December 14, 1813. "John McIntire, a Marine, while in the act of loading his musket, was shot through his left breast and expired instantly." Perceiving the enemy to be a transport full of men and not of much value, the America ⁸ "thought it prudent to leave him."

The America sailed on another cruise, November 24, 1814. The Princess Elizabeth, after being hit 700 times by solid shot, grape and musket balls, was captured. Samuel Chadwick was her Officer of Marines on this cruise which ended April 8, 1815. A court-martial sat on board during this cruise and passed sentence of a "dozen lashes" on a seaman for stealing shoes from a Marine. The proceedings were reported in the following Hudibrastic strain of which ⁸ a few sample lines must suffice:

This court's composed of men of knowledge
And genius; though not bred at College. -

Chever, Widger, Hugget, and Brown,
Whose firm integrity is now well-known.

Their minds being well on justice bent,
Aft on the lee-poop they were sent,

Where they debate upon the cause,
Governed by their country's laws.

They try the culprit: find him guilty
Of theft a crime both mean and filthy.

* * *

The Boats'n pipes all hands to muster.
No time for whining, plea nor bluster!

The Judge announces the just sentence
And many stripes produce repentance.

* * *

For the low cur, who'd meanly cozen
A poor Marine, must take his "dozen."⁸

"On November 5, 1812, the Grand Turk [third of that name] came around from Boston to Salem and began to fit out for her first privateering cruise. The command of the ship was given to Captain Holton J. Breed, and the crew consisted of ninety-seven men, all told." That she carried a Marine Guard is shown by the list of shares specifying "Officer of Marines, two shares."⁹ She engaged the British mail Packet Hinchinbroke on May 1, 1814. The British account relates that the Grand Turk after a first boarding attack "cast her boarders a second time with more fury than before, covering the attack with a great fire of small arms from her tops," which was also beaten off.⁹

The privateer Decatur on August 5, 1813, captured H.B.M. Schooner Dominica in West Indian waters. The victory was due to the "superior skill of the Decatur's crew in the use of musquetry" and the "adroit manner in maneuver-

10
ing" the American vessel.

With a "complement of ninety men, including officers and Marines" the Globe suffered severely in an engagement with two English brigs on November 3, 1813. Eight Americans were killed and fifteen wounded.¹¹

On January 25, 1814 the privateer schooner Frolic fell in with the British sloop-of-war Heron and attempted to escape into St. John's Porto Rico. All the small arms and other things were thrown overboard to lighten the schooner; but she was finally captured and carried into Bridgetown, Barbados. Here the officers and crew were paroled as prisoners; but later they were sent on the Benbow to Dartmoor Prison in England.¹²

Early in 1814 the privateer Rattlesnake had a desperate battle with the heavily armed British transport Mary, the result of which was highly exasperating to our English cousins. The Mary was from Sicily bound for England, and had on board as prisoners sixty-two French officers, guarded by several English Army officers and a detachment of soldiers. The two vessels met in the Bay of Biscay, and immediately engaged in battle at close quarters, the privateer taking the initiative. In twenty minutes, the commander of the transport and two of his crew were killed and three others were wounded, upon which the survivors

hauled down their colors and asked for quarter. The Rattlesnake carried her into a French port. "In the privateer only one man was wounded. He was a Marine Officer, a handsome young man belonging to one of the most respectable families in New York." His injury was in the leg. On reaching La Rochelle, France, he was taken to the hospital and was advised to have the limb taken off, and was warned that there was no time to be lost. He declined to submit to the operation, however, carelessly giving as a reason that it would spoil his dancing. He was "tenderly nursed by the Sisters of Charity," and lingered a few weeks and died, his funeral being attended by all the Americans in the place. The Mary was subsequently recaptured and sent to England.

It would be improper, however, to pass over the gallant defence of the General Armstrong in the neutral port of Fayal, Azores Islands, on September 26, 1814. On this date the British brig Carnation, frigates Rota and Plantagenet, 74, overpowered the American vessel. The General Armstrong got up anchor and began to sweep in nearer shore and four armed boats of the Carnation pursued her. Not replying to the repeated hails from the American privateer they were fired upon by the American Marines commanded by Captain Robert E. Allvn, their officer. The boats retired

and the General Armstrong anchored within half a pistol shot of the castle and half a cable length from shore. About midnight a second boat attack was made on the American vessel and repulsed in forty minutes with an immense slaughter on the part of the British. The Governor of Foyal protested to the British unavailingly. About daylight the Carnation then stood close in and attacked but after being very seriously damaged she hauled off. She attacked again. Finally the Americans scuttled the Armstrong and her officers and crew went ashore. The enemy then boarded her and set her afire. The American loss was 2 killed and 7 wounded, and the British 120 killed and 130 wounded, including ¹⁴ the 1st and 2nd lieutenants of Marines of the Rota.

"The British squadron was bound for New Orleans, and on account of the delay and loss that it suffered it was late in arriving, so that this action may be said to have ¹⁵ helped in saving the Crescent City."

The so-called "Maddequecham Fight" off Tom Nevers' Head, Nantucket, on October 11, 1814 was between boats from the British frigate Endymion and the privateer Prince of Neufchatel and resulted in an overwhelming American victory. The American privateer had been manned with "150 ¹⁶ souls" including "officers and Marines." But Captain John Ordronaux of the Prince of Neufchatel "had recently manned

so many prizes that he had left only thirty-three men, including Officers and Marines at quarters, when simultaneously attacked by five British Barges" etc. "In every attempt the enemy made to board, he was promptly met and repulsed." Of the five enemy barges "which contained 111 men, including officers and Marines", one was sunk, three drifted off with only dead aboard, and one was captured. Some of the pursuers were taken aboard the American vessel while "the remainder of the prisoners (15 seamen and Marines) were kept astern all night in the launch."

The crew of the privateer Leo, "including the Officers and Marines, numbered about one hundred souls," was ready to sail from L'Orient, France, on November 6, 1814. The next day French authorities ordered her to disarm except one 12-pounder. But twenty or thirty muskets were smuggled on board and she then stood out to sea. On November 13, 1814, the Leo sighted an English brig. One shot was fired at the enemy, who promptly struck.

The privateer schooner Brutus slipped out of Salem early in November, 1814 and captured six prizes in six weeks time. Near the coast of France she came up with the armed British ship Albion. At three o'clock in the afternoon she was within pistol-shot and the Albion struck her

colors a half an hour later. Three days later the Brutus put in at "Quimper, Brittany, where one of her crew 'was put in Irons for striking the First Sergeant of Marines. He then insulted all the officers and to prevent further insolence he was gagged for two hours with a pump bolt."¹⁸

On February 26, 1815 - 6 leagues to windward of Havana the U.S. Privateer Brig Chasseur captured H.B.M. Schooner St. Lawrence (Formerly Atlas of Philadelphia). Six Americans were killed, and seven wounded, including one Marine, ¹⁹ Aquilla Weaver.

In the insignificant little schooner Snap Dragon, scarcely seventy feet over all, armed with only five small guns and manned by about one hundred seamen and Marines, Captain Otway Burns, in three cruises, kept the sea 358 days, replenishing his water casks from mid-ocean icebergs, boldly putting into English ports for provisions, and sweeping the Atlantic from Greenland to equatorial South America. He captured 42 English vessels, made many prisoners, and wrote a record of astounding audacity and brilliant success that has few parallels. On her second cruise the Snap Dragon appeared among the vessels of the English Newfoundland fishing fleet; but her identity remained unknown as the American officers, seamen and Marines were disguised in the British uniforms. Dropping anchor

off a nearby fishing village, the American "Captain of Marines" was sent, "with twenty-five men, ashore," who "treated" the town-folk handsomely, purchased such supplies as were needed, and returned on board without their identity having been revealed.

David Wallace was the Lieutenant of Marines and Alexander Glever, the Sergeant of Marines, of the Snap Dragon, on her third and last cruise. On March 4, 1814, while off Paramaribo, near mouth of the Surinam River, Dutch Guiana, the Snap Dragon descried a sail and gave chase. A battle resulted between the little American privateer and the Liverpool a large enemy, armed merchantman. The foe hurled "stink-pots [stone jars filled with explosives], bricks and glass bottles," down on the deck of the Snap Dragon. According to Nat Owens, one of the Snap Dragon's Marines, when the two vessels had sheered off a little distance from each other, his commanding officer "loaded his cannon with sailmaker's needles, which, discharged through the open ports of the merchantman, proved to be painful, if not fatal, missiles."

Officers, seamen and Marines of the privateers were at times tried by courts-martial of the regular Navy. On February 23, 1813, Commodore John Rodgers on the Frigate President at Boston, wrote Secretary of the Navy Jones

that the letter authorizing him "to convene a court-martial for the trial" of a man "belonging to the privateer Anaconda" and another man "belonging to the privateer America" had been received. On November 18, 1813 "sundry seamen" of the privateer Chasseur were tried for "Mutiny, Disobedience of Orders," etc. It was held that the Court had no jurisdiction.

NOTES

CHAPTER XXVI, VOLUME ONE

1. Clowes, The Royal Navy, VI, 153; Thompson, Late War, 28; Williams, Liverpool Privateers, 433; see also Spears, Hist of Our Navy, II, 240; In the War of 1812 there were over five hundred "privateers commissioned, as follows: One hundred and fifty from Massachusetts, one hundred and twelve from Maryland, one hundred and two from New York, thirty-one from Pennsylvania, sixteen from New Hampshire, fifteen from Maine, eleven from Connecticut, nine from Virginia, seven from Louisiana, and seven from Georgia, while fifty-five were from ports not designated. These vessels are known to have captured one thousand three hundred and forty-five craft of all kinds from the enemy, though, like their Brethren of the Revolution, our privateersmen of the later war were careless in matters of record, and it is highly probable that a large number of seizures were made of which little trace is left." (Maclay, Hist of Amer Privateers, 506-507; see also Coggeshall, Hist of Amer Privateers); "During the American War of Secession in the eighteenth century as well as in that of 1812, American seamen took very kindly to privateering." (Statham, Privateers and Privateering, 269 who politely takes exception to some of Maclay's, and other American writers' "artificially heroic light")

2. Clowes, The Royal Navy, VI, 97; see also Mahan, Sea Power, War of 1812, II, 222-243.

3. Fair Haven, Mass. October 23d. [1812] - "The beautiful new privateer Governor Gerry, of 250 tons, pierced for 18 guns, was launched from the ship yard in this village on Wednesday last. She is a most beautiful vessel, built of the best materials, and good judges are of opinion that she will be a remarkably swift sailer. The keel of this vessel was laid only forty-eight days previous to the launch." (Coggeshall, Hist of Amer Privateers, 83); Among the privateers fitted out, were some stout vessels, one with 22 long heavy guns, and two others carrying from 20 to 30 guns. In a newspaper of this day, we notice the sailing of five privateers, and the building of three in the neighborhood of Boston - one called the Reindeer, pierced for 22 guns - a noble vessel, coppered, built of the best material, and completed in 35 working days. [1815.] On her cradle,

3. Continued.

the Ivyon, of the same rate, was laid down to be finished in eighteen working days. (Coggeshall, Hist of Amer Privateers, 299)

4. Trow, Old Shipmasters of Salem, 95; Maclay, Hist of Amer Privateers, 20, 328; For escape of General Armstrong from a British warship in 1813 see Thompson, Late War, 202-203 and American Naval Battles, 232-233; "Witness the famous privateer Yankee and several others from Bristol, Rhode Island, and the notorious little schooner Saucy Jack from Charleston, S.C., beside the large and famous privateer-schooner Decatur, Captain Dominique Diron of the same port; both of which vessels I shall take occasion to notice in their proper place. [1812]." (Coggeshall, Hist of Amer Privateers, 6-7)

5. The War, Sept. 5, 1812; "The two vessels being near each other, the Yankee's Marines poured a continued volume from her small arms, which was very destructive to her adversary." (Coggeshall, Hist Amer Privateers, 48-49); Commission of Yankee was dated July 13, 1812. The Articles of Agreement, that the "Captain of Marines" received six shares. "She carried a crew of 115 men (they must have been packed like sardines), and made for the coast of Nova Scotia. One of her first prizes was the Royal Bounty, a full-rigged ship of 658 tons (about four times the size of the Yankee, but manned by a crew of only 25 men)." Three Americans were wounded, two English killed and seven wounded. "Nine other prizes were taken on the first cruise." (Proceedings of the Amer Antiquarian Soc. April, 1913, XXIII, 12-16). "The officer of Marines, Armourer and his Mates busy in clearing arms from the rust contracted during the bad weather, oiling them, and stowing them in the arm-chests in good order." Noah Jones, Captain's Clerk kept a Journal of the Privateer brig Yankee (Oliver Wilson). He was also "Captain of Marines" according to a note on p. 35 and p. 62. On October 5, 1812 "at 4 p.m. Capt. Wilson, accompanied by his Lieutenants, Master, Surgeon and Clerk, came on board." (Jones' Journal of Yankee in Amer Antiquarian Soc. April 1913, XXIII, 19); (Oct. 21, 1812 in Journal of Brig. Yankee, Proc Amer Antiq Soc. April, 1913, XXIII, 19); On October 22, 1812, "the officers then exercised the seamen and Marines at the great guns and small arms, going through the usual maneuvers during an engagement." (id, p.21); On November 2, 1812, "at 4 p.m. piped all hands to Quarters and the Officers examined them man by man, to discover

5. Continued.

whether they were neat and clean in their person and dress * * * From 8 a.m. till 4 p.m. * * * Officer of Marines and Armourer in cleaning arms, and numbering muskets and cartridge boxes, and seamen and Marines in mending rigging, drying sails, and other necessary duty." (*id*, 24); on November 6, 1812 "at 1 p.m. being in Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, the crew of the Yankee preparing to celebrate Old Neptune's ceremonies on passing the Tropics. Accordingly the old Sea God, attended by his Lady, barbers and constables, dressed in the most fantastic manner, with painted faces, and swabs upon their heads, hailed our brig, came on board, were received with a salute and three cheers, demanded of Captain Wilson whether he had any of his sons on board, and welcomed the Yankee into his dominions. On being answered in the affirmative he asked permission to initiate the Marines and raw hands into the usual mysteries on such occasions. He then examined the Surgeon and being convinced that he came to sea to take care of his children when they were sick, he excused him from being shaved with an iron hoop, and from passing through the other disagreeable parts of the ceremony. After which Neptune and his companions went forward and regularly initiated about one fourth of our crew into all the curious forms requisite to make them true sons of the ocean. The several candidates for a seaman's character were properly painted, slushed, shaved, ducked, questioned and sworn. Their singular questions and answers excited infinite laughter and merriment. After the ceremony concluded, the Commander, Officers and whole crew joined in a Ducking match, which aided in great good humour and pleasantry. The remainder of the day and evening were devoted to fencing, boxing, wrestling, singing, drinking, laughing, and every species of mirth and fun. Lat. Obs. $21^{\circ} 58'$. (*id*, 25-26); on Sunday November 8, 1812, "The Marines employed in singing psalms and the sailors in washing and mending their clothes"; on November 11, 1812, "at 10 a.m. all hands were exercised in firing with the musket at a target. Found most of the crew to be excellent marksmen." (*id*, 26); on November 12, 1812 "at 4 p.m. the Marines trained to the Manual Exercise; also to several new maneuvers à la mode de Francais. The Boarders amuse themselves with fencing and the rest of the crew act as spectators." on Friday, November 13, 1812 "at 4 p.m. the Commander exercised the officers, - and the Captain of Marines his men and the Boarders, - to the use of the musket according to the French system by loading

5. Continued.

and firing without using the ramrod"; on November 15, 1812, "the Commander, Surgeon and Captain of Marines went on shore unarmed" on "Island of St. Nicholas," Cape Verde Islands. (id, 27); on November 23, 1812 exchanged shots with H.B.M. Schooner St. Jago. (id, 30); on November 25, 1812 "one of the seamen, received 12 lashes, in the main rigging, in presence of the whole crew", as a punishment for stealing a shirt from one of the Marines." Note: "This is the only record of a punishment inflicted upon one of the crew during the whole cruise." (id, 31); on December 3, 1812 captured the Letter of Marque Schooner Alder of Liverpool. (id, 32-34); On December 4 1812 "we were much surprised on examination of the Alder's colours to discover a Pirate's flag and pendant"; On Sunday, December 6, 1812 "the Marines chanted psalms and hymns, the sailors sang Old Tom Tough and Old Tom Bowling." A note on this page states that "in comparing the edifying music of the Marines with the ungodly songs of the sailors the gentle-reader will do well to bear in mind the fact that the writer was the Captain of Marines." (id, 35); on December 9, 1812, "Trade Town [Africa] bearing N.E. distant about 4 leagues." Captured English letter of marque Andalusia on board of which were "81 free Africans who served as Marines" (id, 36-37); on December 11, 1812 "having landed the Africans and dismissed the white prisoners (amounting altogether to 145 persons) * * * Two or three of the Marines are troubled with bad boils, but none disabled from duty" (id, 38-39); on December 12, 1812, "at 6 p.m. came to anchor * * * opposite the town of Settakroo (about 60 miles to the windward of Cape Palmas) * * * His Majesty the King of Settakroo came on board. He is an old man * * * His son called Grand Loo, whom we took out of the Andalusia, has been of great assistance to us * * *". (id, 39); on December 17, 1812 "Antonio, King of Cape Lahore, attended by 13 of his nobility, came off in a war canoe * * * after King Antonio had got as drunk as David's sow we were obliged to force him and his cannibals to go on shore" (id, 40); on December 20, 1812 captured the Fly (id, 41); On December 25, 1812 "killed the fatted calf, or more properly the fatted goat, gave the crew a pudding with extra allowance of grog, to keep a Merry Christmas. All hands in good health and fine spirits. Thermometer 88° in the cabin" (id, 42); on December 31, 1812 came to anchor at Island of St. Thomas or Island of Anna de Chaves. "at 8 a.m. the Commander and Clerk went on

5. Continued.
shore and waited upon the Governor and Fiscal" (id, 43); on January 1, 1813 "dined with the Governor, had a most excellent dinner, with all kinds of vegetables, fruits, sweetmeats, liquors and wines" (id, 44); on January 5, 1813 "came to anchor at the mouth of the Gaboon River * * * 21 brave fellows" volunteered to "explore the river * * * two African princes came on board" (id, 45); on March 12, 1813 "the fog cleared away and we plainly discovered No Man's Land, Gay Head and Block Island all in view." * * * 9 a.m. came to anchor in Newport [R.I.] harbor. Thus after an absence of 146 days the Yankee arrived safe, having captured * * * 8 valuable prizes, 52 cannons, 196 prisoners, 401 stand of small arms, and property to the amount of 296,000 dollars" (id, 59); Officers of the Yankee included "Noah Jones, Capt. of Marines and Captain's Clerk" (id, 62); "The Yankee, 10 guns, while off the coast of Nova Scotia, on the 1st of August, 1812, encountered the British privateer Royal Bounty, of the same weight in metal. The Marines of the Yankee were mostly sharpshooters, and in the combat the muskets and great guns of the American vessel made havoc with the hull and rigging of her antagonist. She became unmanageable, and surrendered." (Lossing, Story U.S. Navy for Boys, 263)
6. Thompson, Late War, 28; The War, I, Sept. 36, 1812, 61; Amer Naval Battles, 224.
7. Coggeshall, Hist Amer Privateers, 48.
8. B.B.Crowninshield, Account of Private armed sloop America, of Salem; On the America's first cruise in 1812 her crew ranged from 142 to 168 men "of which 20 were Marines. (R.M. Eastman, Some Famous Privateers of New England, 33)
9. Robert E. Peabody, The Log of the Grand Turks, 160, 191-196.
10. Coggeshall, Amer Privateers, 172-176; The War, Aug. 31, 1813; Amer Naval Battles, 233-235; Thompson, Late War, 203-204.
11. Coggeshall, Amer Privateers, 160-163; see Lossing, Story U.S. Navy for Boys, 263.

12. Lit Digest, 22 May 1926, 34-40 reviewing "The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer" whose manuscript was edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne. See also Lit Digest, 9 April 1927, 44-49.
13. Coggeshall, Thirty-Six Voyages, 183-184; Coggeshall, Amer Privateers, 197-198; Coggeshall, Voyages, I, 59-60; Maclay, Hist of Amer Privateers, 401-403.
14. Coggeshall, Amer Privateers, 370-377; Maclay, Hist Amer Privateers, 491-502; Clowes, Royal Navy, VI, 155-157; Williams, Sketches of the War, 441-444; Palmer, Hist Reg U.S., IV, 119-120; Niles Reg VII (Sup), 167; Amer Naval Battles, 237-242; Statham, Privateers and Privateering, in which he takes issue with Maclay's book.
15. Roosevelt, Naval War of 1812, 340; "Reid and his men had saved New Orleans." (Rufus Rockwell Wilson, New York, Old and New, I, 309)
16. Douglas-Lithgow, Hist Nantucket, 156-157, 371; Coggeshall, Amer Privateers, 241-244; "It was the hardest fought naval engagement and the most conspicuous victory achieved during the war." (Coggeshall, Hist Amer Privateers, new ed., 466-468); See also Lossing, Story U.S. Navy for Boys, 275.
17. Coggeshall, Amer Privateers, 253-255; Coggeshall, Thirty-Six Voyages, 200-201; Coggeshall, Voyages, I, 78-80.
18. Morison, Maritime Hist of Mass., 200-201.
19. Coggeshall, Amer Privateers, 362-364; James, Naval Occurrences, Ch III, 480-483; Statham, Privateers and Privateering, in which he criticizes Maclay's book.
20. Nav Inst Proc, XLII, May-June, 1916, 873-909 citing Snap Dragon's original log archived by Univ. of N.C., and Raleigh Register, Sept. 1813. The English ship was the Liverpool (Williams, Liverpool Privateers, 442-443)
21. Capt Let v I, 1813, Navy Arch.
22. Case No. 151, Navy Arch; See also Privateers of War of 1812, II, Navy Arch.

INDEX FOR CHAPTER XXVI.
Volume I.

Africa.....	15
African Marines on British letter of marque <u>Andalusia</u>	15
<u>Albion</u> , British vessel.....	3
<u>Alder</u> , British vessel.....	15
"All hands".....	4, 15
"All hands to muster".....	4
Allyn, Robert E., Captain of Marines on <u>General Armstrong</u>	6
<u>America</u> , American privateer.....	2, 3, 4, 11, 16
"American Marines" of the <u>General Armstrong</u>	6
American Revolution.....	12
"American War of Secession in the 18th Century".....	12
Amputation of limb declined and Marine Officer died.....	6
<u>Anaconda</u> , American privateer.....	11
<u>Andalusia</u> , English letter of marque.....	15
Anna de Chaves Island.....	15
Antonio, King of Cape Lahore, Africa.....	15
Arm-chests.....	13
Arms, "cleaning arms".....	14
Arms and ammunition.....	2, 3, 4, 5, 13
Armourer on <u>Yankee</u>	13, 14
Articles of Agreement of <u>Yankee</u>	13
<u>Atlas</u> , American privateer.....	2
<u>Atlas</u> , of Philadelphia.....	9
<u>Avon</u> , American privateer.....	1, 13
Azore Islands.....	6, 7
Bailey, John, Captain of Marines on the privateer <u>America</u>	2-3
Barbadoes.....	5
Barbers, of Neptune.....	14
Barges.....	8
Bath, Maine.....	3
Battle of New Orleans.....	7
Bay of Biscay.....	5
<u>Benbow</u> , British warship.....	5
Block Island.....	16
Boarders and Boarding.....	2, 4, 8, 14
"Boats'n pipes".....	4
Bombay, India.....	1
Boston, Massachusetts.....	10, 12
Boxing.....	14
Breed, Holton J., Captain of <u>Grand Turk</u>	4
"Brethren of the Revolution".....	12

Bricks, as Ammunition.....	10
Bridgetown, Barbadoes.....	5
Bristol, Rhode Island.....	13
British Uniforms.....	9
Brittany.....	9
Brown.....	3
<u>Brutus</u> , American privateer.....	8, 9
Burns, Otway, Captain of the <u>Snap Dragon</u>	9
"Cable length".....	7
Cannibals.....	15
Cape Lahore, Africa.....	15
Cape Palmas, Africa.....	15
Cape Verde Islands.....	15
Captain's Clerk and Captain of Marines Noah Jones on Yankee.....	13
Captain of Marines.....	2, 10, 13, 14, 15
<u>Carnation</u> , British brig.....	6, 7
Cartridge boxes.....	14
Casualties, Marines on privateers.....	3, 6, 9
Chadwick, Samuel, Officer of Marines on <u>America</u>	3
Charleston, South Carolina.....	13
<u>Chasseur</u> , American privateer.....	9, 11
Chever.....	3
China.....	1
China Seas.....	1
Christmas, "Merry Christmas".....	15
Clerk, Captain's.....	13
Connecticut.....	12
Constables, of Neptune.....	14
Court-martial composed of privateer officer.....	3
Courts-martial, of Regular Navy, Privateersmen some- times tried by.....	10, 11
Court-martial of Regular Navy in one case held to have "no jurisdiction" over privateersmen.....	11
"Cozen".....	4
Cuba.....	9
Cur, "low cur".....	4
"Crescent City" of New Orleans.....	7
Crime.....	4
Crossing the Line - ceremonies.....	14
Dancing.....	6
Dartmoor Prison, England.....	5
<u>Decatur</u> , American privateer.....	4, 13
Diron, Dominique, Captain of the <u>Decatur</u>	13
Disguise - Marines of <u>Snap Dragon</u> were "disguised in the British Uniforms".....	9

Disobedience of Orders.....	11
<u>Dominica</u> , H.B.M.....	4
"Dozen" - "His dozen" lashes.....	4
"Dress," meaning Uniform.....	14
Drill of Marines.....	13, 14
Drunk as a sow.....	15
Drunk, King Antonio of Cape Lahore, Africa, got drunk on <u>Yankee</u>	15
"Ducked".....	14
"Ducking match".....	14
Dutch Guiana.....	10
Duties of Marines.....	14
<u>Eliza</u> , British vessel.....	3
<u>Endymion</u> , British frigate.....	7
England.....	5, 9, 15
"Equitorial South America".....	9
Fair Haven, Massachusetts.....	12
"Fatted calf" or "Fatted Goat".....	15
"Fatted Goat".....	15
Fayal, Azore Islands.....	6, 7
Fencing.....	14
Firing and loading muskets without using ramrods.....	14-15
"First Sergeant of Marines" on <u>Brutus</u>	9
"Fiscal".....	16
Flag, Pirate.....	15
Flogging.....	3, 4, 15
<u>Fly</u> , British vessel.....	15
<u>Francais</u> - "New maneuvers a la mode de <u>Francais</u> ".....	14
France.....	6, 8, 9
French officers.....	5
French system, "use of musket according to the French system".....	14
<u>Frolic</u> , American privateer.....	5
Gaboon River.....	16
Gagged "with a pump bolt".....	9
Gay Head, on Martha's Vineyard.....	16
<u>General Armstrong</u> , American privateer.....	2, 6, 7, 13
Georgia.....	2, 12
Glass bottles, as ammunition.....	10
<u>Globe</u> , American privateer.....	5
Glover, Alexander, Sergeant of Marines on the <u>Snap Dragon</u>	10
Goat, "fatted goat".....	15
<u>Governor Gerry</u> , American privateer.....	1, 12
Grand Loo, son of King of Settakroo, Africa.....	15

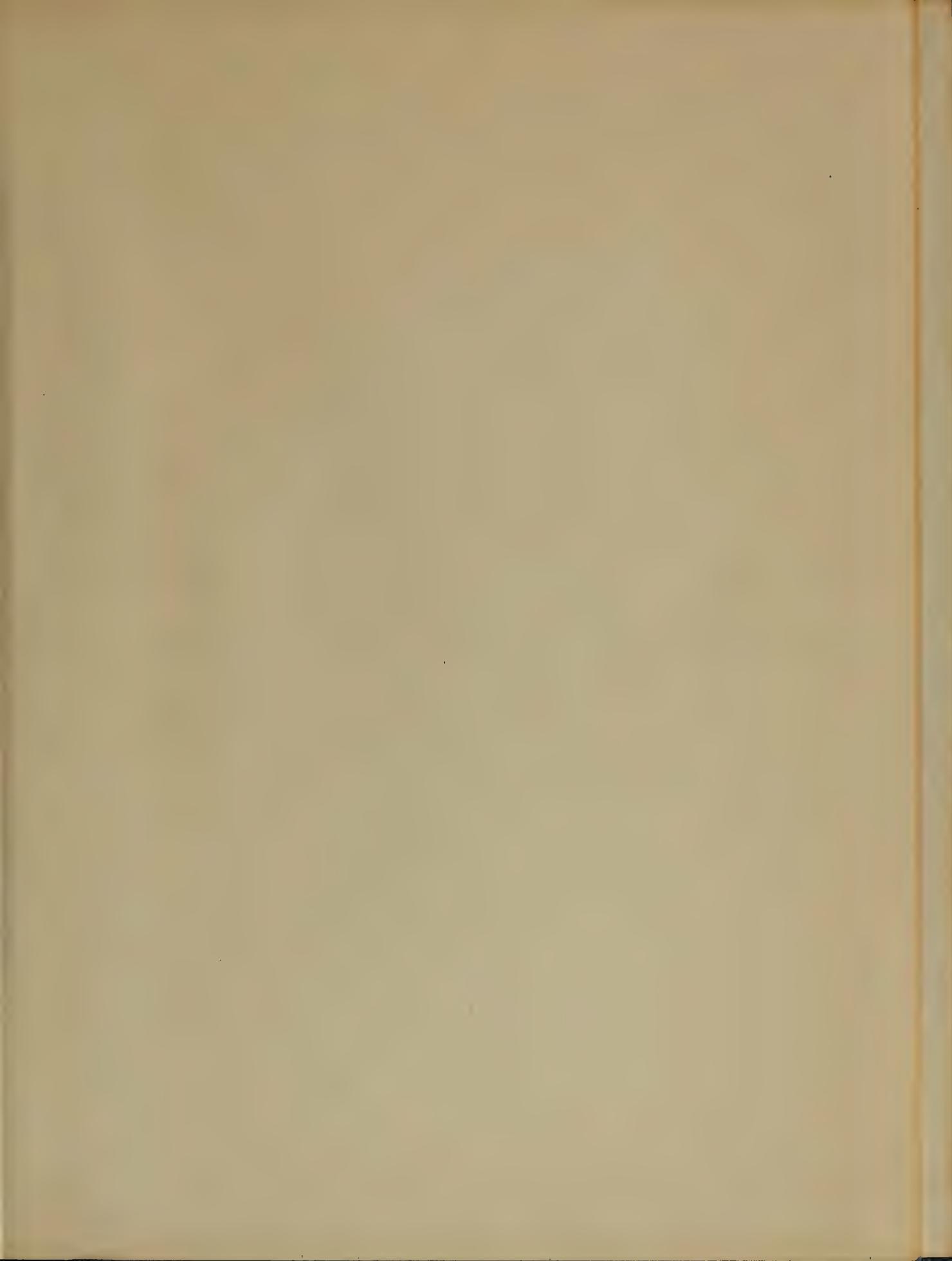
<u>Grand Turk</u> , American privateer.....	2, 4, 16
Great guns.....	13, 16
Greenland.....	9
Grog, allowance.....	15
Guiana, Dutch.....	10
 "Half a pistol shot" distance.....	7
Havana, Cuba.....	9
Hawthorne, Nathaniel.....	17
<u>Heron</u> , British sloop-of-war.....	5
<u>Hinchinbroke</u> , British vessel.....	4
Hong Kong, China.....	1
"Hudibrastic strain" (after Hudibras, a satirical poem).....	3
Hugget.....	3
Hymns, Marines of <u>Yankee</u> "chanted psalms and hymns, on Sunday.....	15
 Ice bergs.....	9
India.....	1
Indian Ocean.....	1
"Initiate" - Neptune desired "to initiate the Marines".....	14
Inspection of Marines on <u>Yankee</u>	13
Irons.....	9
Italy.....	5
 Jones, Noah, "Capt. of Marines and Captain's Clerk" on <u>Yankee</u>	13, 16
Jones, William, Secretary of the Navy.....	10
Journal of the <u>Yankee</u> kept by Captain of Marines and Captain's Clerk Noah Jones.....	2, 13
Jurisdiction of Regular Navy over privateersmen for courts-martial.....	11
"Justice bent".....	3
 King Antonio of Cape Lahore, Africa.....	15
King of Settakroo, Africa.....	15
 Lady, of Neptune.....	14
Landing of Privateer Marines.....	10
La Rochelle, France.....	6
Lashes.....	3, 4, 15
Leagues.....	9
Lee-poop.....	3
<u>Leo</u> , American privateer.....	8
<u>Leonidas</u> , British vessel.....	2
Letter of Marque.....	15
Lieutenant of Marines on the <u>Snap Dragon</u> was David Wallace.....	10

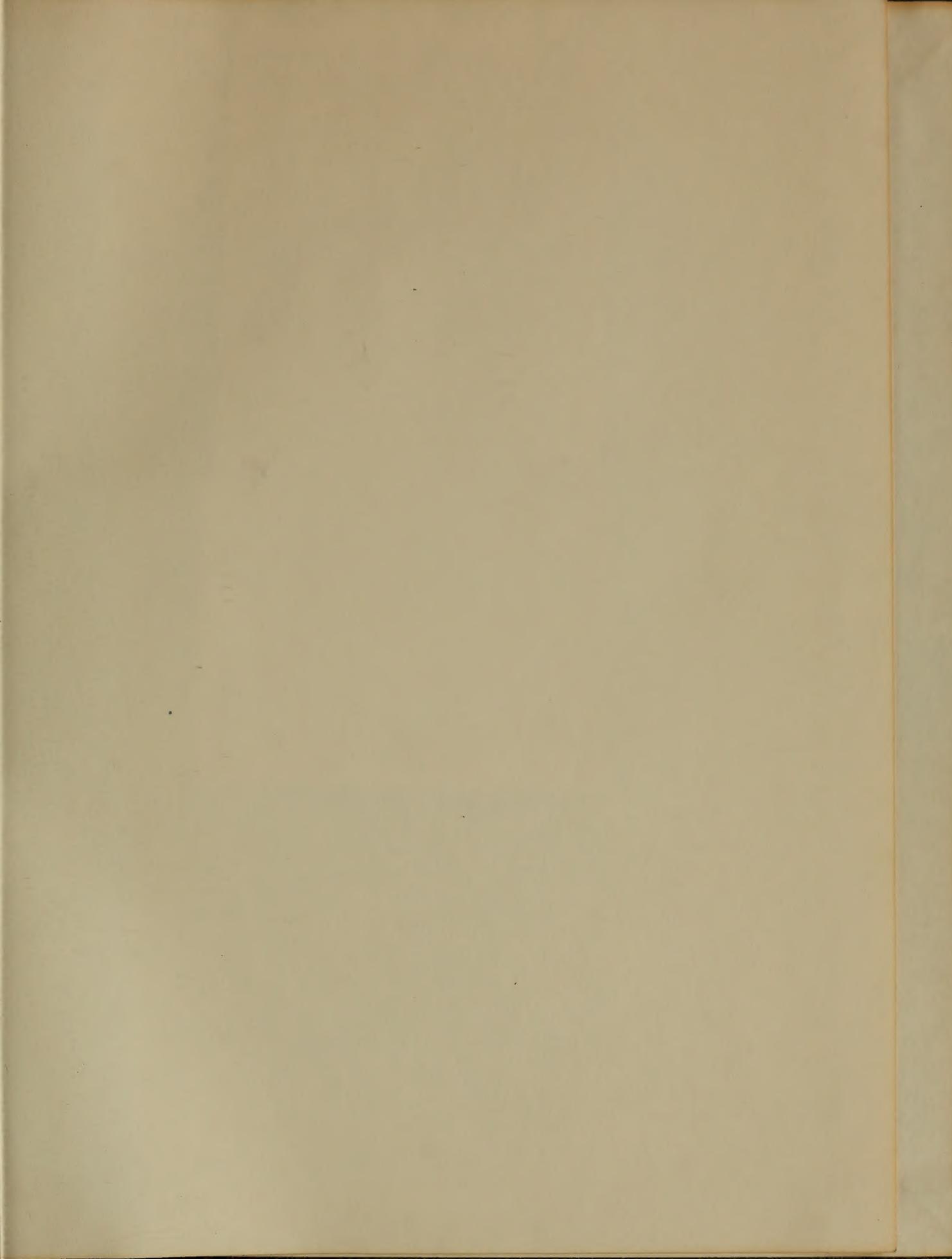
<u>Liverpool</u> , British vessel.....	10, 17
<u>Liverpool</u> , England.....	15
Loading and firing; muskets without using; ramrods.....	14-15
<u>L'Orient</u> , France.....	8
<u>Louisiana</u>	7, 12
<u>Maclay</u> , criticized.....	12, 17
" <u>Maddequecham</u> Fight" off Tom Nevers' Head, Nantucket.....	7
<u>Madras</u> , India.....	1
Main rigging.....	15
<u>Maine</u>	3, 15
" <u>Maneuvers a la mode de Francais</u> ".....	14
<u>Manual Exercise</u> , Marines trained to.....	14
Marines served on all large privateers.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15
Marine - "A poor Marine".....	4
Marines, "initiate the Marines" by Neptune.....	14
Marine officer wounded.....	6
" <u>Marksman</u> ".....	14
<u>Mars</u> , American privateer.....	2
<u>Mary</u> , armed British transport.....	5, 6
<u>Maryland</u>	12
<u>Massachusetts</u>	2, 8, 10, 12, 16
<u>McIntire</u> , John, a Marine on the <u>America</u>	3
<u>Merchantmen</u> , British.....	1
<u>Merry Christmas</u>	15
" <u>Militia of the land</u> ".....	1
" <u>Militia of the Sea</u> ".....	1
<u>Muskets</u>	3, 8, 14, 16
<u>Muskets</u> , cleaning them.....	14
<u>Musket</u> , "French system by loading and firing without using the ramrod".....	14-15
<u>Muskets</u> , "Numbering muskets".....	14
" <u>Musketry</u> ".....	2
" <u>Musquetry</u> ".....	2, 4
<u>Muster</u>	4
<u>Mutiny</u>	11
<u>Nantucket</u>	7, 17
Negro Marines on a British letter of marque <u>Andalusia</u>	15
Neptune's "Lady barber and constables" etc.....	14
Neptune, "Old Neptune's ceremonies on passing the Tropics".....	14
Neptune, received on board <u>Yankee</u>	14
Neptune, "the old Sea God".....	14
" <u>Neutral port of Fayal, Azore Islands</u> ".....	6
<u>Newfoundland</u> fishing fleet.....	9
<u>New Hampshire</u>	12

New Orleans, Battle of.....	7
Newport, Rhode Island.....	16
New York.....	8, 12
"No Man's Land" island near Martha's Vineyard.....	16
Nova Scotia.....	13, 16
Number of privateers commissioned in War of 1812.....	12
"Officer of Marines".....	3, 4, 14
"Old Neptune's ceremonies on passing the Tropics".....	14
"Old Tom Bowling" sung by sailors of <u>Yankee</u>	15
"Old Tom Tough" sung by sailors of <u>Yankee</u>	15
Ordroneaux, John, Captain of <u>Prince of Neufchatel</u>	7
Owens, Nat, "one of the <u>Snap Dragon's Marines</u> ".....	10
"Painted faces" of Neptune's barbers and constables...14	
Paramaribo, near mouth of Surinam River, Dutch Guiana.10	
"Paroled as prisoners".....	5
Pendant, "Pirate's flag; and pendant" on British Letter of Marque schooner <u>Alder</u>	15
Pennsylvania.....	9, 12
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	9
"Piped all hands to Quarters".....	13
Pirate's flag and pendant on the British Letter of Marque schooner <u>Alder</u>	15
"Pistol-shot" distance.....	8
<u>Plantagenet</u> , British vessel,.....	6
<u>Planter</u> , British vessel.....	2
Poetry.....	3-4
Poop, lee-poop.....	3
Porto Rico.....	5
<u>President</u> , U.S. Frigate.....	10
<u>Prince of Neufchatel</u> , American privateer.....	7
Princes, "African Princes".....	16
Princess <u>Elizabeth</u> , British vessel.....	3
Prisoners of war.....	5
"Private warship".....	2
Privateers, carried Marines.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15
Privateers - constructed in record-breaking time.....	1, 12
Privateers, number of, in War of 1812.....	12
Prize money shares for Marines.....	4, 13
"Profession of arms".....	1
Psalms and hymns sung or chanted by Marines of <u>Yankee</u> on Sunday.....	14, 15
Pump bolt.....	9
<u>Pursuit</u> , British.....	3
"Quarter" asked for by British.....	6

Quarters.....	13
Quimper, Brittany.....	9
Ramrod, "French system by loading and firing; without using the ramrod".....	14-15
Rattlesnake, American privateer.....	5, 6
"Raw hands".....	14
Record-breaking time in constructing privateers.....	1, 12
Regular Navy.....	1, 10
Reid, Captain of the <u>General Armstrong</u>	17
<u>Reindeer</u> , American privateer.....	1, 12
Revolution, American.....	12
Rhode Island.....	13, 16
Rodgers, John, Commodore, United States Navy.....	10
Roosevelt, Theodore.....	17
Rota, British frigate.....	6, 7
<u>Royal Bounty</u> , British vessel.....	2, 13, 16
Rust on small arms.....	13
"Sailmaker's needles" as ammunition.....	10
Salem, Massachusetts.....	2, 3, 16
Sardines - "packed like sardines".....	13
<u>Saucy Jack</u> , American privateer.....	13
Savannah, Georgia.....	2
"Scuttled the <u>Armstrong</u> ".....	7
"Sea God", Old Neptune.....	14
Secession, "American War of Secession in the 18th Century".....	13
Secretary of the Navy William Jones.....	10
Sentence of Court-martial.....	3
Sergeant of Marines on the <u>Snap Dragon</u> was Alexander Glover.....	10
Settakroo, near Cape Palmas, Africa.....	15
Shares of prize money for Marines.....	4, 13
"Sharpshooters," Marines as.....	16
"Shaved".....	14
"Shaved with an iron hoop", Neptune's ceremonies.....	14
Sicily, Italy.....	5
"Sisters of Charity".....	6
"Slashed".....	14
Small arms.....	4, 5, 13, 16
"Small arms at a target".....	3
<u>Snap Dragon</u> , American privateer.....	9, 10, 17
Songs sung on <u>Yankee</u>	15
South America.....	9
South Carolina.....	13
Sow, Drunk as a sow.....	15
Speed in building privateers.....	1, 12

St. <u>Jago</u> , H.B.M. Schooner.....	15
St. <u>John's</u> , Porto Rico.....	5
St. <u>Lawrence</u> , H.B.M. Schooner.....	9
St. <u>Nicholas</u> Island, Cape Verde Islands.....	15
St. <u>Thomas</u> Island.....	15
Stand of small arms.....	16
"Stealing a shirt from one of the Marines".....	15
Stealing shoes from a Marine.....	3
" <u>Stink-pots</u> ".....	10
" <u>Stripes</u> ".....	3, 4, 15
" <u>Struck her colors</u> ".....	8-9
Sunday, "Marines employed in singing psalms" or "chanting psalms and hymns" on <u>Yankee</u>	14, 15
" <u>Sundry seamen</u> ".....	11
<u>Surinam</u> River, Dutch Guiana.....	10
" <u>Swabs</u> " on the heads of Neptune's barbers and constables.....	14
Target, "firing with the musket at a target".....	14
Target practice.....	3, 14
Theft.....	3, 4, 15
"Thousands of Marines" on privateers.....	1-2
Tom Nevers' Head, Nantucket.....	7
Tops, small arm fire from.....	4
Trade Town, Africa.....	15
Transport, British.....	5
Tropics - "Old Neptune's ceremonies on passing the Tropics".....	14
"True sons of the ocean".....	14
" <u>Ungodly songs</u> ".....	15
Uniforms - "British Uniforms".....	9
Uniform - "Dress".....	14
Virginia.....	12
Wallace, David, Lieutenant of Marines on the <u>Snapper Dragon</u>	10
Weaver, Aquilla, Marine on <u>Chasseur</u> wounded.....	9
West Indian waters.....	4
Widger.....	3
Wilson, Oliver, Captain of the <u>Yankee</u>	13, 14
Wrestling.....	14
<u>Yankee</u> , American privateer.....	2, 15, 14, 15, 16





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